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1932.

PUNJAB

REFERENCES

- Railway - Broad Gauge Double line
- „ „ „ Single „
- „ Metre „
- „ Other gauges
- Road - main
- „ minor
- Canal
- Boundary - Province or State
- „ Interstate
- „ District
- The Site of the Village Surveyed is marked thus
- Other Surveys Published or Forthcoming 1

PUNJAB VILLAGE SURVEYS PUBLISHED

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8. Kala Gaddi Thanan (Lyallpur)
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12. Naggal (Ambāla)

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PUNJAB VILLAGE SURVEYS.—2.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF

GIJHI,

A VILLAGE IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT

OF THE

PUNJAB.

INQUIRY

CONDUCTED BY

RAJ NARAIN, M.A.,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

PROFESSOR BRIJ NARAIN, M.A.,

SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

[The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, does not hold itself responsible for any opinions expressed or conclusions reached by the writers.]

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Gijhi in Rohtak District.

Tehong in Jullundur District.

Forthcoming—

Kala Gaddi Thaman in Lyallpur District. (*In press*).

Naggal in Ambala District. (*In press*).

Changa Bangial in Rawalpindi District. (*In preparation*).

Gajju Chak in Gujranwala District. (*In preparation*).

Durana Langana in Multan District. (*In preparation*).

Bhadas in Gurgaon District. (*In preparation*).

Mukhial in Jhelum District. (*In preparation*).

Dhamrai in Gurdaspur District. (*In preparation*).

Abbaspura in Montgomery District. (*In preparation*).

Bahadur Khan in Attock District. (*In preparation*).

Bhamboo Sandila in Muzaffargarh District. (*In preparation*).

Suner in Ferozepore District. (*In preparation*).

Dalowali in Sialkot District. (*In preparation*).

Jamalpur Shaikhan in Hissar District. (*In preparation*).

A complete list of Board's Publications is given at the end of the book.

PREFACE.

The Rohtak Inquiry was one of the six inquiries started by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Rural Section, in January 1925. It was decided that all the six inquiries should be made in canal-irrigated villages. The village Gijhi (canal-irrigated) in Rohtak, Nahri Circle II., was selected by me for the Rohtak Inquiry, but it is not pretended that economic conditions in Gijhi are typical of a district where *barani* cultivation preponderates, the proportion of *barani* area to canal-irrigated area in the Rohtak District being as 2 : 1.

Lala Raj Narain, who conducted this inquiry, is an M.A. in Economics of the Punjab University. The Inquiry lasted from the 1st of January 1925 to the end of March 1926. The Investigator spent about a year in the village, residing among the people and freely mixing with them. The greater part of the Report was written during the last three months at Lahore under my direct supervision.

The success of an investigation of this kind must largely depend upon the extent to which the Investigator succeeds in gaining the confidence of the people. There was very little that the Investigator could do in the way of getting information from the people themselves in the first two months, for, as an outsider, he was regarded with suspicion. But gradually he made friends with them, and when I visited Gijhi in August 1925, I was pleased to see the *Jats* of the village, both young and old, laugh and joke with the Investigator most familiarly indeed.

Throughout the Inquiry I was in the closest touch with the work of the Investigator. I visited the village for a second time in October 1926, when it was necessary to verify certain statements made in the Report.

The chief value of a village inquiry consists in the investigation of facts. This has been steadily kept in view. No attempt has been made in any Chapter of the Report to adapt facts to theories, whether my own or those of any one else. Nothing that was relevant has been suppressed or withheld. The Report thus presents a faithful picture of the economic life of the village Gijhi in the Rohtak District.

BRIJ NARAIN.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Introduction.—Gijhi, a small prosperous village of 143 households with a total population of 844 persons, is owned by *Jats* of *Khatri got* (sub-caste).† Their first ancestor was a *Khatri* of Lahore who settled down in Rohtak and was outcast owing to an irregular marriage (*karewa*) which he contracted with a *Jat* woman of the Rohtak District. Hence they call themselves *Loar Khatri*—(*Loar* is a corruption of Lahore). I. 1.*

The village is situated on a clump of *bhur* (sandy loam) ridges which stretch north and east of the village, and its southern boundary adjoins the slopes of the Kheri Sampla sand-hills. The village takes its name from the Gijha *johar* (pond) near which the owners settled down after leaving Ismailah, the village of their origin. This *johar* exists to this day and is the chief source of the water supply of the village, together with two other *johars* in the east and the south of the *abadi* (village site).

Bhalaut Rajbaha, a branch of the Western Jamna Canal, which irrigates this village, enters Gijhi at the north-west corner and taking a sharp bend in the north-east flows out at the south and passing through Nayabas ends in Kheri Sampla.

The village is bounded on the north by Samchana, on the east by Bhensru Khurd and Nayabas, on the south by Kheri Sampla and on the west by Dataur and Ismailah. It is situated at a distance of 15 miles from Rohtak, the chief market town in the north-west, and 14 miles from the *mandi* (market place) of Bahadurgarh in the south-east. The town and railway station of Sampla lie at a distance of three and a half miles to the south and are approached by a *kachcha* (unmetalled) path.

The village came into British possession in 1805. It was formerly included in the Kharkhauda Mandauthi *tahsil* (a subdivision of a district), which lapsed in 1820. *Tahsil* boundaries were changing very frequently in that troubled period of acquisition and consolidation of territories ceded to, or acquired by, the British Government. The village was later included in Sampla *tahsil*, which was constituted in 1852 and abolished in 1910 when Gijhi was transferred to the Rohtak *tahsil*, Nahri Circle II., in which it is included at the present time.

---

* The figures in the margin refer to corresponding numbers in the questionnaire used by the investigator and reproduced at the end of the book as Appendix A.

†For the explanation of the vernacular words used in this Report, the reader is referred to the Glossary given at the end of the book.

...AR SINGH CO...

I. 1. Formerly the village formed part of Ismailah and owners from Ismailah used to cultivate its soil, but owing to the great distance at which this part of the estate was situated from the original village it could not be properly cultivated. It is now (1925) 172 years since 24 owners, the ancestors of the present owners, came over to the present village and settled near the Gijha *johar*. No regular distribution of the soil was made among the owners at the time of their settlement and possession was the measure of ownership. The *abadi* was divided into two parts: Pana Pichhayan and Pana Ogamna, and these were sub-divided into 8 *tholas* (sub-divisions of an estate) as in Ismailah, the village of their origin, each *thola* being named after an ancestor.

The total cultivated area of Gijhi, 1,316 acres, was divided into the following classes of soils at the Settlement of 1879:—

	Acres.
Dakar (hard clay soil found in depressions)	16
Matiyar (stiffish loam)	89
Rausli (loam)	1,210
Culturable	1
Total ..	*1,316*

The cultivated area has since then increased by 98 acres and the present classification of the soils is as follows:—

	Acres.
Irrigated	701
Barani (dependent on rainfall)	695
Bhur (sandy loam)	18
Total ..	*1,414*

116 acres are now shown as *banjar qadim* (old fallow) and 106 as *gher mumkin* (uncultivated waste). As regards *gher mumkin*, 37 acres are *abadi*, 23·5 acres thoroughfares and footpaths, 19·2 acres *johars* (ponds), 13·3 acres irrigation channels, 11·6 acres property of the Executive Engineer, Canal Department, ·9 acre cremation ground, ·3 acre cemetery, and ·2 acre wells. The total area of the village is 1,636 acres

Gijhi was wholly *barani* or unirrigated till 1895-96, when the Bhalaut Rajbaha converted 746 acres of *barani* into irrigated land.

2. The population of Gijhi at the five censuses held between 1881 and 1921 is shown below :— I. 2.

Year.	Total population.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).
1881 ..	502	.. ..	.. ..
1891 ..	615	1881—1891 .. +22·5	1881—1891 .. +22·5
1901 ..	806	1881—1901 .. +60·6	1891—1901 .. +31·0
1911 ..	639	1881—1911 .. +27·3	1901—1911 .. —*20·7*
1921 ..	847	1881—1921 .. +68·7	1911—1921 .. +32·6

It will be seen that in 1921 the population of Gijhi had increased 32·6 per cent. as compared with 1911, and 68·7 per cent. as compared with 1881.

It is difficult to account for the changes in population. Below are given the figures for the Rohtak District (as at present constituted), and it will be seen that the rate of increase of population in Gijhi between 1911 and 1921 was far greater than that for the whole District :—

Rohtak District.

Year.	Total population.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).
1881 ..	740,444	.. ..	.. ..
1891 ..	779,875	1881—1891 .. + 5·3	1881—1891 .. +5·3
1901 ..	834,010	1881—1901 .. +12·6	1891—1901 .. +7·7
1911 ..	714,834	1881—1911 .. — *3·5*	1901—1911 .. —*14·3*
1921 ..	772,272	1881—1921 .. + 4·3	1911—1921 .. +8·0

We cannot seek an explanation of the changes in population in Gijhi in the figures for the whole District, for the growth of population in a District is the net result of the increases and decreases in several hundred villages. The population of a particular village may increase while that of the District of which the village forms a part, decreases.

It should, however, be noted that the population of both Rohtak District and Gijhi decreased in the decade 1901-1911 by 14·3 per cent. and 20·7 per cent., respectively. This decade was very unhealthy, though plague, which was chiefly responsible for the decrease of population in the District, did not much affect Gijhi. Mr. Joseph, Settlement Officer, who visited this village on 27th November 1907, says in his inspection note, "Plague

I. 2. has hardly touched the village." For the year 1907, 32 deaths (from all causes) are recorded and 40 births, and for 1908, 36 deaths and 42 births. Unfortunately vital statistics for other years of this decade are not available.

The increase in the population of Gijhi during the decade 1911-1921 is so large as to be incredible. According to the census figures, the increase in population amounted to 208 persons in 10 years. In 1918, however, the deaths far exceeded the births, 103 and 37 respectively, an excess of deaths over births of 66. Allowing for the heavy decrease in population in 1918, we are compelled to assume, according to the census figures, that during this decade, excluding the year 1918, the excess of births over deaths amounted in each year to about 30. This is extraordinarily high, as is shown by the vital statistics which are available :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths (+).
1887	32	16	+16
1888	30	13	+17
1889	34	21	+13
1891*	36	20	+16
1893*	40	11	+29
1896*	32	19	+13
1897	30	21	+9
1898	30	22	+8
1907*	40	32	+8
1908	42	36	+6
1917*	44	20†	+24
1918	37	103	*—66*
1919	31	20	+11
1920	50	31	+19
1921	35	13	+22
1922	27	20	+7
1923	45	28	+17
1924	37	30	+7
1925	38	22	+16

* Figures for the intervening years are not available.

† 27 persons died of plague in 1911 between February and April; of these 13 were Hindu *Jats*, 1 Mohammedan, 1 *mahajan*, 3 *chhippis*, 2 *chamars*, 2 *beragis*, 2 *lohars* and 3 *dhanaks*.

I. 2.

It will be seen that in **no year** did the excess of births over deaths amount to more than 24, while the average for 1917-25 (excluding the year 1918) is much less. It is, therefore, exceedingly unlikely that the increase in the population of Gijhi between 1911-21, of 208 persons, in spite of the influenza epidemic in 1918, was due to births exceeding deaths.

Careful inquiries made in the village show that there has been no immigration into the village since 1911 and no return of residents who may have left the village for any reason before 1911. It is, therefore, probable that the census figures for 1911 are not reliable, and that the population then was more than 639, or that the births and deaths have not been recorded accurately.

Of the 103 deaths in 1918, 85 are attributed to influenza described as *bemari* (illness) in the registers. A detailed statement of deaths according to age, sex and caste is given below :—

Caste.	Below 5 years of age.		6 to 10 years of age.		11 to 20 years of age.		21 to 50 years of age.		Above 50 years of age.		*Total.*
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
LAND-OWNERS :—											
1. *Jats* ..	4	5	..	..	..	2	6	12	..	3	*32*
2. *Mahajans* (money-lenders and traders)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	*3*
3. *Beragis* ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*
4. *Lohars* (blacksmiths)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	*4*
Total ..	*5*	*6*	..	..	..	*2*	*7*	*14*	*2*	*4*	*40*
NON-OWNERS :—											
5. *Kumhars* (potters)	1	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	*10*
6. *Chamars* (shoe-makers) ..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	2	*18*
7. *Dhanaks* (sweepers)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	*4*
8. *Khatis* (carpenters).											
9. *Sunars* (goldsmiths)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	*4*
10. *Chhippis* (cloth printers).											
11. *Faqirs.*											
12. *Saqqas* (water-bearers.)	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	*9*
13. *Telis* (oil-pressers)											
Total ..	*5*	*3*	*1*	..	*1*	*7*	*11*	*10*	*5*	*2*	*45*
Grand Total ..	*10*	*9*	*1*	..	*1*	*9*	*18*	*24*	*7*	*6*	*85*

I. 2. The land-owning classes in Gijhi form 54·5 per cent. of the total population, and the rest 45·5 per cent. Out of the 85 deaths due to influenza 40 persons, male and female, who died in the epidemic, belonged to the former classes, and 45 to the latter. Thus influenza mortality was somewhat heavier among the non-owners than among the owners.

The mortality according to sex was as follows :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Owners	14	26	*40*
Non-owners	23	22	*45*
Total ..	*37*	*48*	*85*

Among the land-owning classes, the female death-rate was heavier than that of males; among the non-owners both sexes suffered about equally. Of the latter, the *chamars* and the *kumhars* suffered the most, *viz.*, 18 and 10 deaths respectively, out of a total of 45 deaths among non-owners.

In 1925 *chamars* formed 10·1 per cent. of the total population of the village (18 families with 85 persons). This was the most numerous class of non-owners. There were only three families of *kumhars* in the village with a total of 16 persons; considering their numbers, they paid a heavier toll during the epidemic than any other class of non-owners.

The distribution of the population in 1925 according to age, sex and caste, is shown in the table given below. The population has been divided according to age into two classes 'below 10' and 'above 10.' Those 'above 10' actively assist in agriculture or other work and thus they represent workers :—

Caste.	No. of families.	Below 10 years of age.	Above 10 years of age.		*Total.*	Average per family.	Per cent. of total population.
			Male.	Female.			
HINDUS :—							
Jats	52	122	125	110	*357*	6·86	42·3
Beragis	7	22	12	8	*42*	6·00	5·0
Mahajans (money-lenders and traders)	8	16	17	13	*46*	5·75	5·4
Lohars (blacksmiths)* ..	4	4	7	4	*15*	3·75	1·8
Total Land-owners ..	*71*	*164*	*161*	*135*	*460*	*6·48*	*54·5*

(*Continued*).

* *Kamin, i.e.,* low caste labourer.

(*Concluded*).

Caste.	No. of families.	Below 10 years of age.	Above 10 years of age.		*Total.*	Average per family.	Per cent. of total population.
			Male.	Female.			
Hindus :—							
Chamars (shoe-makers)* ..	18	24	28	33	*85*	4·72	10·1
Dhanaks (sweepers)* ..	18	23	36	22	*81*	4·50	9·6
Chhippis (cloth-printers)* ..	6	13	14	16	*43*	7·17	5·1
Khatis (carpenters)* ..	4	13	6	6	*25*	6·25	2·8
Kumhars (potters)* ..	3	7	5	4	*16*	5·33	1·9
Ahirs	2	1	3	1	*5*	2·50	0·6
Mahajans (money-lenders) ..	4	9	6	4	*19*	4·75	2·3
Beragis	2	7	5	3	*15*	7·50	1·7
Sunars (goldsmiths) ..	1	4	2	3	*9*	9·00	1·1
Brahmans ..	1	..	2	1	*3*	3·00	0·4
Others (servants) ..	..	..	10	..	*10*	..	1·2
Total Non-owners ..	*59*	*101*	*117*	*93*	*311*	*6·02*	*36·8*
Mohammedans :—							
Faqirs	6	11	16	10	*37*	6·17	4·4
Telis (oil-pressers) ..	2	6	5	3	*14*	7·00	1·7
Saqqas (water-bearers) ..	2	2	2	2	*6*	3·00	0·7
Dhobis (washermen) ..	1	1	1	1	*3*	3·00	0·4
Chuhras (sweepers) ..	2	2	6	5	*13*	6·50	1·5
Total Non-owners ..	*13*	*22*	*30*	*21*	*73*	*5·62*	*8·7*
Grand Total ..	**143**	**287**	**308**	**249**	**844**	**5·83**	**100·0**

1. 2.

* *Kamin*, i.e., low caste labourer.

The distribution of population at the last five censuses was as follows :—

Year.	*Total.*	*Distribution of Population.*		
1881 ..	*502*	*Jats* ..	219	
		Brahmans ..	5	
		Others ..	278	
1891 ..	*615*	*Jats* ..	240	
		Others ..	375	
1901 ..	*806*	Not available.		
		Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
1911 ..	*639*	Hindus	593	312	281
		Mohammedans	46	25	21
		Total ..	*639*	*337*	*302*
		(Number of houses : 137).			
1921 ..	*847*	Hindus	725	379	346
		Mohammedans	75	41	34
		Vedic Dharma	47	24	23
		Total ..	*847*	*444*	*403*
		(Number of houses : 142).			

I. 3. 3. Ordinarily girls are married between the ages of 10 and 12, and boys between 15 and 18 years. Among the well-to-do *zemindars* (land-owners) and *kamins*, especially *chamars* and *dhanaks*, early marriages at the age of 7 or 8 years are not uncommon. Four years back a *dhanak* married his daughter when the child was only four months old, but such cases are happily rare.

After the marriage the bride continues to live with her father until her husband has grown up and can take her away. It is customary for the young husband to call personally at the bride's house for this purpose.

Marriages are never contracted between the inhabitants of adjoining *Jat* villages, nor can a boy or a girl be married in his or her own village; the other party must belong to a different village. The reason for this custom is that all owners in a *bhaichara* village (tenure in which possession is the measure of right) are the descendants of a common ancestor. Further a boy or girl cannot be married among people of the same *got* as that of his or her father, mother or grandmother. Hence the fact that marriages are usually contracted in villages ten to twenty miles distant from one another.

Widow re-marriage is permissible only in a limited sense. On the death of the husband, his younger brother or, in the absence of a brother, a cousin marries the widow. Such marriages are locally known as *karewa*.

I. 4. 4. The total number of families in Gijhi (1925) was 143 and the total population 834 (excluding 10 servants who were outsiders and whose families did not live in Gijhi—see paragraph 2 above). This gives an average of 5·83 persons per family. The average number of persons per family for each community in the village, are given in the table on pages 6 and 7.

I. 5. (1). 5 (1). (*a*). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is shown below:—

(*i*). Wholly dependent—

	Persons.	*Families.*
Jats	356*	52
Beragis	19	2
Total ..	*375*	*54*

*Not including one *Jat* who is a military servant.

			Persons.	Families.	I. 5. (1).
(*ii*).	Partly dependent—				
	Beragis	.. ..	.. 29	6	
	Lohars	.. ..	.. 9	2	
	Khatis	.. ..	.. 19	3	
	Chhippis	.. ..	.. 17	1	
	Faqirs	.. ..	.. 15	2	
	Telis	.. ..	.. 14	2	
	Chamars	.. ..	.. 12	2	
	Ahirs	.. ..	.. 3	1	
	Dhanaks	.. ..	.. 3	1	
		Total	.. *121*	*20*	
(*b*). (*i*).	Rent receivers only (*i.e.*, non-cultivating owners)—				
	Mahajans	.. ..	.. *46*	*8*	

(No *mahajan* owners in Gijhi cultivate their lands themselves.)

(*ii*).	Actual cultivating owners—			
	Jats	.. ..	.. 356	52
	Beragis	.. ..	.. 42	7
	Lohars	.. ..	.. 9	2
		Total	.. *407*	*61*
(*iii*).	**Rent payers or tenants only—**			
	Beragis	.. ..	.. 9	1
	Lohars	.. ..	.. 6	2
	Khatis	.. ..	.. 19	3
	Chhippis	.. ..	.. 17	1
	Faqirs	.. ..	.. 15	2
	Telis	.. ..	.. 14	2
	Chamars	.. ..	.. 12	2
	Dhanaks	.. ..	.. 9	2
	Ahirs	.. ..	.. 3	1
	Mahajans (non-owners)	..	.. 6	1
		Total	.. *110*	*17*
(*iv*).	Labourers—			
	Chamars	.. ..	.. 85	18
	Dhanaks	.. ..	.. 81	18
	Ahirs	.. ..	.. 2	1
	Kumhars	.. ..	.. 16	3
	Telis	.. ..	.. 14	2
	Faqirs	.. ..	.. 37	6
	Chuhras	.. ..	.. 13	2
	Beragis	.. ..	.. 31	6
	Saqqas	.. ..	.. 6	2
		Total	.. *285*	*58*

I. 5. (1). (*v*). Others—

One Brahman (family of 3 members) who has recently settled down in Gijhi owns a camel for hire.

One *Dhobi* (family of 3 members) is the village washerman.

Four *Mahajan* non-owners (19 members in 4 families) keep shops and lend money on interest.

I. 5. (2). (2). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, whose chief means of livelihood is a cottage industry is shown below—

	Person.	*Families.*
Chhippis (cloth-printers, dyers and tailors) ..	26	5
Sunars (goldsmiths)	9	1
Chamars (shoe-makers)	85	18
Dhanaks (weavers)	81	18
Total ..	*201*	*42*

The *chhippis* and the *sunars* do not perform agricultural labour. The *chamars* and *dhanaks* who together form 19·7 per cent. of the total population and 43·3 per cent. of the non-owners, perform agricultural labour for about four or five months in a year and make shoes, etc., and weave cloth for the rest of the year. It was not possible to determine their income from industry and agricultural labour separately, owing to the inability of these classes to give any satisfactory answers to the questions put to them. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that they live miserably and are the poorest sections of the village community; no family among these classes is free from debt.

I. 5. (3). (3). There are no families in Gijhi who do not follow any productive calling and live exclusively on charity, begging or religion. Two *beragis* and two *faqirs* beg in the morning, but work as agricultural labourers during the rest of the day.

I. 5. (4). (4). The number of (*a*) artisans, (*b*) families of artisans is shown below:—

	Persons.	*Families.*
Lohars (blacksmiths)	15	4
Khatis (carpenters)	25	4
Kumhars (potters)	16	3
Total	*56*	*11*

Two of the *lohars* are landowners ; two sons of one of them have separated from their father and live in separate houses. The *lohars* are cultivating owners and the village blacksmiths. The *khatis* in addition to their work as village carpenters, cultivate land as non-occupancy tenants. The *kumhars*, besides making earthen vessels, make bricks for houses, and keep pack-asses for transporting grain, etc., to and from the village. I. 5. (4).

(5). There is no distinction in Gijhi between labourers enumerated above (1. ***b-iv***), and agricultural labourers. All labourers are agricultural labourers. I, 5. (5).

(6). In Gijhi those who are mainly dependent on agriculture (*Jats* 52 families and *beragis* 2 families) do not follow any subsidiary industry. As *malikan* (owners of land) they consider agricultural labour or service of any kind beneath their dignity. Most of these owners who require a *gadda* (bullock cart) use one of their own. The small owners, who have little use for a *gadda* except for carrying their produce home from the fields, borrow one from their more prosperous relatives or *dangwaris* (partners in cultivation), for which as a rule no payment is made. Only two owners in the village stated that they earned anything by *gadda* hire during the last year and these two earned about Rs. 50/- each. No owners in Gijhi have made the selling of wood a subsidiary means of livelihood. I. 5. (6).

(7). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, whose principal means of livelihood is an occupation other than agriculture, but who follow agriculture as a subsidiary calling, is as follows :— I. 5. (7).

	Persons.	*Families.*	*Occupation.*
Lohars ..	15	4	Village blacksmiths.
Khatis ..	19	3	Village carpenters.
Mahajans ..	6	1	Shopkeepers and money-lenders.
Chamars ..	12	2	Shoe-makers.
Dhanaks ..	9	2	Clothweavers and agricultural labour.
Ahirs ..	3	1	Sale of *ghi* and agricultural labour.
Beragis ..	9	1	Agricultural labour and *gadda* hire.
Telis ..	14	2	Oil-pressing, *gadda* hire and agricultural labour.
Chhippis ..	17	1	Cloth-printers and tailors.
Faqirs ..	15	2	Agricultural labour.
Total ..	***119***	***19***	

I. 5. (7). Except two *lohars* (9 members in 2 families), all those mentioned above are non-owners and cultivate in Gijhi as non-occupancy tenants when they succeed in getting land as such. Their number and the area cultivated by them vary from year to year, but they have cultivated land in Gijhi for several years.

I. 5. (8). (8). The following persons live outside the village for a large part of the year and earn their livelihood in professions such as service: one *saqqa* (waterbearer) is employed at the Sampla railway station (3½ miles away); one *saqqa* and two *faqirs* do job-work on the metalled road between Sampla and Kharkhauda; one *beragi* has taken service with a sweetmeat seller at the Sampla station, and two sons of a *mahajan*, and one son of another are engaged in trade outside the village.

I. 5. (9). (9). The number of servants is as follows:—

(*i*). Military servants: two—one a *Jat* owning 0·187 acres in Gijhi and the other, also a son of a *Jat* owning 0·469 acres of land.

(*ii*). Teachers, none.

(*iii*). Pleaders, none.

(*iv*). Civil Servants, none.

(*v*). Persons who work in cities for more than nine months in a year as menial servants: one who owns 0·561 acre of land both in Gijhi and Ismailah, left the village in August 1925, owing to a quarrel with his brothers and has taken up service with a Hindu gentleman in Delhi.

(*vi*). Pensioners:—

		Annual pension for life.	
		Rs.	
1.	M., son of C.	96/-	Military service.
2.	F., son of J.	72/-	,,
*3.	Mst. S., widow of G. S. ..	96/-	,,
4.	H., *ala nambardar*, has a *muafi* (assignment of revenue) of Rs. 22/- per annum on annual fixed land revenue.		

*Her pension has been recently discontinued owing to her re-marriage.

I. 5. (10). (10). Number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, living on money-lending and trade is as follows:—

	Persons.	*Families.*
(*a*). Who live by trade as well as money-lending	42	7
(*b*). Who live by trade alone	23	5
Total ..	*65*	*12*

No money-lender or anyone pays income-tax in Gijhi.

I. 6 & 7.

6 & 7. Cultivators who depend mainly upon agriculture for their livelihood usually do not have any subsidiary occupations. In hours not spent in work connected with cultivation of land a cultivator looks after his plough and milch cattle. The cutting of *sani*—fodder such as bundles of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) or *bajra* (*Penniseteum typhoideum*) and other work connected with milch cattle occupy him for two or three hours in the morning. Once during the day he goes into his fields on a visit of inspection and comes back laden with a bundle of *sarson* (*Brassica compestris*) or green gram for his buffalo in the *rabi* (spring) harvest and *chari* in the *kharif* (autumn) harvest. The afternoon is again spent in preparing fodder for his cattle. For an hour or so he makes ropes and strings for personal or agricultural use. This is usually done in groups formed around a *hukka* (hubble-bubble) and the work proceeds very slowly. At other times he inspects his *gadda* and his agricultural implements and takes such of them to the *lohar* (blacksmith) or the *khati* (carpenter) as need repairs.

Most of the spare time of the cultivator is, however, spent in smoking the *hukka* in the company of his friends or loitering about aimlessly. Some of the older men play *chausar* (a game played with dice or shells), in the afternoon, while others look on. Young men, who have a taste for music, retire to the village waste and under a shady tree play upon the *bansri* (reed) or *pungi* (flute), while others sing. Occasionally well-built young men perform feats in the evening which are admired by a large circle, such as lifting heavy loads by one hand, throwing a shoe with the foot over a high building or throwing a heavy brick over the roof of a house.

When in a bad season the crops fail, the *Jat* cultivator who is wholly dependent upon agriculture, does practically nothing except the daily routine work connected with his household. Only a few, who are hard pressed, ply their *gadda* for hire. Agricultural labourers of the menial classes alone seek employment outside the village.

In slack seasons, when there is little or no work to be done connected with agriculture, the cultivators spend most of their time in the *chaupal* (village rest-house) smoking the *hukka* and telling stories.

I. 8.

8. The dues of the *kamins* of the village for services rendered in connection with agriculture are, as a rule, paid when the grain has been brought to the cultivator's house, except in the case of the carpenter and the blacksmith who, in addition to their dues after the harvest, receive

I. 8. $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain per plough at sowing time at both harvests. In the *wajib-ul-arz* (village administration paper) of 1909 the shares of the carpenters and the **blacksmiths** were calculated at one maund each per hundred maunds of produce and the share of the *kumhars* and the *dhanaks* was one *chhaj* (winnowing basket) of grain each. This arrangement has been given up as the *kamins* distrusted the *zemindars* and thought that the latter always under-estimated the amount produced so as to give them (*kamins*) less grain. The carpenter and the blacksmith are now paid at the rate of 30 seers of grain (15 seers of wheat and 15 of gram in the *rabi* and 15 seers of *bajra* and 15 of *jowar* in the *kharif*) each per plough owned by the cultivator, and the *kumhar* and the *dhanak* 5 seers each per crop.

The annual wages usually paid to each class and also *inams* (gifts) and other dues paid in connection with social and religious ceremonies are given below—

No.	Class of Menial.	Duty.	Dues.
1	*Khati* (carpenter)	To make new ploughs and beds; mend the wood-work of all agricultural implements, beds and *charkhas* (spinning wheels); fit wooden handles to all iron implements. (Wood is supplied by the owner).	*Kharif*: 30 seers of grain per plough and two bundles of *jowar* and *bajra*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per plough at sowing time. *Rabi*: 30 seers of grain per plough and two bundles of *jowar* and *bajra*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per plough at sowing time. At a daughter's marriage if he presents the wooden frame of a *charpai* (bed), he is given Re. 1/-, otherwise -/4/- and food. For making a new plough, -/1/-; for making a *charpai*, -/1/-.
2	*Lohar* (blacksmith)	To repair all iron agricultural implements; fit iron parts to the plough; make iron implements, such as *kasahni*, *daranti* (scythe), *khurpa* (mattock), etc. (Coal and iron are supplied by the owner).	Produce dues are the same as those for the carpenter. He is given -/4/- and food at every wedding. The charges for making new agricultural implements are as follows:— *Daranti* .. .. -/-/6 *Khurpa* .. .. -/-/6 *Kulhari* (axe) .. -/1/- *Gandasa* (chopper) .. -/2/- *Gandasi* (small chopper) .. -/1/-

(Continued.)

(*Continued*).

No.	Class of Menial.	Duty.	Dues.
3	*Chamar* (tanner)	I. To supply *begar* (fagging); to remove dead cattle; to repair all leather work; supply one pair of shoes to the owner at each crop or two pairs a year; supply ox-goad and thongs when required; thresh corn; do weeding or clearing the fields before ploughing for 4 days; reap the crop for 4 days; to hoe the field for 4 days. II. To supply *begar*; repair all worn out leather and remove dead cattle.	For services mentioned in I.: 1/20th of the total crop of grain. Dead animals of owners are removed by the family *chamar*, who is entitled to 9/10th of their hides and flesh; the remaining 1/10th goes to the family *dhanak*. Carcasses of unclaimed animals are removed by *chamars* of *Shamilat*,* their hides being divided among *chamars*, the *dhanaks* getting 1/10th of the flesh only. On the occasion of a daughter's marriage if the *chamar* brings one pair of shoes he is given Re. 1/4/-, otherwise he gets only -/4/- and food. In the case of a son's marriage, if the *chamar* offers two pairs of shoes he gets Re. 1/4/-, otherwise he gets only -/4/- and food. For services mentioned in II.: 1/40th of the whole crop. *Common land of the village.
4	*Nai* (barber) ..	To shave; go on errands; supply *begar*; serve in various capacities during a marriage.	One *chhaj* (winnowing basket) of grain at every crop. He gets Re. 1/- at the betrothal and Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- on the marriage of a son. At the betrothal of a daughter, he gets Rs. 5/- cash and one *dohar* or double *chaddar* (sheet), and on the marriage of a daughter if *kannya-dan* (marriage gift given to the father of the bridegroom by the father of the bride) is Rs. 100/- he gets Rs. 15/-. For as many days as he works at a wedding he gets food. For every shave he gets one *chapatti* (bread). His wife (*nain*) dresses the hair of women and is given one *chapatti* or ½ seer of grain. (There is no resident *nai* in Gijhi. The *nai* attached to the owners lives in Ismailah and comes to the village twice a week).
5	*Kumhar* (potter)..	To supply one *matka* (earthen vessel) in *kharif* and one in *rabi*; carry seed from one place to another on his donkey; do all transport work connected with a marriage; supply *begar*; supply full *lik* at wedding consisting of 4 *handis*, 4 *matkas*, 4 *tolas*, 1 *gol* and 1 *map* (earthenware vessels).	*Kharif*: 5 seers of grain with one bundle of fodder, *bajra* or *jowar*. *Rabi*: 5 seers of grain and one bundle of crop. If he supplies full *lik* at a marriage, he is given Re. 1/-; if he gives half a *lik* he is paid -/8/- only. He is entitled to food at every wedding.

(*Continued*).

(*Concluded*).

I. 8.

No.	Class of Menial.	Duty.	Dues.
6	*Dhanak* (sweeper)	To sweep houses; convey intelligence of a death to relatives; supply *begar*; take cattle from one place to another; act as guide; sweep lanes and bye-lanes.	*Kharif*: 5 seers of grain and one bundle of *jowar* or *bajra*. *Rabi*: 5 seers of grain and one bundle of *jowar* or *bajra*. In the evening he gets *rabri* or food from the family he serves. He is given -/4/- and food at a wedding and is entitled to all leavings of meals. The *chamar* allows him 1/10th of the flesh of dead cattle.

I. 9. 9. Each *kamin* (*chamar* and *dhanak*) attaches himself to a particular *zemindar* for a year and he can be discharged only at the end of that period. If the *zemindar* tries to dispense with his services before the expiry of the *kamin's* term. the latter is still entitled to receive the year's dues. If, on the other hand, the *kamin* leaves his *zemindar* in the middle of his term, he forfeits all his dues for services rendered to the *zemindar*.

Field labourers, especially the *dhanaks* and the *chamars*, who form the bulk of this class, live from hand to mouth. Every family is in debt and in each case it was incurred in a year of scarcity for buying food. In most cases a part of the interest is paid at harvest time, but the principal and interest have now accumulated to hundreds of rupees in each case.

The money-lending *zemindars* often take an undue advantage of their creditor position in respect of the menial classes. Forced labour is exacted from them at very low rates of wages at a time when they can secure much higher wages elsewhere. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the relations between the *zemindars* and the *kamins* are very strained, and each class continually complains of the treatment of the other. *Panchayats* (a meeting of influential men in a village or tract) are frequently held among the *kamins* to protest against the high-handedness of the *zemindars*, but the threats of the *zemindars* to refuse permission to the *kamins* to graze their cattle in the village waste, which is the property of the owners, and fear of starvation, soon reduce them to submission.

Agricultural Wages.—There are mainly two kinds of wage rates at the *rabi* harvest: (*a*). Cash wages with food and a bundle of the crop harvested, and (*b*). *lai*.

(*a*). The ordinary cash wage during harvesting is 4 to 6 annas plus food worth 3 to 5 annas a day. At the end of the day the reaper brings with

him a small bundle of the crop cut by him, which is usually worth 4 annas, I. 9.
but if the labourers know that their employer cannot do without them they bring away as heavy a bundle as they can carry worth about 8 annas. Thus the lowest limit of the agricultural wage at harvest time is 11 annas (including the value of food and that of the bundle of crop) and the highest Rs. 1/3/0 a day. The same rates of wages are paid at the *kharif* harvest. Wages paid for picking the heads of *bajra* are, however, much less: 2 to 4 annas are paid in cash plus food worth 3 to 5 annas. These labourers do not get any *bajra*. For cotton 1/10th to 1/8th of the total picking of the day is the invariable wage.

(*b*). *Lai.*—This consists in a division of the total crop cut in a day into twenty equal heaps of which the labourer gets one, in addition to food. A labourer usually cuts $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ *bigha kham* of wheat in a day. Taking the produce of a *bigha kham* (5/24ths of an acre) to be three maunds of grain, the total crop cut varies from sixty to ninety seers of wheat, and as much straw. The labourer's share is 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain and an equivalent amount of *bhusa* (straw). The value of grain and *bhusa* at 8 seers to a rupee of grain and two maunds a rupee of *bhusa* amounts from 6 annas 9 pies to 10 annas 3 pies. This, with food worth 3 to 5 annas a day, amount from 9 annas 9 pies to 15 annas 3 pies a day, according to the amount of work done by the reaper. Labourers are engaged on the *lai* form of wage-rate only by such families as consist of one or two working members only. An additional advantage of this form of wage payment is that the labourers exert themselves to their utmost in the hope of securing a greater amount of grain as their share, and cutting proceeds very rapidly.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

I. App. References have been made in this Report to two other villages Bhensru Khurd (irrigated) and Bhensru Kalan (*barani*) in the same *tahsil* Rohtak, Nahri Circle II. An introductory note on these two villages may not be out of place here.

BHENSRU KHURD.

Bhensru Khurd (irrigated) is bounded on the north by Samchana, on the east by Gijhi, on the west by Bhensru Kalan and on the south by Nayabas.

The village is owned by Sohrawat *Jats* whose origin is traced by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, in his "Report on the Revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Rohtak District, Hissar Division, 1873-1879" (pp. 21-22):—

"The Sohrawats also claim a *Tunwar* (Rajput) origin, and to be descended from Sahra, a son or grandson of one of the Rajas of the name of Anangpal. They settled in the District eighteen to twenty-five generations ago. Three of their villages in Rohtak are founded from Mehrauli in Delhi and three had their origin from Sohrawat estates already existing in the District."

At the Settlement of 1879 the owners stated that six generations back two brothers, Haridass and Harikishen, their first ancestors, came from Sampla to the present site of the village, which was then a jungle, and with the permission of the then ruling chief took possession of the land hereabouts. After leaving some land as *shamilat-i-deh* (land owned collectively by the villagers as a whole) they divided the village into two portions, which are to this day called Pana Haridass and Pana Harikishen.

The village derives its name from the adjoining village Bhensru Kalan, which was owned by Brahmans, who were their *Parohits* or Priests. The word *khurd* (small) was added to this village to distinguish it from the larger village Bhensru Kalan. Two generations previous to the Settlement of 1879 Bhensru Khurd was devastated by Billochs and the owners of the village had to fly to the neighbouring villages. For about 40 years the village remained uninhabited. About 67 years before the Settlement of 1879 the owners returned to their village, when it had come into British possession.

"The sand-hills come into the village in the north corner and at the village itself take an abrupt turn to the east. Below the village there is a considerable depression, and in the south-east the soil rises high again, and, as a rule, it is decidedly soft *rausli*" (Settlement Officer's Note, 1879). I. App.

The total cultivated area at the Settlement of 1879 was classified as follows:—

	Acres.
Dakar (hard clay soil found in depressions)	94
Matiyar (stiffish loam)	13
Rausli (loam)	627
Bhur (sandy loam)	94
Total ..	*828*

156 acres were shown as culturable, about which the Settlement Officer stated, "of the so-called culturable area but very little immediately round the village is really so, the rest is pure *thalla*."

The total area of the village in 1924 was 1,176 acres, of which 815 acres are cultivated and 361 acres are uncultivated. As regards cultivated area, 273 acres are irrigated, 423 acres *barani* and 119 acres *bhur*. The uncultivated area is divided into *banjar qadim* 283 acres, and *gher mumkin* 78 acres.

Gher mumkin is divided as follows:—

	Acres.
Abadi	46·4
Roads	11·6
Canal channels	7·0
Footpaths	7·0
Johars	3·2
Cremation ground	2·2
Qabristan (Muslim burial place)	0·6

The total population at the last five censuses is shown below:—

Year.	Total population.	Percentage increase (+), decrease (—).	
1881	515	..	..
1891	576	1881—1891	+11·84
1901	747	1891—1901	+29·60
1911	674	1901—1911	— 9·78
1921	847	1911—1921	+25·66

There are eight pensioners in the village and the annual amount of their pensions is Rs. 648/-.

SINGH COLLE

BHENSRU KALAN.

I. App.

Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated) is owned by *Gor* Brahmans of ***Koshish got***. About the origin of Brahman villages in Rohtak District, Mr. Fanshawe says in the Settlement Report mentioneda bove—" Brahman villages were generally separated from some adjoining *Jat* or other estates. Only four have had an existence longer than 13 generations. But it was an invariable habit for *Jat* settlers to bring Brahmans with them and in many cases, therefore, their residence is as ancient as that of the former. The Brahmans of the whole countryside are said to belong to the great *Gor* sub-division of the race. Sir George Campbell has conjectured that they are perhaps not a branch of the *Gaur* tribe of Bengal, but that their name may have been derived from their residence on the Ghaggar. The commonest clans are the *Bashists* and *Gor* in Jhajjar, the *Mihrawal, Dabra* and *Bhardawaj* in Gohana and the *Koshish* in Sampla."

At the Settlement of 1879 the owners stated that six generations back Rup Chand, *Gor* Brahman of *Koshish got*, their first ancestor, came over from Ismailah and with the permission of the then ruling chief took possession of the land hereabouts, which was then a jungle, but included the site of an abandoned village. Rup Chand had three sons, Ram Chand, Nihalu and Bhagmal, who divided the village lands equally among themselves, after setting apart some land as *shamilat-i-deh*. At the First Regular Settlement differences were found to have arisen in respect of the first division of land made by their three ancestors. These differences were allowed to stand and possession was regarded as the measure of ownership.

Rup Chand, the founder of the village, named it after his father Mahasaram, which was afterwards wrongly pronounced as Bhensru. But as the neighbouring village also adopted its name, the word *kalan* (large) was added to it to distinguish it from the other.

A deserted village is found at some distance from the present site of the village. Nothing is known to the present owners about its previous history. An inscription on a *pacca* (brick-lined) well of the ruined village states that the well was sunk by a *banjara*, and it is probable that the village belonged to the members of the same tribe.

"The Hasangarh sand-hills enter the north-west corner of the village and extend as far as the village itself. In the south a lower ridge of *bhur* arises again and runs off east; the soil in the centre below the village is generally light and to the east and north is firm *rausli*."

The total area at the Settlement of 1879 was divided into the following classes of soils :— I. App.

	Acres.
Dakar (hard clay soil found in depressions)	17
Matiyar (stiffish loam)	23
Rausli (loam)	639
Bhur (sandy loam)	347
Total ..	*1,026*

The total area of the village in 1924 was 1,311 acres, of which 1,034 acres are cultivated and 227 acres uncultivated ; the cultivated area is 652 acres *barani* and 382 acres *bhur*. The uncultivated area is 165 acres *banjar qadim* and 112 acres *gher mumkin*, of which 68 acres represent *abadi* and 15 acres are the property of the District Board.

The total population at the last five censuses is shown below :—

Year.	Total population.	Percentage increase (+), decrease (—).	
1881	506	..	..
1891	505	1881—1891	*—0·20*
1901	494	1891—1901	*—2·18*
1911	459	1901—1911	*—7·09*
1921	426	1911—1921	*—7·19*

There are no pensioners in the village.

CHAPTER II.

CROPPING AND CULTIVATION.

II. 1. 1. The following table shows the total and cultivated area of Gijhi in 1899-1900 and 1924-25 ; and of Bhensru Khurd (irrigated) and Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated) in 1924-25 :—

Year.	Total area.	Uncultivated area in acres.				Cultivated area in acres.			
		Banjar Kadim.	*Gher Mumkin.*	*Banjar Jadid.*	Total.	Irrigated.	*Barani.*	*Bhur.*	Total.
Gijhi—	Acres.								
1899-1900 ..	1,639	136	82	..	*218*	716	705	..	*1,421*
1924-1925 ..	1,636	116	106	1	*223*	767	627	19	*1,413*
Bhensru Khurd—									
1924-1925 ..	1,176	283	78	..	*361*	273	423	119	*815*
nensru Kalan—									
1924 1925 ..	1,311	164·7	112·0	0·3	*277*	..	652	382	*1,034*

II. 2. 2. In the tables on pages 23 to 25, average cropping for the last ten years (1915-16 to 1924-25) is given for the three villages: Gijhi, Bhensrn Khurd and Bhensru Kalan.

II. 3. 3. This question is dealt with under paragraph 5.

II. 4. 4. The cropping on 54 fields selected at random from *kharif* 1920 to *rabi* 1924 (8 harvests) representing different classes of soils in Gijhi, was examined to ascertain the most common rotation of crops in the village. It was found necessary to refer to the cropping on these fields during the years 1919-20 and 1924-25 to ascertain what crops preceded the cropping in *kharif* 1920 and what crops followed the cropping in *rabi* 1924. For the purposes of this inquiry the fields examined (divided into five separate groups) were : 10 fields representing the best quality of irrigated soil (chief crops sown being sugarcane, wheat and *gowar*), 13 representing medium quality of irrigated soil (chief crops sown being cotton, *bajra*, *jowar*, wheat and *gochni*), 11 representing medium quality soil irrigated by means of lift irrigation (chief crops being *gochni*, gram, cotton

Tables showing the Average Cropping in Acres for Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan for the ten years, 1915-16 *to* 1924-25.

GIJHI.

II. 2.

	Crops.	*Nahri.*	*Kharaba.*	*Barani.*	*Kharaba.*	*Bhur.*	*Kharaba.*	Total.	*Kharaba.*	Percentage on annual cropped area.
Kharif.	1. Sugarcane ..	115·6	4·2	..	..	..	..	115·6	4·2	15·9
	2, Cotton ..	39·0	14·4	1·4	2·6	..	..	40·4	17·0	5·6
	3. *Bajra* ..	9·5	0·8	199·9	186·3	10·9	7·1	220·3	194·2	30·4
	4. *Jowar* ..	20·0	0·1	80·2	85·6	..	..	100·2	85·7	13·8
	5. *Chari* ..	33·6	0·2	125·8	1·6	..	..	159·4	1·8	21·9
	6. *Gowar* ..	46·4	2·5	32·0	16·8	..	..	78·4	19·3	10·8
	7. *San* ..	5·4	..	0·7	..	..	..	6·1	..	0·9
	8. *Til* ..	1·7	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	1·8	0·1	0·2
	9. *Mung & Mash* ..	0·7	..	2·1	0·2	..	..	2·8	0·2	0·4
	10. *Nil* (Indigo) ..	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	..	0·1
	Total cropped ..	272·6	..	442·2	..	10·9	..	725·7	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	22·3	..	293·1	..	7·1	..	322·5	..
	Total sown	*294·9*	..	*735·3*	..	*18·0*	..	*1,048·2*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	7·56	..	39·86	..	39·44	..	30·76	..
Rabi.	1. Wheat ..	183·8	0·4	2·7	0·1	..	..	186·5	0·5	28·1
	2. Gram ..	87·9	9·2	304·8	43·4	6·3	1·0	399·0	53·6	60·0
	3. *Gochni* ..	32·0	0·3	10·9	1·0	..	..	42·9	1·3	6·4
	4. Barley ..	1·3	..	0·7	..	1·7	..	3·7	..	0·6
	5. *Bechchar* ..	0·7	0·1	0·3	0·1	..	..	1·0	0·2	0·1
	6. *Sarsaf & Rai* ..	9·3	..	4·3	4·3	..	..	13·6	4·3	2·0
	7. *Masar* ..	2·0	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	2·1	0·1	0·3
	8. *Matar* (Pea) ..	11·8	1·4	0·6	0·2	..	..	12·4	1·6	1·9
	9. Vegetables ..	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	0·1
	10. *Chari* ..	3·4	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	..	0·5
	Total cropped ..	332·7	..	324·4	..	8·0	..	665·1	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	11·5	..	49·1	..	1·0	..	61·6	..
	Total sown ..	*344·2*	..	*373·5*	..	*9·0*	..	*726·7*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	3·34	..	13·15	..	11·11	..	8·48	..
Both Harvests.	1. Total cropped ..	605·3	..	766·6	..	18·9	..	1,390·8	..	..
	2. Total *kharaba* ..	..	33·8	..	342·2	..	8·1	..	384·1	..
	3. Total sown ..	*639·1*	..	*1,108·8*	..	*27·0*	..	*1,774·9*	..	..
	4. Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	5·29	..	30·86	..	30·0	..	21·64	..
	5. Percentage of cropped on cultivated area ..	94·71	..	69·14	..	70·0	..	78·36	..	..

BHENSRU KHURD.

II. 2.

	Crops.	*Nahri.*	*Kharaba.*	*Barani.*	*Kharaba.*	*Bhur.*	*Kharaba.*	Total.	*Kharaba.*	Percentage on annual cropped area.
Kharif.	1. Sugarcane ..	54·9	2·6	..	..	..	..	54·9	2·6	12·5
	2. *Bajra* ..	10·0	0·7	186·6	137·5	55·4	51·3	252·0	189·5	57·6
	3. *Jowar* ..	4·8	1·1	27·5	28·2	..	..	32·3	29·3	7·4
	4. Cotton ..	9·4	5·4	5·2	4·9	..	..	14·6	10·3	3·3
	5. *Patsan* ..	2·7	..	1·9	0·1	..	..	4·6	0·1	1·1
	6. *Chari* ..	8·1	0·1	51·3	0·8	0·1	..	59·5	0·9	13·6
	7. *Gowar* ..	5·7	0·1	12·4	2·7	0·1	..	18·2	2·8	4·1
	8. *Mung & Mash* ..	0·1	..	0·2	..	..	..	0·3	..	0·1
	9. *Til* ..	0·8	..	0·5	..	..	..	1·3	..	0·3
	Total cropped ..	96·5	..	285·6	..	55·6	..	437·7	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	10·0	..	174·2	..	51·3	..	235·5	..
	Total sown ..	*106·5*	..	*459·8*	..	*106·9*	..	*673·2*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown ..	..	9·4	..	37·9	..	48·0	..	40·0	..
Rabi.	1. Wheat ..	68·3	0·4	2·1	0·1	..	..	70·4	0·5	16·5
	2. Gram ..	34·6	4·1	209·6	38·4	56·5	13·8	300·7	56·3	70·5
	3. *Gochni* ..	22·1	0·6	12·7	3·6	..	..	34·8	4·2	8·1
	4. Barley ..	2·7	0·4	1·3	..	..	..	4·0	0·4	1·0
	5. *Bechchar* ..	1·8	0·2	2·3	0·4	0·4	..	4·5	0·6	1·1
	6. *Masar* ..	0·4	0·1	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·1	0·1
	7. *Matar* ..	3·2	0·3	0·1	..	..	..	3·3	0·3	0·7
	8. *Sarsaf & Rai* ..	4·4	..	2·0	..	..	..	6·4	..	1·5
	9. *Chari* ..	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	2·2	..	0·5
	Total cropped ..	139·7	..	230·1	..	56·9	..	426·7	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	6·1	..	42·5	..	13·8	..	62·4	..
	Total sown ..	*145·8*	..	*272·6*	..	*70·7*	..	*489·1*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown ..	..	4·2	..	15·6	..	19·5	..	12·8	..
Both Harvests.	1. Total cropped ..	236·2	..	515·7	..	112·5	..	864·4	..	..
	2. Total *kharaba* ..	..	16·1	..	216·7	..	65·1	..	297·9	..
	3. Total sown ..	*252·3*	..	*732·4*	..	*177·6*	..	*1,162·3*	..	..
	4. Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	6·38	..	29·59	..	36·65	..	25·63	..
	5. Percentage of cropped on cultivated area ..	93·62	..	70·41	..	63·35	..	74·37	..	..

BHENSRU KALAN.

(BARANI).

II. 2.

	Crops.		*Barani.*	*Kharaba.*	*Bhur.*	*Kharaba.*	Total.	*Kharaba.*	Percentage on annual cropped area.
Kharif.	1. *Bajra*	.. ..	249·3	164·9	104·4	179·0	353·7	343·9	75·3
	2. *Jowar*	.. ..	49·1	40·7	4·2	8·2	53·3	48·9	11·3
	3. Cotton	.. ..	5·4	10·1	0·1	0·5	5·5	10·6	1·2
	4. *Chari*	.. ..	44·9	0·9	4·4	..	49·3	0·9	10·5
	5. *Gowar*	.. ..	3·9	0·8	0·5	0·2	4·4	1·0	0·9
	6. *Patsan*	.. ..	1·4	..	0·1	..	1·5	..	0·3
	7. *Mung, Moth & Mash*	..	1·6	..	..	..	1·6	..	0·3
	8. *Til*	.. ..	0·7	..	..	..	0·7	..	0·2
	Total cropped	..	356·3	..	113·7	..	470·0	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	..	217·4	..	187·9	..	405·3	..
	Total sown	..	*573·7*	..	*301·6*	..	*875·3*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	..	37·89	..	62·26	..	46·3	..
Rabi.	1. Gram	.. ..	264·1	57·6	147·9	62·4	412·0	120·0	89·0
	2. *Gochni*	.. ..	27·3	3·3	3·2	0·5	30·5	3·8	6·6
	3. Wheat	.. ..	8·3	0·1	0·6	0·1	8·9	0·2	1·9
	4. Barley	.. ..	1·5	0·1	1·4	0·6	2·9	0·7	0·6
	5. *Bechchar*	.. ..	2·7	0·8	3·6	0·4	6·3	1·2	1·4
	6. *Sarsaf & Rai*	..	2·0	0·5	..	..	2·0	0·5	0·4
	7. *Taramira*	.. ..	0·1	..	0·1	..	0·2	..	0·1
	8. Others	.. ..	..	0·1	..	..	..	0·1	..
	Total cropped	..	306·0	..	156·8	..	462·8	..	100·0
	Kharaba ..	..	..	62·5	..	64·0	..	126·5	..
	Total sown	..	*368·5*	..	*220·8*	..	*589·3*	..	..
	Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	..	16·96	..	28·99	..	21·46	..
Both Harvests.	1. Total cropped area	..	662·3	..	270·5	..	932·8	..	..
	2. Total *kharaba*	..	..	279·9	..	251·9	..	531·8	..
	3. Total sown ..	..	*942·2*	..	*522·4*	..	*1,464·6*	..	..
	4. Percentage of *kharaba* on sown	..	..	29·7	..	48·2	..	36·3	..
	5. Percentage of cropped on cultivated area	..	70·3	..	51·8	..	63·7	..	..

II. 4. and *bajra*), 11 representing *barani* (unirrigated) soil (chief crops being *jowar*, *bajra* gram and *gochni*), and 9 representing *bhur* or sandy loam (only crops sown being *bajra* in *kharif* and gram in *rabi*). The results are summarized below :—

I.—Rotation of crops on the best quality of irrigated soil.

No. of fields examined 10.

No. of harvests 8.

Total number of fields 80.

Kharif Crops.

Crop.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Sugarcane ..	7
Gowar ..	18
Chari jowar ..	4
San (hemp) ..	1
Fallow ..	10
	40

Rabi Crops.

Crop.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Wheat ..	10
Gram ..	15
Fallow ..	15
	40

Kharif Crops.	*Preceded by—*	*Followed by—*
Sugarcane	.. Fallow in each case	.. Fallow in 5 cases, gram in 2 cases.
Gowar	.. Wheat in each case	.. Fallow in 9 cases, gram in 9 cases.
Chari	.. Wheat 1 case, fallow 3 cases.	.. Fallow in 1 case, gram in 3 cases.
San (hemp)	.. Wheat	.. Gram.
Fallow	.. Fallow in 5 cases, a crop in 5 cases.	A crop in each case.
Rabi Crops.		
Wheat	.. Fallow in each case	.. *Gowar* in 9 cases, *san* in 1 case.
Gram	.. *Gowar* 9 cases, *chari jowar* 3 cases, sugarcane 2 and *san* 1 case.	Fallow in 5 cases, sugarcane in 10 cases.
Fallow	.. A crop in each case	.. Fallow in 5 cases, a crop in 10 cases.

II.—Rotation of crops on medium quality of irrigated soil.

No. of fields examined 13.

No. of harvests 8.

Total number of fields 104.

Kharif Crops.		*Rabi Crops.*	
Crop.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*	*Crop.*	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Sugarcane	.. 3	Wheat	.. 13
Cotton	.. 4	*Gochni*	.. 7
Jowar	.. 13	Gram	.. 18
Gowar	.. 4	*Matar*	.. 1
Bajra	.. 4	Fallow	.. 13
Fallow	.. 24		
	52		52

Kharif Crops.	*Preceded by—*	*Followed by—*
Sugarcane	.. Fallow in 2 cases, gram in 1 case.	Fallow in each case.
Cotton	. Wheat 2 cases, gram 2 cases.	Fallow in each case.
Jowar	.. Gram 7 cases, *gochni* 2, wheat 3 and fallow in 1 case.	Fallow 3 cases, gram 10 cases.
Gowar	.. *Gochni* 2 cases, wheat 2 cases.	Gram 2 cases, *matar* 1 and fallow 1 case.
Bajra	.. Fallow 2 cases, *gochni* 2 cases.	Gram in each case.
Fallow	.. Fallow 9 cases, a crop in 15 cases.	Fallow 2 cases, a crop in 22 cases.
Rabi Crops.		
Wheat	.. Fallow in each case ..	Fallow in 3 cases, *jowar* 3, *gowar* 3, cotton 3 and sugarcane 1 case.
Gochni	.. Fallow in each case ..	Gowar 2 cases, *bajra* 2, *jowar* 2 and fallow 1 case.
Gram	.. *Jowar* 10 cases, *gowar* 2, *bajra* 4 and fallow 2 cases.	*Jowar* 7 cases, cotton 2, sugarcane 1 and fallow 8 cases.
Matar	.. *Gowar* ..	Fallow.
Fallow	.. Two fallows in 2 cases, a crop in 11 cases.	Fallow 8 cases, a crop in 5 cases.

II. 4. III.—Rotation of crops on medium quality soil irrigated by lift.

No. of fields examined 11.

No. of harvests 8.

Total number of fields 88.

Kharif Crops.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*	*Rabi Crops.*	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Sugarcane ..	2	Wheat ..	10
Cotton ..	6	*Gochni* ..	10
Gowar ..	1	Gram ..	14
Jowar ..	9	Fallow ..	10
Bajra ..	6		
Fallow ..	20		
	44		44

Kharif Crops.	*Preceded by—*	*Followed by—*
Sugarcane	.. Fallow in each case ..	Fallow in each case.
Cotton	.. Fallow 1, wheat 2, gram 2, and *gochni* 1 case.	Fallow 4 cases, gram 2 cases.
Gowar	.. Gram ..	Fallow.
Jowar	.. Fallow 2, wheat 2, *gochni* 2, and gram 3 cases.	Fallow 1, gram 6 and *gochni* 2 cases.
Bajra	.. Gram 3, *gochni* 3 cases.	Fallow 2, gram 4 cases.
Fallow	.. Fallow 7 cases, a crop in 13 cases.	A crop in each case.
Rabi Crops.		
Wheat	.. Fallow in each case ..	Fallow 3, *jowar* 3 and cotton 4 cases.
Gochni	.. Fallow 8, *jowar* 2 cases ..	Fallow 5, *bajra* 3 and *jowar* 2 cases.
Gram	.. Fallow 2, cotton 2, *bajra* 4 and *jowar* 6 cases.	Fallow 10, *jowar* 3 and *bajra* 1 case.
Fallow	.. A crop in each case ..	Fallow 5 cases and a crop 6 cases.

IV.—Rotation of crops on *barani* (unirrigated) soil.

No. of fields examined 11.

No. of harvests 8.

Total number of fields 88.

Kharif Crops. *Rabi Crops.*

Crop.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*	*Crop.*	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Gowar ..	2	Wheat ..	2
Jowar ..	18	*Gochni* ..	2
Bajra ..	14	*Sarsaf* ..	1
Cotton ..	1	Gram ..	16
Fallow ..	9	Fallow ..	23
	44		*44*

Kharif Crops.	*Preceded by—*	*Followed by—*
Gowar	.. Fallow in both cases ..	Fallow in both cases.
Jowar	.. Fallow 11, gram 5, wheat 1 and *gochni* 1 case.	Fallow 9, gram 8 and wheat 1 case.
Bajra	.. Fallow 5, gram 9 cases ..	Fallow 8, gram 6 cases.
Cotton	.. Gram.	Wheat.
Fallow	.. Fallow 6 and a crop in 3 cases.	Fallow 4 and a crop in 5 cases.
Rabi Crops.		
Wheat	.. *Jowar* 1 case, cotton 1 case	Fallow 1 case, *jowar* 1 case.
Gochni	.. Fallow in both cases.	Fallow 1 case, *jowar* 1 case.
Sarsaf	.. Fallow.	*Bajra.*
Gram	.. Fallow 2, *jowar* 8 and *bajra* 6 cases.	Fallow 2, *bajra* 9, cotton 1 and *jowar* 4 cases.
Fallow	.. Two fallows 3 cases, one fallow 1 case and a crop 19 cases.	Two fallows 1 case, one fallow 5 cases and a crop 17 cases.

V.—Rotation of crops on *bhur* (sandy loam).

No. of fields examined 9.

No. of harvests 8.

Total number of fields 72.

Kharif Crop. *Rabi Crop.*

Crop.	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*	*Crop.*	*No. of fields sown with this crop.*
Bajra ..	36	Gram ..	18
Fallow ..	0	Fallow ..	18
	36		*36*

II. 4.	*Kharif Crops.*	*Preceded by—*		*Followed by—*
	Bajra ..	Fallow 18 cases, gram 18 cases.	..	Fallow 18 cases, gram 18 cases.
	Rabi Crops.			
	Gram ..	*Bajra* 18 cases	..	*Bajra* 18 cases.
	Fallow ..	One crop 9 cases, and 5 crops 9 cases.	..	A crop 18 cases.

It will be seen from the statements given above that the cultivators do not follow any hard and fast rules regarding the rotation of crops or the leaving of fallow. If the rains are good even as many as five or six successive harvests (including such heavy crops as sugarcane, wheat, *gochni* and cotton which exhaust the soil very much) are reaped before a fallow is considered necessary. The cropping on 6 fields representing different classes of soils in Gijhi for the last 16 harvests is now given :—

	Good quality irrigated.	Medium quality irrigated.		Lift irrigation.	*Barani* (unirrigated).	*Bhur* (sandy loam.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif 1917 ..	Cotton & *til.*	..	*Bajra*	..	Cotton	*Bajra*
Rabi 1918 ..	Gram	*Gochni*	Gram	Wheat	*Gochni*	Gram
Kharif 1918 ..	..	*Chari*	*Bajra*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Bajra*
Rabi 1919 ..	Wheat	*Gochni*	..	Gram	..	..
Kharif 1919 ..	..	*Chari*	*Chari*	*Bajra*	*Bajra*	*Bajra*
Rabi 1920 ..	Wheat	Gram	Gram	Gram	..	..
Kharif 1920 ..	*Gowar*	..	*Jowar*	Cotton & *til.*	*Bajra*	*Bajra*
Rabi 1921 ..	..	*Gochni*	..	..	..	..
Kharif 1921 ..	Sugarcane	*Bajra*	*Jowar*	*Chari*	*Bajra*	*Bajra*
Rabi 1922 ..	Gram	Gram	Gram	Gram	Gram	Gram
Kharif 1922 ..	..	*Jowar*	*Jowar*	..	*Bajra*	*Bajra*
Rabi 1923 ..	Wheat	Gram	Gram	Wheat	Gram	Gram
Kharif 1923 ..	*Gowar*	..	*Jowar*	Cotton	Cotton	*Bajra*
Rabi 1924 ..	Gram	Wheat	Gram	Gram	Wheat	..
Kharif 1924 ..	Sugarcane	*Gowar*	..	..	..	*Bajra*
Rabi 1925 ..	..	Gram	Wheat	Wheat	*Gochni*	Gram

The rotation of crops shown in the table given above is quite representative for fields which pass from one cultivator to another from year to year or every second year. It is only on the *khudkasht* plots of larger owners (where the land cultivated is owned by the cultivator) that particular attention is paid to proper rotation of crops or to leaving of fallow, but the proportion of such owners (owning more than 10 acres cultivated land) is only about 18 per cent. of the total number of owners. II. 4.

The cultivation of the soil for as many as 6 harvests in succession without giving any rest to the soil is mainly due to two causes: the greed of well-to-do *zemindars* and poverty of the small holders and tenants, and too frequent changes among tenants under an owner.

The high prices of agricultural produce obtained by big *zemindars* who have a surplus to sell, and the high cost of living in the case of small owners and tenants exert the same kind of influence on the cropping of both these classes of cultivators, *i.e.*, indiscriminate sowing without giving proper rest to the soil.

As will be seen from a study of Chapters IV. and XIV. of this Report, tenancy in Gijhi in the majority of cases runs for 2 years or 4 harvests only. Under these circumstances a tenant cannot be expected to be attached either te the owner of the land or the land itself, and if, through his indiscriminate cropping, land tends to get exhausted, he dose not care. By the nature of his contract he is not bound to leave a fallow or to sow any specified crops. When a tenant has rented a plot he sows it or leaves a fallow at his own will, and as there is no security of tenancy, he naturally tries to get as much out of the land as possible. All contracts for tenancy run from year to year, and a tenant is as likely to be turned out of his holding at the expiry of the contract as to remain on it. The benefit of a fallow left by him may thus be reaped by another, if he is turned out. Hence the tendency among tenants to get the utmost out of the land rented by them.

The most common rotation of crops on *khudkasht* holdings of large owners, who pay any attention to a proper rotation and leave land fallow when desirable, may be summarized thus :—

(*a*). *Sugarcane* is usually preceded and followed by a fallow.

(*b*). *Wheat and gochni.*—Wheat is usually sown on land previously sown with sugarcane, which ordinarily is out of the field by the end of February. This land is left fallow for some time and with the setting in of rains it is prepared for wheat. By the time of sowing wheat the land has had a rest of about nine months. The reason why wheat follows sugarcane is

II. 4. that the manure applied to the sugarcane crop carries the wheat crop through. Wheat is usually followed by fallow or a light crop, such as *chari* in the *kharif*. On land not previously sown with sugarcane, wheat and *gochni* are usually preceded by a fallow period.

(*c*). Gram and *gochni* following upon *gowar* in the *kharif* is also considered good rotation. Stems of *gowar* are left standing in the fields when the crop is cut and form a good manure.

(*d*). Cotton is usually preceded by gram, which is a very light crop, and may either be followed by fallow or by gram.

(*e*). The rotation of crops on *bhur* (sandy loam) is very simple. *Bajra* in the *kharif* follows gram in the *rabi*, to be followed again by *bajra* in the *kharif*. No other crop, except *bajra* and gram, are cultivated on *bhur* soil.

II. 3 & 5. 3 & 5. No striking changes have occurred in cropping during the past twenty years, except that the area under cotton has fallen heavily since 1905. Before 1895, when the village was unirrigated, the average area under cotton for the ten years 1885-94 was 58·7 acres only. With the introduction of canal irrigation its cultivation was greatly extended, attaining the record figure of 232 acres in 1905. Then the area began to contract, but in 1914, 132 acres were still under this crop. In 1924 the area was 51 acres and the average for the ten years 1915-24 come to only 40·4 acres.

The area under sugarcane has remained practically stationary; the average for the period 1898-1908 being 113·7 acres; for the period 1909-14, it was 118·1 acres and for the last ten years 1915-24, 115·6 acres. Tables showing the actual area under sugarcane and cotton, the former from 1898 and the latter from 1885, are given below :—

Table showing Area under Sugarcane in Gijhi since 1898.

Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1898 ..	106	1905	37	1912	138	1919	143
1899 ..	159	1906	126	1913	134	1920	148
1900 ..	61	1907	163	1914	127	1921	55
1901 ..	92	1908	22	1915	124	1922	132
1902 ..	115	1909	89	1916	80	1923	155
1903 ..	113	1910	123	1917	134	1924	138
1904 ..	143	1911	98	1918	47	..	..

Table showing Area under Cotton in Gijhi since 1885.

II. 3 & 5.

Year.	Acres.	Year	Acres.	Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1885 ..	123	1896	154	1907	126	1918	39
1886 ..	116	1897	133	1908	144	1919	70
1887 ..	..	1898	41	1909	193	1920	57
1888 ..	64	1899	34	1910	86	1921	13
1889 ..	36	1900	96	1911	77	1922	46
1890 ..	83	1901	74	1912	57	1923	37
1891 ..	11	1902	104	1913	123	1924	51
1892 ..	13	1903	109	1914	132	..	..
1893 ..	71	1904	128	1915	50	..	..
1894 ..	70	1905	232	1916	40	..	..
1895 ..	84	1906	178	1917	1	..	..

Seven acres of *nahri* (irrigated) land were sown for the first time with indigo in the *kharif* of 1916 as an experiment. The crop, however, failed to mature, and indigo has not been sown again in this village. In the *kharif* of 1925 American cotton was tried extensively, but owing to the inexperience of the cultivators the seed was sown as closely as is done in the case of *desi* (indigenous) cotton. The result was that the plants grew so thickly that the pickers could not pass freely from one plant to another, and many flowers were ruined owing to lack of space.

6. Sugarcane, cotton, *jowar* and *bajra* are the only crops which are manured in Gijhi. Of these, the first two are manured by every cultivator, while this is done for *jowar* and *bajra* by only a few. Manuring is done mainly on irrigated fields, as an abundant supply of water is considered essential for its decomposition. When the rainfall is sufficient and early, manure is applied to *barani* land as well, but not otherwise, as the undecomposed manure injures the crop owing to the dryness which it produces in the soil. II. 6.

No chemical manures are used by the cultivators owing to their ignorance, and no bone-meal manure is used owing to religious prejudices. The

II. 6. only manure used is cow dung, house and lane sweepings, ashes and farm-yard refuse, which is collected in separate heaps by all cultivators in the *shamilat* land (land owned by the villagers collectively) of the *thola* (sub-division of an estate or village) to which they belong. Cow dung for manure is saved during the four months of the rainy season; during the remaining eight months it is used as fuel. Under these circumstances it will be easily understood that the supply per owner from his own sources is very small and cultivators usually have to purchase it from the village *kamins*. The price per *gadda* of 20 to 25 maunds varies between 8 annas to one rupee according to demand. No manure is imported from outside, nor do the *kamins* sell it outside the village.

Sometimes cotton and *matar* (pea) plants are ploughed into the soil as green manure. Roots of hemp and stems of *gowar* (*Cyamopsis psoralioides*) are considered good manure.

Manure is applied to the soil at all times, before ploughing, after the preliminary ploughing and to standing crops. The *zemindar* usually puts 4 *gaddas* of 20 to 25 maunds per *bigha kham* or about 20 *gaddas* (400 to 500 maunds) per acre for sugarcane, and 15 *gaddas* (300 maunds) per acre for cotton. For *jowar* and *bajra* 10 *gaddas* (200 maunds) are considered sufficient. Most cultivators, after satisfying the needs of sugarcane and cotton have little left for the other crops, and usually do not find themselves in a position to purchase any.

Generally two manurings are given to sugarcane, one before sowing and the other when the plants have grown to the height of about one foot. The second manuring, as a rule, is given during the night. For cotton, *jowar* and *bajra* manuring is usually done before ploughing.

No *rabi* (spring harvest) crop is manured in Gijhi, except *matar*, which is sown mainly as green fodder. The amount given to this crop is the same as for *bajra* and *jowar*, *i.e.*, 10 *gaddas* per acre. As most of the wheat is sown on sugarcane land, the manure applied to the sugarcane crop carries the wheat crop through.

II. 7. 7. The year's agricultural operations of two owners who jointly cultivated 61·8 acres of land in 1924-25, are given below. The information was collected during the year in which the investigation was carried on in the village :—

Statement showing the Agricultural Operations for the Year 1924-25 II. 7.
on 61·8 *acres of Land in Gijhi.*

Details of Area Sown.		*Acres.*	*Remarks.*
Kharif Crops—			
1. Sugarcane	..	3·9	Irrigated.
2. *Jowar*	..	10·2	5·4 acres irrigated. 0·6 „ „ *kharabu.* 4·2 „ unirrigated.
3. *Gowar*	..	4·7	Irrigated.
4. Cotton and *til*	..	2·3	„
5. *Bajra*	.. ..	7·8	2·0 acres irrigated. 2·0 „ „ *kharaba.* 1·9 „ unirrigated. 1·9 „ „ *kharaba.*
Total area sown	..	*28·9*	
Fallow	.. ..	10·9	
Total	.. ..	*39·8*	
Rabi Crops—			
1. Wheat	..	10·3	Irrigated.
2. Gram	..	22·6	10·2 acres irrigated 12·4 „ unirrigated.
Total area sown	..	*32·9*	
Fallow	..	6·9	
Total	..	*39·8*	
TOTAL AREA SOWN BOTH HARVESTS..		***61·8***	

The number of persons in the cultivators' families, who were actively engaged in agricultural operations, were 5 males and 4 females.

II. 7. The following table shows the number of days' work performed by males, females and hired labourers in terms of labour of one person in each case ; a day is taken as equivalent to 12 hours.

Table showing the Number of Days' Work performed by Males, Females and Hired Labourers.

	Number of days' work.		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Hired labourers.*
Asarh (middle of June to middle of July)—			
4 persons worked for 15 days in preparing the land for sowing (two ploughs) ..	60	..	..
4 persons for the remaining 15 days of the month in sowing the land with *bajra*, *jowar*, *gowar* and cotton ..	60	..	..
7 persons (one male, 3 females and 3 paid labourers) employed for 6 hours a day for 4 days in weeding sugarcane ; the remainder of the day was taken up with gathering green fodder for the cattle ..	4	12	12
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
Total number of days' work ..	*134*	*12*	*12*
Sawan (middle of July to middle of August)—			
7 persons (4 males and 3 females) worked for 12 days, 6 hours a day, in weeding cotton and *bajra*	24	18	..
4 persons employed for 2 days in ploughing the land for wheat	8	..	..
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
Total number of days' work ..	*42*	*18*	..
Bhadon (middle of August to middle of September)—			
2 persons, one a paid labourer, worked for the whole month (30 days) as watchmen for *bajra* crop	30	..	30
4 persons engaged in preparing the land for sowing wheat for 15 days	60	..	..
3 persons engaged in repairing the irrigation channels for 3 days..	9	..	..
3 females employed for 15 days in bringing green fodder from the fields for 6 hours a day ..	..	22	..
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
Total number of days' work ..	*109*	*22*	*30*

	Number of days' work.			II. 7.
	Males.	*Females.*	*Hired labourers.*	
Asoj (middle of September to middle of October)—				
8 persons (2 males, 4 females and 2 paid labourers) employed for 30 days in cutting *bajra, jowar* and *gowar*	60	120	60	
4 persons, one a paid labourer, employed for 15 days in preparing the land for sowing gram (two ploughs)	45	..	15	
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..	
Total number of days' work ..	*115*	*120*	*75*	
Katak (middle of October to middle of November)—				
4 persons, one a paid labourer, employed for 30 days in sowing wheat and gram ..	90	..	30	
6 persons (one male, 4 females and one paid labourer) employed for 30 days in picking the ears of *jowar, gowar* and *bajra*, and also cotton	30	120	30	
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..	
Total number of days' work ..	*130*	*120*	*60*	
Maghar (middle of November to middle of December)—				
8 persons (2 males, 3 females and 3 paid labourers) engaged for 15 days in threshing and winnowing *bajra, jowar* and *gowar* ..	30	45	45	
3 persons employed for 10 days in carrying the above produce to the storehouse ..	30	..	-	
4 persons engaged for 5 days in cutting hemp and in other operations connected with it	20	..	..	
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..	
Total number of days' work ..	*90*	*45*	*45*	

		Number of days' work.		
		Males.	*Females.*	*Hired labourers.*
II 7.	*Poh* (middle of December to middle of January)—			
	6 persons (2 males, 3 females and one paid labourer) employed for 30 days in cutting and carting sugarcane to the pressing mill ..	60	90	30
	4 persons for 8 hours a day in pressing the cane for 30 days	80	..	..
	2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
	Total number of days' work ..	*150*	*90*	*30*
	Magh (middle of January to middle of February)—			
	Same as in *Poh*	*150*	*90*	*30*
	Phagan (middle of February to middle of March)—			
	First half of *Phagan* same as in *Poh* ..	75	45	15
	4 persons employed for 8 days in preparing the land for sowing sugarcane ..	32	..	..
	8 persons (4 males and 4 females) employed for 5 days in cutting *sarsaf*	20	20	..
	2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
	Total number of days' work ..	*137*	*65*	*15*
	Chet (middle of March to middle of April)—			
	28 persons (5 males, 4 females and 19 paid labourers) employed for 4 days in planting sugarcane	20	16	76
	14 persons (5 males, 4 females and 5 paid labourers) for 8 days in operations subsequent to sowing sugarcane	40	32	40
	4 persons, of whom 2 were hired labourers, engaged for 4 days in repairing the water channels	8	..	8
	17 persons (5 males, 4 females and 8 hired labourers) employed for 15 days in cutting wheat and gram	75	60	120
	2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..
	Total number of days' work ..	*153*	*108*	*244*

	Number of days' work.			
	Males.	*Females.*	*Hired labourers.*	
Baisakh (middle of April to middle of **May**)—				
4 persons employed for 15 days in carrying wheat and gram to the threshing floor ..	60	..	..	
12 persons (4 males, 3 females and 5 paid labourers) engaged for 15 days in threshing and winnowing wheat and gram ..	60	45	75	
10 persons (2 males, 4 females and 4 hired labourers) employed for 4 days in weeding sugarcane	8	16	16	
2 persons attended the watering of the fields for 60 hours each	10	..	..	
Total number of days' work ..	*138*	*61*	*81*	
Jeth (middle of May to middle of **June**)—				
20 persons (4 males and 16 paid labourers) employed for 8 days in manuring sugarcane	32	..	128	
10 persons (5 males, 4 females and one paid labourer) employed for 4 days in weeding sugarcane	20	16	4	
Total number of days' work ..	*52*	*16*	*132*	

Total number of days' work during the year (365 days) was : males 1,400 ; females 767 ; paid labourers 754 ; or a total of 2,921 days. This gives an average employment of 8·0 persons throughout the year when the total area sown was 61·8 acres. The total number of days in a year (365 days) for the 5 males minus the total number of days they actually worked (1,825—1,400) gives us 425 free days, or 85 days per male worker. Therefore the total number of working days per male in one year is 280.

8. The only source of irrigation in Gijhi and Bhensru Khurd is the canal (Bhalaut Rajbaha), and almost all irrigation is by flow, excepting 9 acres in Gijhi for which watering is done by lift. As will be seen from the tables of cropping, every crop sown here is irrigated, though the area as compared with *barani* cropping in the case of *bajra* and *jowar* is quite negligible, and in the case of *chari* and gram it is a quarter of *barani* cropping. Sugarcane is mainly irrigated and so is cotton. In Bhensru Khurd the area under *barani* cotton is about one-half of the irrigated crop. The irrigated and *barani* areas under *gowar* in Gijhi are equal : in Bhensru Khurd they are respectively 5·8 and 15·1 acres. II. 8.

II. 8. The number of canal waterings given to particular crops is the same with owners and tenants, but the dates at which these should be given cannot be strictly adhered to, owing to the fact that the canal water is available for only a few days in each month. Three canals, of which the Bhalaut Rajbaha is one, take out from the Western Jamna Canal, and the water supply is distributed over these three branches for an equal number of days: 10 days in a month. The Bhalaut Rajbaha has, however, prior claim to the surplus water of the main canal, and it is sometimes possible to run it for 20 days at a stretch as against 10 days for which it regularly runs each month. At the same time it must be remembered that these villages are situated very near the "tail" and when water is most needed sometimes the supply falls short, or is not available at all. This year (1925), for instance, water became available for sowing sugarcane some twenty days after it was needed; the result was that in the case of some owners sugarcane seed dried up, and in the case of others it was greatly damaged. The land that was prepared with a view to sowing sugarcane had to be sown with cotton or *gowar*.

The number of waterings which the *zemindars* consider necessary for obtaining the best results for each of the chief crops grown in Gijhi, with the time of each, is given below :—

Crop.	No. of waterings.	When given.
Rabi—		
1. Wheat and *Sarsaf*	3 to 4	*Palewar* (first watering before sowing) in October, 2nd at the end of November, 3rd in January and 4th in the first half of February.
2. Gram ..	2 to 3	*Palewar* in middle of September, 2nd in later half of November, 3rd in the first half of February.
3. *Gochni* (wheat and gram sown together).	3 to 4	Same as for wheat.
4. Barley and *Bechchar* (a mixture of barley and gram).	3	*Palewar* in October, 2nd in the latter half of November, 3rd in the middle of December.
5. *Masar* ..	2	*Palewar* at the end of November, 2nd at the end of December.
6. *Matar* ..	2	*Palewar* in October, 2nd at the end of November.

(*Continued*).

(Concluded).

Crop.	No. of waterings.	When given.
Kharif—		
1. Sugarcane and *Patsan*.	7 to 8	*Palewar* in middle of March, 2nd at the end of March, 3rd to 8th in the first half of each of the months of April, May, June, August, September and October, respectively.
2. Cotton and *Til* ..	3	*Palewar* in the first half of May, 2nd at the end of July, 3rd at the end of August.
3. *Gowar* ..	3	*Palewar* in the middle of June, 2nd at the end of July, 3rd at the end of September.
4. *Bajra* ..	2	*Palewar* in the middle of June, 2nd in the first half of August.
5. *Chari-jowar* ..	2	*Palewar* in the middle of June, 2nd in July. An additional watering is given to *chari* in the first half of August.
6. *San* ..	2	*Palewar* in the second half of June, 2nd in August.

II. 8.

9. No particular attention is paid to the levelling of fields for receiving canal water, except in the case of wheat in the *rabi* and sugarcane in the *kharif*. All agricultural operations connected with the cultivation of these two crops are carried out with particular care and attention. The fields are thoroughly levelled by several runs of the *sohaga* (clod crusher), both flat and the roller type. The levelling of the ground in the case of these two crops is made possible by the great number of ploughings done for them. For the other crops no particular pains are taken to level the ground for receiving canal water which, owing to the uneven nature of the ground, sometimes collects in pools, resulting in an unequal distribution of water over the field irrigated. The carelessly constructed water channels and inadequate attention paid to their repair and clearing cause some waste of water. Over-irrigation and leakage from channel walls likewise cause some loss.

II. 9.

II. 10. 10. The preparation of land for the *kharif* crops begins in January and continues till the middle of June.

Sowing for the *kharif* (excepting sugarcane) commences in May and continues to the middle of July. The order of sowing is (1) cotton, (2) *bajra*, (3) *jowar*, (4) *gowar* ; sugarcane is sown during the latter half of March.

The preparation of land for the *rabi* crops begins in July and continues till the middle of November. The order of sowing is (1) gram, (2) *gochni*, barley and *bechchar*, (3) wheat.

Cutting for the *kharif* commences in the middle of September and continues to the middle of October. The order of cutting is (1) *bajra*, (2) *jowar*, (3) *gowar*. Irrigated cotton is picked first, from the middle of September to the end of October, and then comes the turn of the *barani*. The pulses (*mung* and *mash*) are cut along with *jowar*. Sugarcane takes over two months to cut, from the middle of November to the end of January, or from the beginning of December to the middle of February, according to the season.

Cutting for the *rabi* commences in the middle of March and continues up to the middle of April. The order of cutting is (1) *sarsaf*, (2) gram, (3) *gochni*, (4) wheat. The cutting of *sarsaf*, barley and *matar*, which are grown chiefly for fodder, commences in January and goes on for about two months.

Kharif Crops—

Sugarcane.—The land intended for sowing sugarcane is ploughed three or four times from the middle of January to the middle of February, when one canal watering is given to the land, which is again given three or four ploughings, from the middle of February to the middle of March, with the second watering. The fields are then carefully levelled by several runs of the *sohaga* and after the final ploughing, four days after the second watering, the seed is sown. Sowing is usually done from the middle to the end of March.

Cotton.—The land intended for sowing cotton is given two ploughings, from the middle of May to the middle of June, when one canal watering is given to the fields and sowing takes place with the third ploughing, four days after watering. *Barani* cotton is sown with the first rains in June or July.

Bajra.—One ploughing is given to the land at the end of May. Sowing takes place with the second ploughing which is given with the first rains in June or July.

Gowar.—The land is given two ploughings in the latter half of June, and sowing takes place with the third ploughing in the same month. II. 10.

Jowar.—The land is given one ploughing at the end of May, and the seed is sown with the second ploughing given with the first rains in June.

Chari.—Two ploughings are given for *chari*, from the middle of April to the first week of May, when one canal watering is given to the fields and sowing takes place with the third ploughing four days after.

Urd (a pulse).—One ploughing is given to the land intended to be sown with *urd* in June and sowing takes place with the second ploughing in the same month.

Rabi Crops—

Wheat.—The land intended for wheat is given from 7 to 10 ploughings, from the middle of August to the middle of November, when one canal watering is given to the fields, and sowing takes place with the final ploughing four days subsequent to watering. Wheat is largely irrigated in Gijhi.

Gram.—One ploughing is given in the first half of September, when one canal watering is given to the fields. Sowing takes place four days after watering with the second ploughing in the middle of October. *Barani* gram is sown from the middle of September to the middle of October with the first rains, after *jowar* and *bajra* are out of the fields.

Gochni.—From six to seven ploughings are given from the middle of August to the middle of November, when one canal watering is given to the fields; sowing takes place four days subsequent to the watering.

Barley and Bechchar.—From five to seven ploughings are given for barley and *bechchar*, from August to the middle of September. Sowing takes place at the end of September. Barley is grown mainly as fodder.

Masar (a lentil).—Two or three ploughings are given for *masar* in August, and sowing takes place in the middle of September.

Matar.—Four to five ploughings are given, from the beginning of September to the middle of October, when one canal watering is given, and sowing takes place in the latter half of October.

II. 10. The following table shows the time of sowing, and of cutting, number of ploughings, and seed rates per *bigha kham* (*zemindar's* estimates) and per acre, for the different crops in Gijhi :—

Crop.	Time of sowing.	Time of cutting.	No. of ploughings given.	Seed rate per *bigha kham* (0·208 acres) in seers.	Seed rate per acre in seers.
Kharif Crops.					
1. Sugarcane and *Patsan.**	First half of March.	Mid. November to first half of February.	7 to 10	5 bundles of 120 *gandas* each ; *Patsan* 1 chhatak.	24 bundles of 120 *gandas* each ; *Patsan* 4·8 chhataks
2. Cotton and *Til.**	Mid. May to mid. June.	Mid. September to end of October.	3 to 4	2 ; *Til* 1 to 2 chhataks.	9·6 ; *Til* 4·8 to 9·6 chhataks.
3. *Bajra* and pulses* (*mung* and *mash*).	Do.	Mid. September to mid. October.	1 to 3	½ ; Pulses ¼.	2·4 ; Pulses 1·2
4. *Chari* ..	Do.	Do.	1 to 3	4.	19·2.
5. *Gowar* ..	Mid. June to mid. July.	Mid. October to mid. November.	1 to 3	2.	9·6.
6. *Jowar* and pulses* (*mung* and *mash*).	Do.	Do.	1 to 2	2 ; Pulses ¼.	9·6 ; Pulses 1·2
7. *Urd* .	Do.	Do.	1 to 2	1 to 1½.	4·8 to 7·2
Rabi Crops.					
1. Gram ..	Mid. September to mid. October.	Mid. March to mid. April.	2 to 3	4 to 4½.	19·2 to 21·6.
2. Barley and *Bechchar.*	Do.	Mid. March ..	5 to 7	6 to 8.	28·8 to 38·4.
3. *Masar* ..	Do.	End of January to 1st half of February.	2 to 3	2 to 2½.	9·6 to 12·0.
4. Wheat and *Sarsaf.**	Mid. October to mid. November.	April ..	7 to 10	8 to 9 ; *Sarsaf* 1 to 2 chhataks.	38·4 to 43·2 ; 4·8 to 9·6 chhataks.
5. *Gochni* ..	Do.	Do.	5 to 7	6 to 7.	28·8 to 33·6.
6. *Matar* ..	Latter half of October.	January and February.	4 to 5	4.	19·2.

* *Patsan, til,* pulses (*mung* and *mash*) and *sarsaf* are not sown in Gijhi separately, but with sugarcane, cotton, *bajra jowar* and wheat, respectively, on field boundaries. Seed for pulses is sown broadcast all over the field and not in lines. The seed rate given for *patsan, til,* pulses and *sarsaf* is the amount required for sowing these crops along with the chief crops.

11. The following weeds were found in the village. Specimens were not collected and only local vernacular names are given below. II. 11.

Kharif Weeds—Gumma, sarwari, jhojru, harnkhuri, gobhi, haldi, powar, dhidayan, bhambhole, kachri, dudhi, dab, dub, takhriya, jamayya, palwa, unga, paprabel, anjan, kagaroti, kohndra, and motha.

Rabi Weeds—Bathwa, dudhi, chunkat and sattyanasan.

No weeding is done for the *rabi* crops. Only such weeds as are considered harmful to the crops are plucked out by the hand. *Kharif* weeding is done by the *kasaulis* (a small spade) when the plants are tender, and big *kasaulas* (a spade with a long wooden handle) are used when the plants are about a foot high. A man usually takes one day to weed one *bigha kham* (0·208 acres) effectively. Weeding is done mainly for sugarcane and cotton, though *bajra* and *gowar* are also weeded once if necessary, and if the *zemindar* is in a position to do so.

Weeds are more troublesome on irrigated fields than on *barani*. Weeding and hoeing, which are done in one operation, are usually performed three or four days after each canal watering on irrigated land. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton is done very regularly after, at least, each canal watering though an additional weeding is also sometimes given in the interval between one canal watering and another.

Weeding is generally done by the *zemindar* himself and all persons over 15 years of age in his family, whether male or female, who can use a *kasaula*. Hired labour for weeding is employed only by *zemindars* whose families are limited to two or three persons.

12. The agricultural implements used by the cultivators are just the same as were used by their forefathers; no new improved implements have been introduced recently except the *nai hal* which was adopted some ten years ago. This plough is a little different from the ordinary *lotan hal*, inasmuch as, the angle of the *phali* in the *nai hal* is more nearly perpendicular with respect to the position of the *hatheli* bar than in the case of the *lotan hal*. The *nai hal* is used for breaking the hard *nahri* soil, and after a run or two of the *sohaga* (clod crusher) it greatly minimises the strain felt by the cattle in subsequent ploughings by the *lotan hal*. The *nai hal*, however, is not much in favour as the strain felt by plough cattle, especially when turning a corner, is very much greater than in the case of the old *lotan hal*. II. 12.

II. 13. 13. The cultivators in Gijhi always obtain their seed from the *zemindars* of the village, or from villages within a radius of 4 or 5 miles. All enquiries concerning seed met with the same answer in each case—that imported seed does not grow well in their soil. Seed for beardless wheat was once obtained by one cultivator but as the crop had a very stunted growth, this variety has not been tried again.

Mr. P. Marsden, Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak (1925), who paid a visit to Gijhi on 10th May, 1925, wrote in his inspection note, "The people though intelligent and shrewd are not go-ahead; they have been really too prosperous to turn their attention to selected seeds or improved ploughs."

II. 14. 14. The methods of cultivation, like the agricultural implements, have not changed. It may, however, be mentioned that the stimulus given by the high prices of agricultural produce has led the cultivators to work harder than they did twenty years ago.

II. 15. 15. There are two Demonstration Farms, one at Rohtak (15 miles) and one at Kharkhauda (8 miles). No *zemindar* from Gijhi has ever visited either of these farms, nor have any demonstrations been made in Gijhi or near the village. The District Board of Rohtak takes considerable interest in the welfare of the agricultural community. At the cattle fairs which are held at different places several times in a year in this district, ploughing competitions are held and prizes are given to the owners of the best agricultural cattle.

II. 16. 16. The nearest rain-gauge is at Sampla, 3 miles from Gijhi. The monthly figures of rainfall for the past ten years are given on the next page.

Monthly figures of Rainfall (in inches) as recorded at Sampla.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	September.	*Total for 4 months.*	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	*Total for 8 months.*	*Total for the year.*
1916 ..	1·04	6·63	13·04	5·07	25·78	0·77	..	..	..	1·22	..	0·12	..	2·11	*27·89*
1917 ..	2·05	9·83	7·30	12·72	31·90	2·60	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·80	1·06	4·86	*36·76*
1918 ..	0·85	..	5·05	..	5·90	..	..	..	0·45	..	0·85	0·55	..	1·85	*7·75*
1919 ..	..	8·26	9 83	3·21	21·30	..	0·10	0·80	1·80	..	0·25	..	..	2·95	*24·25*
1920 ..	1·84	9·18	1·40	..	12·42	..	..	..	1·00	0·75	1·15	..	1·80	4·70	*17·12*
1921 ..	0·50	0·50	11·48	2·40	14·88	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·25	*15·13*
1922 ..	1·63	3·64	1·87	5·42	12·56	0·32	..	1·60	0·87	..	..	..	..	2·79	*15·35*
1923 ..	..	5·45	3·67	..	9·12	0·23	..	1·03	0·67	2·70	0·04	..	..	4·67	*13·79*
1924 ..	0·51	2·51	3 96	11·69	18·67	3·09	..	0·43	1·74	0·99	0·14	..	0·29	6·68	*25·35*
1925 ..	5·41	8·67	4·60	0·60	19·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	*19·58*
Average ..	*1·38*	*5·47*	*6·22*	*4·11*	*17·18*	*0·73*	*0·01*	*0·43*	*0·65*	*0·57*	*0·24*	*0·15*	*0·34*	*3·12*	*20·30*

APPENDIX A. TO CHAPTER II.

II. App. A.

The process of threshing gram is described below :—

(*i*). The dried plants are beaten with *jeli*, a forked instrument, which separates most of the leaves and *tat* (or grain in its cover) from the shoots of the plants. The *tat* and the leaves are separated by winnowing, which is done by men standing on stools about a yard high. The women fill the *chhajs* with the *lan* (leaves and *tat* together) and pass these over to men, who let the contents fall slowly from the *chhaj*. The grain falls at the foot of the stool while the straw is blown away. The leaves form excellent fodder owing to their saltish taste, and are eaten with great relish by plough cattle.

(*ii*). The *tat* thus separated is threshed by a team of bullocks, dry buffaloes and grown up calves, and the *pitalya* or the covering of the grain is separated again by winnowing. The family *chamar* drives the cattle for threshing corn for four days, according to custom. The rest of the work is done by paid labourers in the case of well-to-do *zemindars* and by the small cultivators themselves. A hard plot of land is selected by each cultivator in the *shamilat* land as his threshing floor. Winnowing is usually done by the members of the family, all above 10 years of age helping in the work.

(*iii*). Such of the *tat* as remains unaffected by the first threshing is separated by a *jharu* or broom ; it is then threshed again and winnowed. This process is locally called *khurda karna*.

(*iv*). The final process known as *ras karna* consists in winnowing the grain with a view to separate it from all straw, etc.

(*v*). The *jhora* or the dried plants to which some *tat* still clings is threshed and winnowed as above, till the grain is completely separated from straw.

The straw obtained is in the following proportions :—

(*a*). *Jhora* and *bhurli* (thick stems of the plants), two parts : this is not given to cattle but used as fuel ; (*b*). *khar* or dried leaves, one part ; (*c*). *pitalya* (covering of the grain), one part. The proportion of the straw is about equal in weight to the grain obtained.

The process of threshing wheat is as follows :—

The dried plants are placed in a circular *perh* or row about two feet high. The amount of *lan* (dried plants) placed in a *perh* is one *gadda* load of 20

maunds per bullock employed for threshing. Five *gaddas* of *lan* will yield 40 maunds of grain and 60 maunds of straw. A *perh* takes three days to finish. The straw is shaken up from time to time by *jelis* during the process of threshing. The winnowing is done as for gram. II. App. A.

Bajra.—The dried ears of *bajra* containing the grain are usually picked in the fields, or when the *pulis* (dried bundles) of *bajra* are brought over to the village. Twenty persons in one day can pick the ears of *pulis* on 10 *bighas kham.* There are 250 *pulis*, of about 2 seers each, per acre and they are stocked as such. The ears are threshed and winnowed in the same way as for gram or wheat. The *bumra* or the husk left after the grain has been separated from it is not used as fodder but thrown away.

The process of threshing *jowar* and *gowar* is similar to that of *bajra.* 720 to 960 *pulis* of *jowar*, weighing about 2 seers each, are obtained per acre.

APPENDIX B. TO CHAPTER II.

The Cultivation of Sugarcane.—Only the more prosperous and well-to-do agriculturists grow sugarcane, as the initial expenses of cultivation and the care and attention required by the crop till it matures, together with the fact that cattle cannot be easily hired or borrowed for this crop, make it impossible for cultivators of limited means to sow sugarcane. The best soils are used for the crop, and it is usually preceded and followed by a fallow. The yield varies considerably according to the time and money spent, and personal supervision at all times is a factor of considerable importance. It is a favourite crop with large families, as more persons are available for work. II. App.* B.

The preparation of the soil.—The number and dates of ploughings and waterings given to this crop, and the amount and time for manuring have been given in the text.

The seed.—Sugarcane from the previous harvest is saved, tied up in bundles of 100 canes each and buried in a pit, which is then carefully covered to prevent the canes from drying up. These serve as seed for the following harvest. When the field has been prepared to receive the seed, the canes are cut into pieces, each with two joints. These are placed in furrows made by the plough some 6 to 8 inches deep and then covered up with the *sohaga.* The next morning the owner goes to the field with his *kasauli*, feels along the seed line and such stalks as were not properly placed he sets in position.

II App. B.

Weeding.—The dates and number of weedings required for sugarcane have already been given. It is usually done four days after a canal watering and practically stops after *Asoj* with the coming of the rains. From the end of *Asoj* the plants require little or no attention, except to tie up the stalks in convenient groups to prevent them from drooping sideways as this hampers their growth. By November the green colour of the stalks changes to a reddish hue, which indicates the ripening of the crop. The cutting commences in the middle of December and continues for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, if the harvest is good. As a rule, two persons go to the field for cutting the cane for the day's pressing and for removing superfluous leaves from the canes.

Pressing.—The only type of mill used is the three roller mill. The Sugar Committee of 1920-21 thus commented on its efficiency: "It is doubtful whether any type of mill could be evolved which would give a higher extraction of juice from a single crushing." There were nine such mills working in Gijhi in 1925 as against eleven in the preceding year. The mill is always hired and never purchased outright, as the principles underlying its construction are beyond the comprehension of the agriculturists and the local blacksmiths are not competent to replace broken parts. The hire for the season costs Rs. 70/- to 80/-, occasional repairs and replacement of broken parts being done by the owners of the machines, without any extra charge. The charge includes the hire of two boiling pans of about 5 feet in diameter. The earthenware tubs (*nand*) for storing juice, three or four in number, are supplied by the local *kumhar* or potter at 12 annas each.

Pressing is done mainly by hired labour, except that the owners drive their own bullocks at the pressing machine. Usually three persons work at one machine: one for tending the furnace, one for feeding the machine with the cane and the third for boiling and stirring the juice and making it into cakes or *bhelis* of four seers each. The first is paid in kind at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per maund of *gur* produced, plus food, the second at the rate of Rs. 8/- per month plus food, and the third at the rate of 1 seer per maund of *gur* produced. The juice, which is collected in kerosine oil tins or *gharas* (earthenware pots) capable of holding about 20 seers, is conveyed to the juice tubs by the owners themselves. A good pair of bullocks take 12 to 15 minutes to fill one tin of 20 seers capacity. Usually 14 to 16 boilings of about 140 seers of juice (in 2 boiling pans) are done in 24 hours or 1,960 to 2,040 seers of juice is boiled down in 24 hours at one mill,

giving an average of about ten maunds of *gur* at the rate of 4 seers of *gur* for every 20 seers of juice boiled.

The juice is strained through a sieve before it is put into the boiling pans. No clarifying agents are used in the process of manufacture and the scum from the surface of the boiling juice is hardly ever removed.

The strain felt by the bullocks in working the mill is very great, and usually they are not put to any other work during these days. They have to be fed on better fodder and given in addition 5 seers of *ghi* in one month. The Sugar Committee has recommended the introduction of power-crushing on a small scale, but it is doubtful whether in small villages this could be done successfully, though it would mean a considerable saving of animal power and leave the bullocks fresh for threshing *rabi* crops and the preparation of cane-land for the subsequent harvest.

The juice extracted is boiled and converted into *gur* in a mud hut with a thatched roof close to the pressing mill. When the semi-solid juice begins to thicken, it is constantly stirred by means of a *gholna*—a crude T-shaped instrument which serves as a spoon, and when four-fifths of it has evaporated, it is taken to the cooling pans (made of clay and straw), invariably two in number. Before hardening it is made into *bhelis* or cakes each 4 seers in weight.

The furnace is a long hole about 2 feet in diameter passing under both the boiling pans, about 4 feet below the level of the ground. The fuel is nothing but the refuse of the canes after the juice has been extracted from them: no other fuel is used. The person who feeds the fire sits in a pit which is level with the mouth of the furnace The pan close to the fireman receives the greater amount of heat, though in the second pan as well the juice is brought to a boiling point. The juice from the second pan is constantly being transferred to the first pan where it thickens more rapidly. The open end of the furnace is level with the ground; this allows a free passage of air and helps the combustion of the fuel.

Towards the time for closing the mills a little *shakkar* is made by the cultivators for personal consumption by putting a handful of sand into the boiled juice when it is cooling and continuing to stir it. This *shakkar* is eaten with relish by the *zemindars*.

CHAPTER III.

IRRIGATION.

III. 1 & 4. 1 & 4. The only source of irrigation in this village is the Bhalaut Rajbaha, a distributary of the main Delhi branch of the Western Jamna Canal. This extension with its various off-shoots was effected in 1895 and was greatly resented by many of the old canal villages, which considered themselves injured owing to the reduction in their share of the canal water. As a matter of fact, some who know the district well, openly condemn the zeal of the canal authorities for extensions, particularly "on a canal such as the Western Jamna, where the demand for water fluctuates violently with the caprices of an uncertain rainfall, and the supply of water is equally uncertain owing to the restricted area of the glaciers on which the river depends."* It is likewise admitted by the canal authorities themselves that the villages situated towards the 'tail' are badly served. Gijhi is situated quite near the 'tail' of the Rajbaha, which terminates after irrigating about 5 more miles in Nayabas, and complaints regarding inadequacy of supply and failure of canal water just when it is wanted are not few. We must, however, appreciate the motive which has led to these extensions. The principle of protecting from famine as wide an area as possible with the existing means of supply is defensible, both on economic as well as on humanitarian grounds. It was also argued that in years of normal rainfall the old canal villages were over-irrigated and this, as the result of water-logging, produced unhealthy conditions and aided the spread of various kinds of fevers. As a consequence, mortality in canal irrigated areas was greater than in *barani* tracts.

The Delhi branch, from which the Rajbaha, together with two other branches, takes out, normally runs for ten days in each month throughout the year, and for this period there is a continuous, though insufficient, supply assured to the village. The Bhalaut Rajbaha generally receives the first share of any surplus in the main Delhi branch which often makes

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* Final Report of the third Regular Settlement, 1905-09, of Rohtak District, by E. Joseph, I.C.S., p. 3.

it possible, when there is no deficiency of water in the river, to run this canal for more than the ten days each month. Actually in years of good rainfall, canal water generally goes a-begging. whereas in years of scanty rainfall the supply falls far short of the needs of the people.

2 & 3. Irrigation in Gijhi is mainly by flow as only nine acres are watered by lift irrigation as against 692 (1924-25) by flow. Canal water is available for both harvests for sowing as well as for the subsequent waterings. III. 2 & 3.

4. See paragraph 1.

5. There are four *moris* or outlets from the Rajbaha into this village, two measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ *nals* each and two $\frac{3}{4}$ *nals* each. The basis of internal distribution is by *warbandi* or roster measured in *ghari** and *pehr*,† which the shareholders fix for themselves. As a rule, when canal water has once left the *mori* or outlet, the Canal Department does not concern itself with the internal distribution of water among the fields, but in cases where the shareholders cannot agree among themselves the canal authorities on request fix the *warbandi* for them. The system of distribution is no doubt fair in theory, but it often fails in practice; the different shareholders of one *nali*, do not adhere strictly to their *war* or the time-limit specified for each. This often results in altercations and ill-feeling between the parties concerned, as well as clever thefts of water through holes in the water channels. III. 5.

It may, however, be mentioned here that the people of this village seem to be less quarrelsome than those of other villages, as during the last three or four years there have been only two occasions on which theft of water or dissensions about water have led to criminal prosecution. One cultivator was punished with a month's imprisonment sometime ago for stealing water, and nine members of a *Jat* family were fined Rs. 5/- each for taking water to which they were not entitled. The fines, however, were remitted on appeal, and other disputes regarding water have been settled by the village *Panchayat*.

No case was noticed in which a cultivator, who did not require water when his turn came round, sold it to another. Sometimes the turns for receiving water are changed by mutual agreement, but both the *patwari* and the *zemindars* stated that such arrangements are made without any kind of payment by one party to the other.

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* There are 60 *gharis* in 24 hours: each *ghari* equals 24 minutes.

† There are 8 *pehrs* of equal duration in 24 hours.

No particular attention is paid to the construction of the water channels which convey canal water to the fields. A cursory glance at the net-work of the water courses in the fields convinces one of the utter lack of economy in regard to the proper irrigation of small plots of land. The channel walls are constantly leaking in many places and not infrequently they give way entirely when there is a sudden rush of water, resulting in avoidable waste. Every year fines are realised from the cultivators by the *patwari* for *abzaya* or water lost through breaches in field channels.

The system of rotation sometimes proves injurious to certain owners. A field may stand in great need of water and is awaiting its turn when it is suddenly found that the canal water has been cut off, and the irrigation of the plot has to be postponed for another ten to twenty days. The failure of the water supply at the required moment results in stunted growth of the crop, and the yield is considerably decreased.

III. 6 to 8. 6 to 8. There are no wells for irrigation in this village; owing chiefly to the fact that the wells are very deep. Such wells as are situated in the fields, (very few in number), are used mainly for drinking water for field labourers and agricultural cattle.

III. 9. 9. It is very difficult to measure the strain upon cattle and men in cultivating *barani* and canal land. The number of men (one *hali* or plough-man, one for weeding, and one to carry food for the first two), and the number of cattle (two bullocks required for ploughing) does not vary with the kind of soil cultivated. The strain felt by both men and cattle on canal irrigated fields is, however, very much greater than on either *barani* or *bhur* fields. The repeated watering of the irrigated plots renders the soil very stiff and hard to plough. Ploughing of *nahri* fields is always done when the soil has been softened previously by one watering from the canal. The clod crusher is a necessity upon this kind of soil but is rarely used on *barani* or *bhur* land.

The labour and capital necessary for the proper cultivation of *nahri* and *barani* land and the amount of work done on the two classes of land in Gijhi are fully dealt with in paragraph 7, Chapter II., and in Chapter XV. It was not possible to answer the questions on the lines required as every cultivator of a holding of about ten acres cultivated both irrigated and *barani* land.

CHAPTER IV.

HOLDINGS.

1. Present possession in Gijhi (1924-25) is shown in the table below :— IV. 1.

Description of tenure.	Detail of main tribes, etc.	No. of Jamabandi holdings.	No. of owners and share-holders.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Revenue assessment.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Bhaichara Incomplete.	Jats ..	122	297	1,339	1,315	2,053
	Brahmans, Gor.	4	31	61	61	90
	Beragis ..	2	8	20	20	36
	Mahajans ..	1	14	14	14	17
	Lohars ..	1	4	3	3	4
	Shamilat-i-deh.	4	..	187	1	..
	Government property.	1	..	12	..	..
	Total ..	*135*	*354*	*1,636*	*1,414*	*2,200*

The total cultivated area, 1,414 acres, is divided among owners living in Gijhi and elsewhere as follows :—

No. of owners.		*Residing in—*			*Area owned.*
					Acres.
119	..	Gijhi	..	..	707·2
225	..	Ismailah	..	..	680·8
4	..	Nayabas	..	..	13·8
3	..	Chuliana	..	..	4·5
1	..	Gaddikheri	..	..	3·9
1	..	Khudan Majra	..	..	2·0
1	..	Ladpur	..	..	1·8
354	..	*Total*	..	..	*1,414·0*

IV. 1. The following table shows the area owned per owner of those residing in Gijhi in 1900-01 and 1924-25 :—

Year.	*No. of owners.*	*Cultivated area owned in Gijhi.* *Acres.*	*Area per owner.* *Acres.*
1900-01	112	619·6	5·5
1924-25	119	707·2	5·9

During the period 1900-01 and 1924-25, 41·6 acres have been acquired by resident owners by purchases of cultivated land from those residing outside, but who owned land in Gijhi ; 46·0 acres have also been acquired by some owners, who owned land in Ismailah as well, through permanent exchange of land held by them in Ismailah with that held by others of Ismailah in Gijhi. Thus 87·6 acres of land have been acquired by resident owners between 1900-01 and 1924-25.

IV. 2. 2. The following table shows the amount of land owned by owners living in the village and outside in 1900-01 and 1924-25 :—

Year.	*No. of owners.*	*Total cultivated area owned.* *Acres.*	*Area per owner.* *Acres.*
1900-01 ..	112	876·2	7·8
1924-25 ..	119	917·8	7·7

In 1900-01, 243·7 acres were owned by Gijhi residents in Ismailah and 12·9 acres in Dataur, in addition to the area owned by them in the village, shown in paragraph 1 above. In 1924-25 the area owned in Ismailah had fallen by 46·0 acres through the permanent exchanges of land already referred to. The amount of land owned in Dataur was the same in 1900-01 and 1924-25.

Out of 119 owners *sakindeh, i.e.*, those residing in the village, 97 are *Jats*, 12 *mahajans*, 8 *beragis* and 2 *lohars*. Only the *Jats* belong to a notified agricultural tribe; the rest are non-agriculturists. Of these, owners, 27—12 *mahajans*, 3 *Jat* female owners, 11 minors of whom 9 are *Jats* and 2 *beragis*, and one *Jat* owner in permanent military service—do not cultivate any land themselves. The remaining 92, of whom 84 are *Jats*, 6 *beragis* and 2 *lohars*, cultivate land in Gijhi. The *mahajan* owners are purely rent-receivers ; they keep grain shops and lend money on interest.

IV. 3. 3. The following statement shows the distribution of 135 *jamabandi* holdings in Gijhi. Of these, 126 holdings are cultivating proprietary and

9 non-cultivating holdings. Of the latter, 5 are proprietary, 2 *shamilat*, IV. 3.
1 *abadi* and one Government property under the control of the Executive Engineer, Canal Department. The classification of the 126 proprietary holdings is as follows :—

46 are owned entirely by owners residing in Gijhi.
49 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Ismailah.
1 is „ „ „ „ „ „ Ladpur.
1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Nayabas.
9 are owned jointly by owners residing in Gijhi and Ismailah.
1 is „ „ „ „ „ „ Gaddikheri and Ismailah.
1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Gijhi and Khudan Majra.
1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Gijhi and Chuliana.
1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Ismailah and Ladpur.
15 mortgaged holdings are owned entirely by owners residing in Ismailah.
1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Gijhi.

As regards the 46 proprietary holdings owned by owners residing in Gijhi :—

18 are owned by a single owner.
13 „ „ „ 2 owners jointly.
6 „ „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ „ 4 „ „
6 „ „ „ more than 5 owners jointly.

The 13 proprietary holdings owned jointly by Gijhi owners and outsiders are owned as follows :—

2 jointly by 2 owners.
1 „ „ 3 „
1 „ „ 4 „
1 „ „ 5 „
8 „ „ more than 5 owners.

As regards the 51 holdings owned entirely by outsiders :—

9 are owned by a single owner.
16 „ „ „ 2 owners jointly.
7 „ „ „ 3 „ „
5 „ „ „ 4 „ „
3 „ „ „ 5 „ „
6 „ „ „ 5 to 10 owners jointly.
1 is „ „ 11 to 15 „ „
3 are „ „ 16 to 25 „ „
1 is „ „ 30 „ „

(The holding of residents of Nayabas is owned by four shareholders and that of the Ladpur owner by one man.)

IV. 4. 4. The following statement shows the number of owners who own land in Gijhi :—

Area held by each owner.	*No. of owners.*	*Percentage*
(*a*). Less than 1 acre cultivated land ..	63	53·0
(*b*). Between 1 and 2½ acres cultivated land	9	7·6
(*c*). „ 2½ „ 5 „ „ „ ..	18	15·1
(*d*). „ 5 „ 7½ „ „ „ ..	6	5·0
(*e*). „ 7½ „ 10 „ „ „ ..	..	..
(*f*). „ 10 „ 15 „ „ „ ..	10	8·4
(*g*). „ 15 „ 20 „ „ „ ..	1	0·8
(*h*). „ 20 „ 50 „ „ „ ..	11	9·3
(*i*). More than 50 „ „ „ ..	1	0·8
Total ..	*119*	*100·0*

The following statement shows the effect upon the classification given above, of taking into account the cultivated area owned outside Gijhi by those residing in Gijhi :—

Number of owners who own—	*No. of owners.*	*Percentage*
(*a*). Less than 1 acre cultivated land ..	42	35·3
(*b*). Between 1 and 2½ acres cultivated land ..	22	18·5
(*c*). „ 2½ „ 5 „ „ „ ..	12	10·1
(*d*). „ 5 „ 7½ „ „ „ ..	10	8·4
(*e*). „ 7½ „ 10 „ „ „ ..	3	2·5
(*f*). „ 10 „ 15 „ „ „ ..	10	8·4
(*g*). „ 15 „ 20 „ „ „ ..	6	5·0
(*h*). „ 20 „ 50 „ „ „ ..	12	10·1
(*i*). More than 50 „ „ „ ..	2	1·7
Total ..	*119*	*100·0*

The total area owned, with easte and occupations of owners of class (*a*). of the classification given above, is shown on the next page.

Statement showing Details of Owners owning Less than One Acre.

IV. 4.

No.	Caste.	Area owned in Gijhi (acres.)	Area owned outside Gijhi (acres.)	Total area owned (acres).	Total area cultivated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	*Jats* ..	·844	10·250	11·094	..	*Nambardar* and a minor.
2	,, ..	·062	·344	·406		
3	,, ..	·062	·344	·406		
4	,, ..	·062	·344	·406	40·407	
5	,, ..	·031	·344	·375		
6	,, ..	·062	·312	·374	..	Minor.
7	,, ..	·281	1·406	1·687		
8	,, ..	·281	1·406	1·687	13·031	
9	,, ..	·125	·531	·656	9·531	
10	,, ..	·031	..	·031	..	Minor.
11	,, ..	·031	·531	·562	20·437	
12	,, ..	·062	·531	·593		
13	,, ..	·031	·250	·281		
14	,, ..	·031	·250	·281	26·187	
15	,, ..	·031	·281	·312		
16	,, ..	·031	·281	·312		
17	,, ..	·094	·531	·625	15·844	
18	,, ..	·094	·812	·906	25·906	
19	,, ..	·125	·781	·906		
20	,, ..	·187	1·562	1·749	12·719	
21	,, ..	·062	·531	·593		
22	,, ..	·062	·531	·593	27·094	
23	,, ..	·062	·531	·593		
24	,, ..	·062	·531	·593		
25	,, ..	·062	·531	·593	13·875	
26	,, ..	·031	·531	·562		
27	,, ..	·187	1·562	1 749	19·906	
28	,, ..	·187	1·562	1·749		
29	,, ..	·187	1·562	1·749	..	Military servant.
30	,, ..	·187	1·562	1·749	32·530	
31	,, ..	·781	..	·781	24·031	

(Continued).

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IV. 4.

(*Concluded*).

No.	Caste.	Area owned in Gijhi (acres.)	Area owned outside Gijhi (acres.)	Total area owned (acres.)	Total area cultivated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	*Jats* ..	·406	..	·406	22·687	
33	,, ..	·406	..	·406		
34	,, ..	·531	..	·531		
35	,, ..	·531	..	·531	20·906	
36	,, ..	·531	..	·531		
37	,, ..	·656	·750	1·406		
38	,, ..	·656	·750	1·406	6·250	
39	,, ..	·656	·750	1·406	..	Widow.
40	,, ..	·687	1·531	2·218	6·375	
41	,, ..	·687	1·531	2·218	6·969	
42	,, ..	·469	1·000	1·469	15·937	
43	,, ..	·469	1·000	1·469	6·406	
44	,, ..	·469	1·031	1·500	9·906	
45	,, ..	·844	2·094	2·938		
46	,, ..	·812	2·094	2·906	18·531	
47	,, ..	·812	2·094	2·906		
48	*Beragi* ..	·844	..	·844	5·125	
49	,, ..	·844	..	·844	..	Minor.
50	,, ..	·844	..	·844	5·500	
51	,, ..	·844	..	·844	..	
52	*Lohar* ..	·875	·750	1·625	4·906	
53	,, ..	·875	·750	1·625	4·062	
54	*Mahajan* ..	·531	..	·531	..	
55	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
56	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
57	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
58	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
59	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
60	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
61	,, ..	·531	..	·531	..	
62	,, ..	·781	..	·781	..	
63	,, ..	·812	..	·812	..	

It will be seen from the statement given above that 63 owners have less than one acre of cultivated land in Gijhi, but when the area owned outside is also taken into account, the number comes down to 42. IV. 4

Among these 63 owners Nos. 1, 6, 10 and 49 are minors and do not cultivate their lands themselves, but their relations cultivate some for them. No. 1 is one of the four *nambardars* of Gijhi, but being a minor, No. 7 acts as *sarbarah* or officiating *nambardar* in his place. Other non-cultivating *Jat* owners are No. 29, a military servant and No. 39, a widow. The ten *mahajan* owners (Nos. 54 to 63) do not cultivate any land.

Nos. 1 to 47 are *Jat* owners who do not follow any subsidiary industry for supplementing their income from agriculture. Only No. 40 deals in buffaloes and sells *ghi* on a very small scale ; his capital, about Rs. 400/-, received as a reward when he left military service at the close of the War, is invested in trade. Nos. 21 and 41 also estimate an additional income from *gadda* hire at Rs. 50/- each last year.

Nos. 48 to 51 are *beragis* and are brothers ; one of them is a minor and is working under a sweetmeat seller at the Sampla railway station. The whole of the land owned by these four brothers is mortgaged ; the total amount of their debt is several thousand rupees, which they are never likely to repay. They cultivate land as non-occupancy tenants and perform agricultural labour and the eldest brother sometimes begs alms in the village.

Nos. 52 and 53 are the village blacksmith and the former is also the village watchman, for which he receives Rs. 72/- per annum as *chaukidara*. Nos. 54 to 63 are *mahajans*, and rent-receivers only. They keep grain shops and lend money on interest.

5. The following table shows the area cultivated by owners in Gijhi cultivating less than ten acres :— IV 5.

Area cultivated by each owner in acres.	No. of owners	Area owned.			Total area per owner.	Total area cultivated.	Cultivated area per owner.
		In Gijhi.	Outside Gijhi.	Total.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(*a*). Less than 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between—							
(*b*). 1 & 2½	1	0·8	..	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·0
(*c*). 2½ „ 5	10	6·9	10·4	17·3	1·7	40·5	4·1
(*d*). 5 „ 7½	29	39·2	31·3	70·5	2·4	177·3	6·1
(*e*). 7½ „ 10	8	15·4	9·2	24·6	3·1	72·3	9·0
Total ..	*48*	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV. 5. (*a*). There are no owners in Gijhi who cultivate less than one acre of land.

(*b*). There is only one owner, a *beragi*, who cultivates between 1 and 2½ acres; he is about 16 years of age and cultivates in the village as a non-occupancy tenant. All the land owned by him is mortgaged.

(*c*). 10 owners cultivate between 2½ and 5 acres of land. Of these, 7 are *Jats*, 1 *beragi* and 2 *lohars*. One *Jat*, the *beragi* and the two *lohars* cultivate independently, three *Jats* cultivate in one group, and two jointly with another owner cultivating between 7½ and 10 acres of land. The position of the last, a *Jat*, is a little different as he lives with a maternal uncle (owning 37·3 acres of land) and assists in the cultivation of his land. He does not cultivate as a non-occupancy tenant. All the rest of the owners cultivate as non-occupancy tenants in the village and six cultivate as such outside in addition to the land cultivated by them in Gijhi. All these owners cultivate the whole of the land owned by them.

(*d*). 29 owners cultivate between 5 and 7½ acres of land, and, of these, 28 are *Jats* and one is a *beragi*. 12 *Jats* cultivate in groups of four each, 12 in groups of three and the remaining 4 *Jats* cultivate independently. All these *Jats* cultivate all the land owned by them and also cultivate as non-occupancy tenants in Gijhi; 18 of these also cultivate as non-occupancy tenants outside. The whole of the land owned by the *beragi* is mortgaged and he cultivates only as a non-occupancy tenant in the village.

(*e*). 8 owners cultivate between 7½ and 10 acres of land. They are all *Jats*, and 6 cultivate in groups of two, one cultivates independently and one jointly with two others cultivating between 2½ and 5 acres of land. All of them cultivate the whole of the land owned by them and, in addition, work as non-occupancy tenants in the village; six of them also cultivate outside as non-occupancy tenants.

IV. 6. 6. (*a*). 42 owners own less than one acre of land in Gijhi and outside taken together. Of these, 28 are *Jats*, 4 *beragis* (non-agriculturists) and 10 *mahajans* (non-agriculturists). Of these, 2 *Jats* and 1 *beragi* are minors and do not cultivate themselves. All the 10 *mahajans* are the shopkeepers mentioned earlier who do not cultivate any land. The other owners, 29 in number, cultivate in the village and 19 outside as well.

The relatives of the three minors mentioned above cultivate some land for them and they have no other source of income either in or outside the village. IV. 6.

(*b*). 22 owners own between 1 and 2½ acres of land in Gijhi and outside taken together: 18 are *Jats*, 2 *lohars* (non-agriculturists) and 2 *mahajans* (non-agriculturists). Of the *Jats* one is the widow of a former owner, and one is in military service.

The remaining 16 *Jats* and 2 *lohars* cultivate in the village and 12 of them are also non-occupancy tenants outside; one of the *lohars* is the village watchman mentioned earlier; the *Jats* have no other source of income to supplement their earnings from agriculture. The *mahajans* are rent-receivers, money-lenders and shopkeepers.

(*c*). 12 owners own between 2½ and 5 acres of land in Gijhi and elsewhere. Of these, 8 are *Jats* and 4 *beragis* (non-agriculturists). One *beragi* is a minor whose land is cultivated for him by his relative and the remaining 11 owners cultivate in the village and one also cultivates outside as a non-occupancy tenant.

(*d*). 10 owners own between 5 and 7½ acres of land in Gijhi and outside taken together. All of them are *Jats*; three of these are minors and the remaining 7 cultivate in the village and 2 cultivate outside as owners and non-occupancy tenants as well.

(*e*). 3 owners own between 7½ and 10 acres of land in Gijhi and outside. All of them are *Jats* who cultivate in the village and two cultivate outside as well.

7 & 8. Of the 119 owners belonging to Gijhi (those shown as *sakindeh* in the *jamabandi*) only two live outside for more than nine months in the year. One of them is a *Jat* in military service, and the other the *beragi* already mentioned. For the actual cultivators of the soil and others see paragraph 2 above. IV. 7 & 8.

The *Jat* in military service has not been heard of for the last two years or so and nobody in the village knew his whereabouts. When last heard of he was a camp follower getting about Rs. 36/- per month. The amount of land owned by him in Gijhi is 0·187 acre and in Ismailah 1·562 acres, a total of 1·749 acres, and it is cultivated by a cousin of his. The *beragi* gets Rs. 6/- per month and comes to see his brothers about once a fortnight.

IV. 9. 9. There are 525 cultivating *jamabandi* holdings (*khataunis*) of which 19 represent unculturable area, such as ponds, sand hillocks and wells. The remaining 506 are cultivated as follows :—

(*a*). By a single cultivator	..	321
(*b*). ,, 2 cultivators jointly	..	91
(*c*). ,, 3 ,, ,,	..	49
(*d*). ,, 4 ,, ,,	..	29
(*e*). ,, 5 ,, ,,	..	14
(*f*). ,, more than 5 cultivators jointly	..	2
Total	..	*506*

IV. 10. 10. The following statement shows the area cultivated per owner for the 92 owners of Gijhi, who are actual cultivators of the soil ; and for the 21 non-owners who cultivate land as non-occupancy tenants only. All these live in Gijhi :—

Amount of land cultivated in acres.	No. of owners.	Effect of taking into account cultivation outside the village. (Col. 2 reconstructed).		No. of non-owners.	Total of columns 3 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Per cent.		
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	2	2
Between—					
1 & 2½ ..	3	1	1·1	3	4
2½ ,, 5 ..	17	10	10·9	6	16
5 ,, 7½ ..	22	29	31·5	3	32
7½ ,, 10 ..	10	8	8·7	4	12
10 ,, 15 ..	12	13	14·1	3	16
15 ,, 20 ..	9	9	9·8	..	9
20 ,, 50 ..	19	22	23·9	..	22
More than 50	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*92*	*92*	*100·0*	*21*	*113*

It will be seen from this table that 52·2 per cent. of the total number of cultivating owners work less than 10 acres of land and 47·8 more than 10 acres ; only 23·9 cultivate 20 or more acres. There are no owners who cultivate over 50 acres.

IV. 11&12. 11 & 12. There are no occupancy tenants in the village. All other tenants, whether land-owning or landless, are entered in the *jamabandi* as *muzara gher-maurusi* or non-occupancy tenant. Apart from the nine large,

all proprietors in Gijhi cultivate other land as non-occupancy tenants. Some of the larger owners give some of their own lands, which are either of inferior fertility or inconveniently situated, to tenants on rent and themselves cultivate as non-occupancy tenants under other owners. Some of the larger owners have as many as ten tenants cultivating different plots of their lands, and some of the smaller owners and non-owners cultivate as non-occupancy tenants under several owners in a given year. As all contracts of tenancy run from year to year, tenancy has become a matter of mutual trust among the parties concerned. By far the greatest number of them run for two years or four harvests only, though cases of tenants cultivating under certain owners for ten years or more are also found As, however, no tenant cultivates for a single owner only, and as each owner has many tenants, it is not possible to ascertain the length of tenancy for individuals. A tenant may cultivate for ten years or more with one owner, 5 years with another, 4 years with a third and so on. Only 14 cases are recorded in the *jamabandi* for 1924-25 of tenants sub-letting land held by them as non-occupancy tenants to sub-tenants or *muzara-shikmi*. The *shikmi* tenant pays the rent to the non-occupancy tenant from whom he holds the land and has seldom any direct dealing with the owner. IV. 11&12.

A list of some of the fields in Gijhi and the names of the respective cultivators of each from 1921-22 to 1925-26 is given below :—

Field No.	Area in acres.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
24	3·16	J., etc. (*Jats*).	*Khudkasht* (owner).	L. (*Chamar*).	Z. (*Ahir*).	R. (*Tarkhan*)
264	0·47	L. (*Jat* of Samchana).	S. (of Samchana).	H., etc. (*Jats*).	A. (*Jat*).	
517	0·62	D. (*Jat* of Bhensru, Khurd).		M. (*Jat*).	R. (*Beragi*).	
1128	0·47	*Khudkasht* (owner).	B., etc. (*Jats*).	J., etc. (*Jats*).	B., etc. (*Jats*).	
1456	0·44	K. (*Jat*).		C., etc. (*Jats*).	N. (*Jat*).	C., etc. (*Jat*).
1425	0·56	H. (of *Nayabas*).		*Khudkasht* (owner).	K. (*Jat*).	C. (*Jat*).
43	2·81	J. (*Lohar*).			Z. (*Ahir*).	B. (*Lohar*).

Note ;—A blank shows that the tenant has continued cultivation in the succeeding year.

IV. 11&12. Out of a hundred cases of tenancy examined by the investigator, only in 43 cases were tenants found cultivating with the same owners from one *jamabandi* year to the other (8 harvests), and the tenants in most cases did not cultivate the same number of fields or the same amount of area during the whole period. Tenancy under these conditions cannot strictly be said to be continuous.

The number of landless tenants, their castes, the areas cultivated by them and their occupations are given below. All of them reside in Gijhi :—

Caste.	No. of cultivators.	Acres.	Occupation.
Khatis ..	3	16·4	Carpenters.
Chhippis ..	3	14·1	Cloth-printers, tailors, etc.
Lohars ..	2	7·2	Blacksmiths.
Mahajan ..	1	4·5	Shopkeeper and money-lender.
Telis ..	2	14·4	Keep oil-presses.
Faqirs ..	2	23·6	Agricultural labourers.
Chamars ..	2	12·2	Make shoes and leather requisites of agriculture.
Ahir ..	1	8·7	Sells *ghi*; agricultural labourer.
Dhanaks ..	2	4·9	Village sweepers.
Beragis ..	2	16·4	Agricultural labourers.
*Sunar** ..	1	0·4	Village goldsmith.

* The *sunar* grows only a fodder crop for his milch cattle.

The number of landless cultivators varies from year to year. In the year 1923-24 three more *chamars* and 2 more *dhanaks* were cultivating as non-occupancy tenants. Owing to alleged high-handedness of the *zemindars*, and perhaps the obstinacy of the village *kamins*, a quarrel arose in 1924-25 among the land-owning classes and the *kamins*. As a result, the *Jats* refused to give any land to some of the *kamins* who formerly cultivated as their tenants.

Non-occupancy tenants from Ismailah cultivate in Gijhi 15·1 acres, from Samchana 24·7 acres, from Bhensru Khurd 39·8 acres, and from Nayabas 29·5 acres.

13. The following table shows the number of plots per owner in Gijhi. **IV. 13.** Where two or more owners jointly hold their land in two or more fragments, each owner is assumed to have his holding in as many fragments as the joint holding :—

Holders of—	No. of holders with this No. of plots.	Average area of holding.	Largest holding.	Largest plot.	Smallest holding.	Smallest plot.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
One plot ..	39	·406	1·53	1·53	·156	·094
Two plots ..	14	1·66	4·34	1·90	·375	·062
Three ,, ..	10	2·56	5·19	3·81	·656	·094
Four ,, ..	8	9·47	16·12	11·16	·656	·125
Five ,, ..	8	7·09	11·69	10·09	4·000	·031
Six ,, ..	8	2·68	5·00	1·03	3·344	·094
Seven ,, ..	1	20·78	20·78	8·13	20·78	·125
Nine ,, ..	9	15·84	27·41	9·50	10·81	·125
Ten ,, ..	4	34·31	46·96	15·16	21·62	·062
Eleven ,, ..	4	27·41	33·50	6·78	20·94	·125
Twelve ,, ..	2	28·61	34·91	5·94	21·44	·125
Thirteen ,, ..	6	36·22	64·03	17·38	21·81	·125
Seventeen ,, ..	4	34·44	34·44	2·87	34·44	·281
Eighteen ,, ..	1	36·16	36·16	3·43	36·16	·250
Twenty ,, ..	1	71·69	71·69	8·03	71·69	·187
Total ..	*119*	..	..	..	..	..

The extreme fragmentation of holdings in Gijhi is clearly seen from this table. It may be remarked that no holding bigger than 1·53 acres exists in one single plot. The largest single plot measures 17·38 acres ; other big plots measure 15·16, 11·16 and 10·09 acres. Plots measuring five acres are not very numerous and yet where such big plots exist, their owners do not appear to concentrate their cultivation upon them, but they are parcelled out among their tenants by the owners who reserve the best plots for themselves. It is true that even in the case of a plot measuring five acres or less, the quality of land all over is not uniform from the point of view of fertility, and this is the reason why the owner does not cultivate a big plot himself. The average *zemindar* does not seem to consider the advantages that might accrue to him if his

IV. 13. cultivation were reduced to the smallest number of plots instead of being scattered over a large number of good plots situated at considerable distances from each other.

The insignificant size of the smallest plots (last column) should also be noted. These plots, of which there is a fair number in Gijhi, are the direct outcome of the extreme fragmentation and sub-division of holdings. Much valuable land is lost in boundary lines, where a number of such small plots exist side by side. As will be pointed out later, some of these plots, owing to their insignificant size and peculiar position, have sometimes to be given free of rent to cultivators whose fields surround these plots on all sides, otherwise they would remain uncultivated.

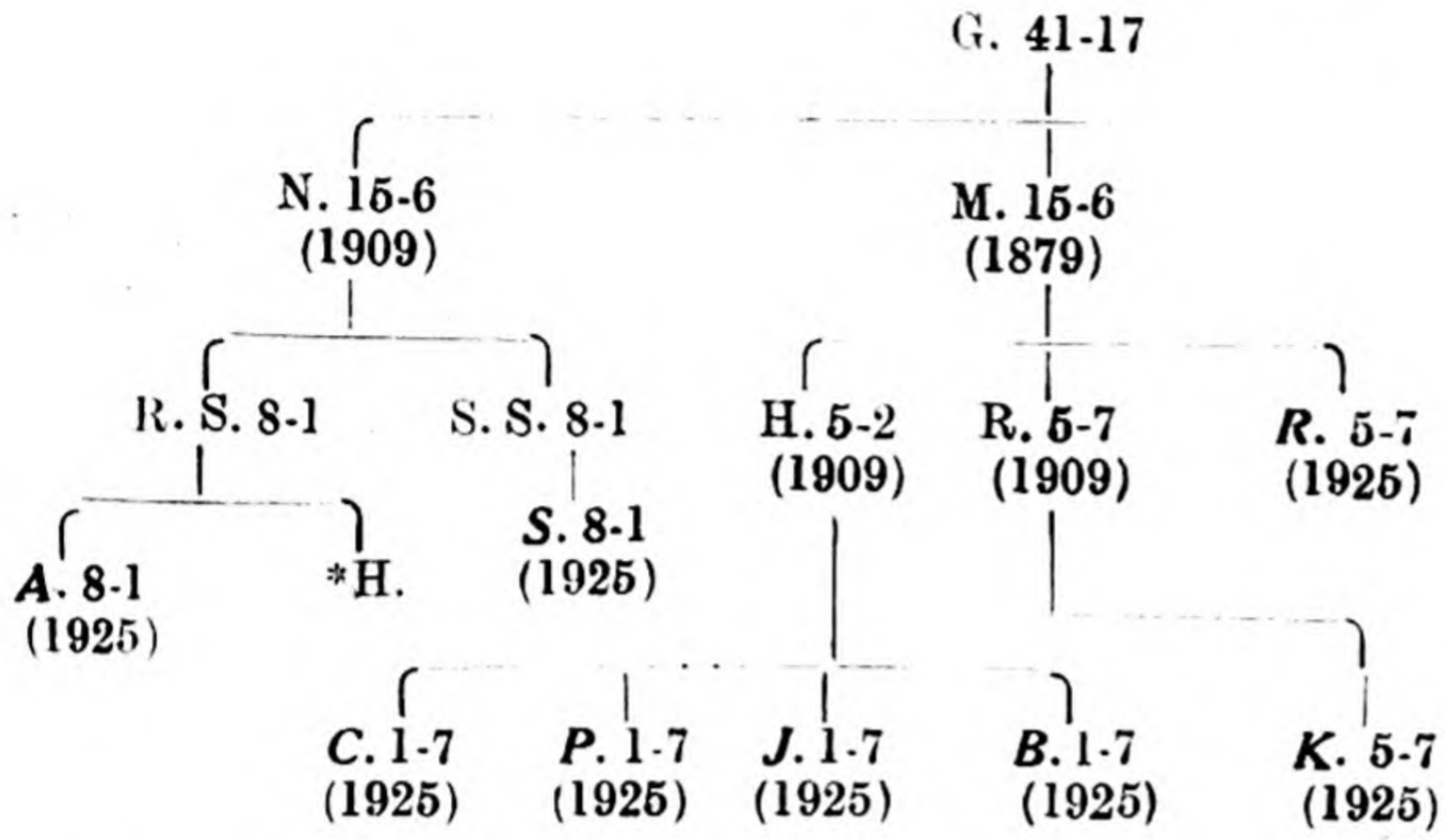
Another direct outcome of the extreme fragmentation of holdings is sub-letting. A cultivator who has his holding distributed over ten or twenty fragments cannot cultivate all these plots, some of which are bound to be situated considerable distances apart. He is obliged to sublet some of the most inconveniently situated plots, and instead, take on rent other peoples' land for cultivation. The fragmentation of holdings is compared with the fragmentation of cultivation in the table given below. It will be noticed that the latter is even greater than the former :—

Fragments.	Fragmentation of—			
	Holdings.		*Cultivation.*	
	No. with the specified No. of fragments.	Per cent. of total.	No. with the specified No. of fragments.	Per cent. of total.
1 Fragment ..	22	31·0	..	..
2 to 5 Fragments ..	23	32·4	16	25·8
6 „ 10 „ ..	14	19·7	24	38·7
11 „ 15 „ ..	9	12·7	20	32·3
16 „ 19 „ ..	2	2·8	2	3·2
20 „ ..	1	1·4	..	..

IV. 14. 14. The extent of fragmentation of holdings and the fragmentation of cultivation are illustrated by the two maps given at the end of the Chapter.

15. Genealogical tables in the case of 4 holdings are given below. Area owned, in *bighas* and *biswas*, is shown after each owner and the figures in brackets give the year of Settlement ; persons dying childless are marked with an asterisk. IV. 15.

HOLDING No. 1.



N. and M., *beragis*, deposed at the Settlement of 1879 that about 40 years back a *Jat Khatri* of Gijhi, bestowed upon G., their father, 41 *bighas* 17 *biswas* (26·12 acres) of land with rights in *shamilat-i-deh* from his own possession in the village and made him his *bhon bhai* (adopted brother). They had since then been the owners of that land with absolute proprietary rights in it.

At the Settlement of 1879, N., M. and K. cultivated their holding jointly. Owing to remeasurements at that Settlement their holding increased by 11 *biswas pukhta*. The amount of land held then by the three owners is shown below :—

Name of owners.	*Area owned.*		*No. of fragments.*
	Bighas.	*Biswas.*	
N.	15	6	6
M.	15	6	
K. .. .	11	16	
Total ..	*42* (*26·5 acres*)	*8*	6

In 1906 K. sold by order of Court 10 *bighas* 6 *biswas* from his holding in discharge of debts, and his holding was reduced to 1 *bigha* 10 *biswas* only.

The number of owners and the areas of their holdings with the number of fragments at the Settlement of 1909 are shown below :—

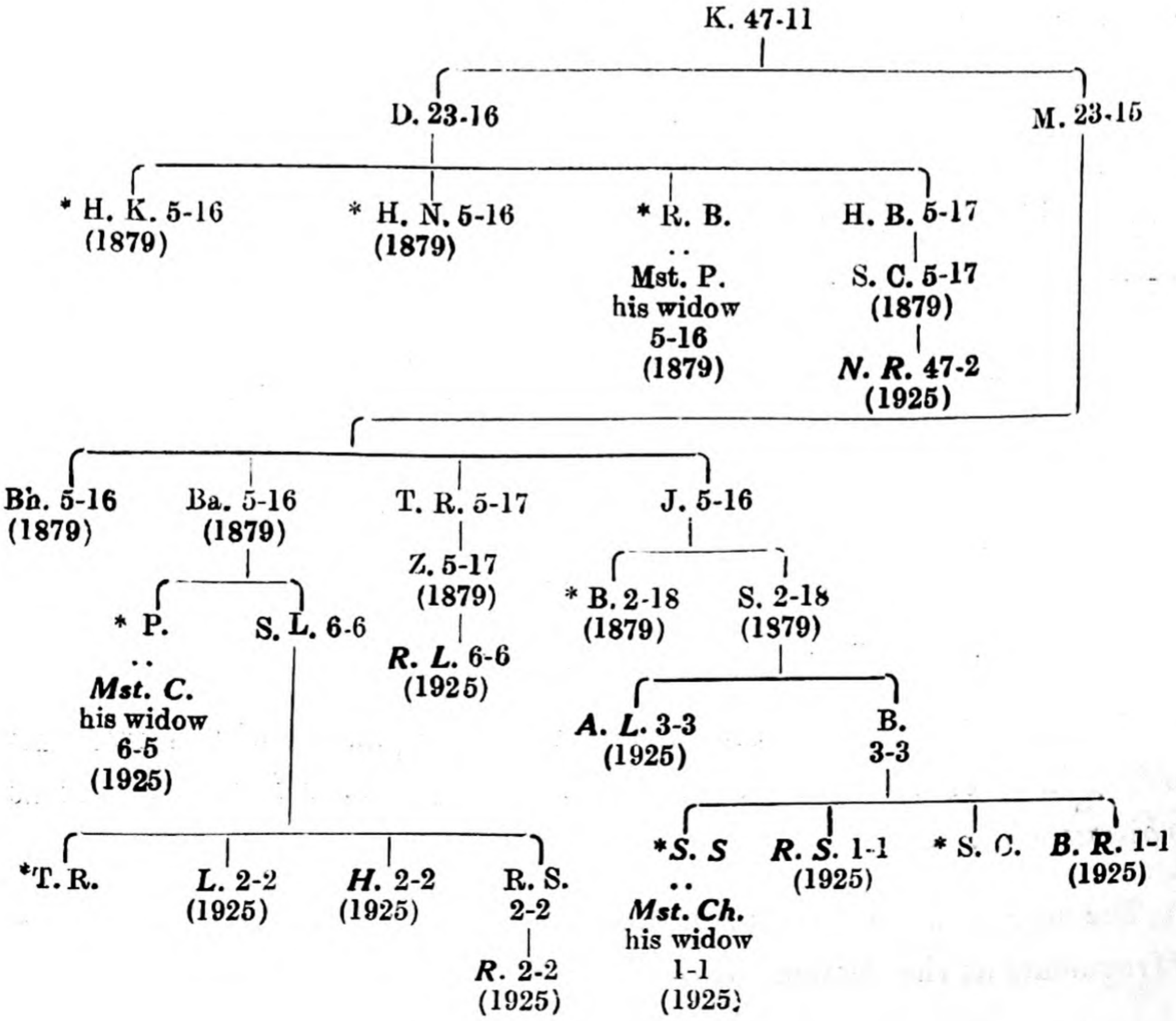
IV. 15.

Name of owners.		*Area owned.*		*No. of fragments.*
		Bighas.	*Biswas.*	
N.	.. ..	15	6	6
H.	.. ..	5	2	6
R.	.. ..	5	2	6
R.	.. ..	5	2	6
K.	.. ..	1	10	1
Total	..	*32*	*2*	*25*
		(20·06 acres.)		

K. died childless after the Settlement of 1909 and his holding of 1 *bigha* 10 *biswas* was divided equally between the descendants of N. and M. The present possession is shown below :—

Name of owners		*Area owned.*		*No. of fragments.*
		Bighas.	*Biswas.*	
A.	..	8	1	6
S.	..	8	1	6
C., P., J. and B.	..	5	8	6
K.	..	5	7	6
R.	..	5	7	6
Total	..	*32*	*4*	*30*
		(20·12 acres.)		

HOLDING No. 2.



The total amount of land held by the family *before* the Settlement of 1879 was 47 *bighas* 11 *biswas* (29·72 *acres*). The following owners were mentioned in the *jamabandi* :— IV. 16.

Name of owners.	*Area owned.* *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*
Bh., Ba. and J., sons of M.	23	15
Z., son of T. R.		
S. C., son of H. B.	23	16
H. N., son of D.		
Total ..	*47*	*11*
	(*29·72 acres*).	

At the Settlement of 1879, owing to remeasurements, the area owned by the family had fallen to 46 *bighas* 10 *biswas*. The amount of land held by the owners living at the Settlement of 1879 is shown below :—

Name of owners.	*Area owned.* *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*
B. and S., sons of J.	5	16
Z., son of T. R.	5	17
Bh. and Ba., sons of M.	11	12
S. C., son of H. B.	5	17
Mst. P., widow of R. B.	5	16
H. N. and H. K., sons of D. ..	11	12
Total ..	*46*	*10*
	(*29·06 acres*).	

All the owners cultivated the holding jointly which was divided into 8 fragments.

At the Settlement of 1909 the total amount of land held by the family had increased to 50 *bighas* 6 *biswas* owing to remeasurements consequent upon the breaking up of uncultivated soil in 1895-96. It will be noticed from the genealogical table that three sons of D.—H. K., H. N. and R. B.—died childless. Mst. P., widow of R. B., held her husband's land in her own name for some time, but ultimately the land held by her and H. K. and H. N. went to S. C., son of H. B. Z., who was a *nambardar* of Gijhi, had no children of his own, but he adopted R. L., who is now one of the four *nambardars*. The number of owners and the land held by each at the Settlement of 1909 was :—

IV. 15.

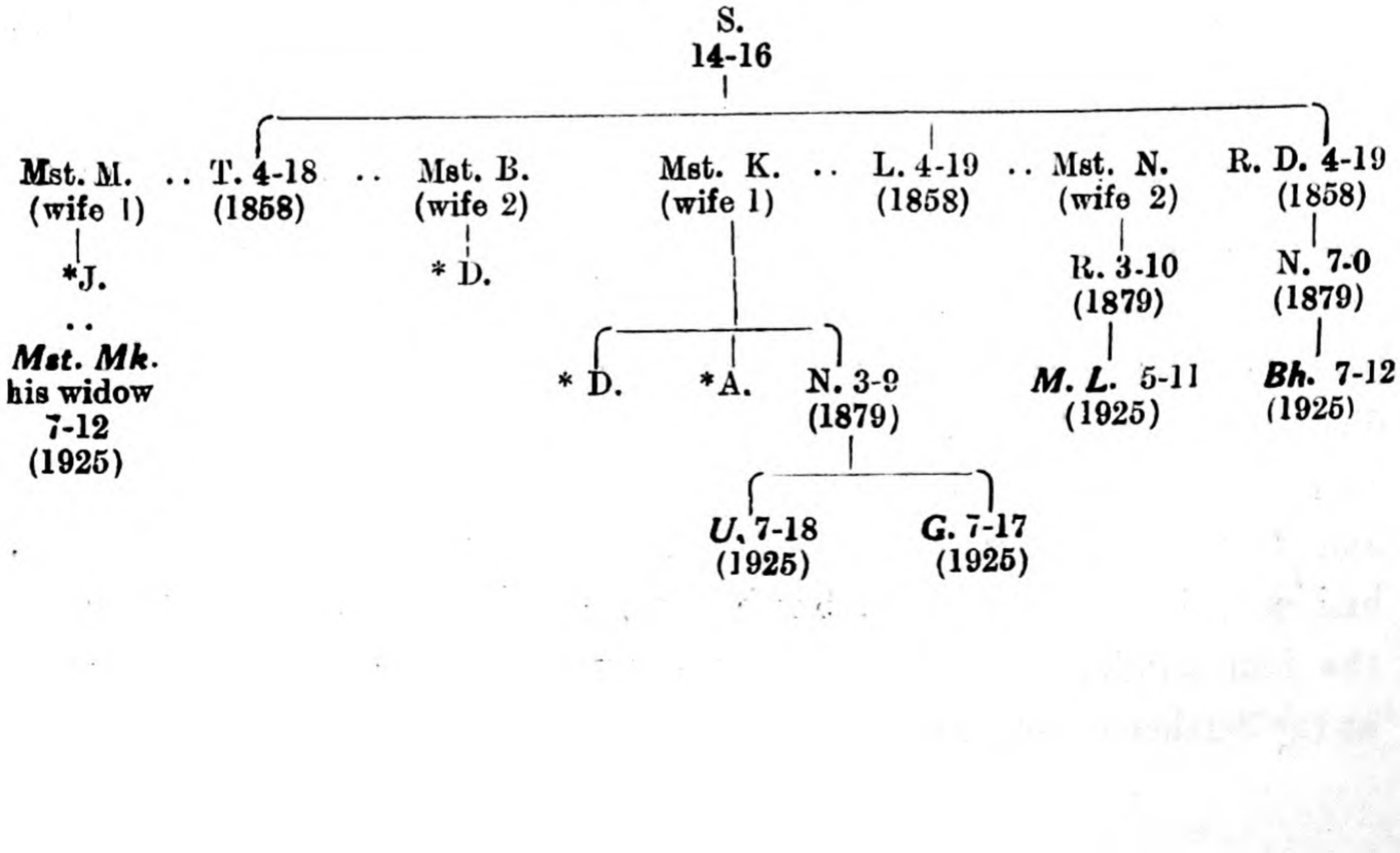
Name of owners.	*Area owned.* *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*No. of fragments.*
N. R., son of S. C.	25	3	8
A. L. and B., sons of S.	6	6	5
R. L., adopted son of Z.	6	6	5
L., H. and R. S., sons of S. L. ..	6	6	4
Mst. C., widow of P.	6	5	4
Total ..	*50*	*6*	*26*
	(31·44 acres).		

The number of owners and the land held by each in 1925 was :—

Name of owners.	*Area owned.* *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*No. of fragments.*
N. R.	47	2	13
R. L., adopted son of Z.	6	6	5
B. R., R. S. and Mst. Ch., widow of S. S.	3	3	
A. L., son of S.	3	3	4
R., son of R. S., H. and L., sons of S. L.	6	6	4
Mst. C., widow of P.	6	5	4
Total ..	*72*	*5*	*30*
	(45·16 acres).		

N. R. permanently exchanged (*tabadla-i-dawami*) 21 *bighas* 19 *biswas pukhta* held by him in Ismailah with land in Gijhi held by an owner of Ismailah.

HOLDING No. 3.



Before the Settlement of 1879 the total amount of land owned by T., L. and R. D., sons of S., was 14 *bighas* 16 ***biswas*** (9·31 acres), or nearly 4 *bighas* 19 ***biswas*** each. T. had two wives, Mst. M. and Mst. B. He had one son J. by the former and one son D. by the latter. J. and D. both died childless. Mst. Mk., the widow of J., is still (1925) in possession of land owned by her husband, and also of that owned by D. IV. 15.

L. also had two wives, Mst. K. and Mst. N. He had three sons D., A. and N. by the first, and one, R., by the second wife. One half of the land owned by him was divided equally between N., A. and D. and the other half went to R.

R. D. had only one son N.

Owing to remeasurements and breaking up of fresh soil, the amount of land owned by the descendants of T., L. and R. D. increased to 20 *bighas* 18 ***biswas*** at the Settlement of 1879, when the amount of land held by the owners was :—

Name of owners.	*Area owned.*		*No. of fragments.*
	Bighas.	*Biswas.*	
D. ½ and J. ½, sons of T.	6	19	2
R. ½ ; N., A. and D. ½	6	19	2
N., son of R. D.	7	0	2
Total ..	*20*	*18*	*6*

(13·06 acres).

The original holding owned by the family at the Settlement of 1909 had increased to 22 *bighas* 18 *biswas* owing to remeasurements consequent upon breaking up of fresh soil in 1895-96, the year of the opening of the Bhalaut Rajbaha, and 2 *bighas* 14 *biswas* were also acquired by purchase.

Name of owners.	Original holding.		Land acquired by purchase.		Total land owned.		No. of fragments.
	Bighas	*Biswas*	*Bighas*	*Biswas*	*Bighas*	*Biswas*	
*Mst. Mk., widow of J. ..	7	12	..		7	12*	..
*N., son of L. ..	3	17	1	14	5	11*	..
M. L., son of R. ..	3	17	1	0	4	17	5
Bh., son of N. ..	7	12	..		7	12	7
Total ..	22	18	2	14	25	12	
*U. and G., sons of N. ..	..		8	3	8	3*	7
Grand Total ..	..		..		*33*	*15*	*19*

Note.—Owners marked * cultivated together. Their joint holding was divided into seven fragments

IV. 15. In addition to 8 *bighas* 3 *biswas* purchased by U. and G. in the lifetime of their father N., 2 *bighas* 1 *biswa* were also bought by N., after the Settlement of 1909; M. L. also acquired 14 *biswas* after 1909. The present possession (1925) is shown below :—

Name of owners.	*Area owned.*		*No. of fragments.*
	Bighas.	*Biswas.*	
Mst. Mk., widow of J.	7	12	
U., son of N.	7	18	9
G., „	7	17	
M. L., son of R.	5	11	5
Bh., grandson of R. D.	7	12	7
Total ..	*36*	*10*	*21*
	(22·81 acres).		

HOLDING No. 4.

The geonological table for this holding is given in the accompanying chart. Owing to the number of persons concerned a special method of presentation has been adopted to assist the reader in following the descendants of the different owners. Thus the sons of C. have been shown as CA., CB., etc., and the sons of CA. as CAA., CAB., etc. The total amount of land owned by the family at the Settlement of 1879 was 5 *bighas* 5 *biswas* (3·28 acres). Reading from right to left the following owners, 9 in number, held land in their own names :—

	Bighas.	*Biswas.*	*Bighas*	*Biswas.*
A., son of W.			0	14
B., „ Y.	0	13		
C., „ „	0	13		
D., „ „	0	13	1	19
E., „ X.	0	11		
F., „ „	0	11		
G., „ „	0	10		
H., „ „	0	10		
I., „ „	0	10	2	12
Total			*5*	*5*
			(3·28 acres).	

The holding was divided into two fragments and its area at the Settlement of 1909 had increased to 5 *bighas* 17 *biswas* on account of remeasurements and breaking up of fresh soil in 1895-96. The number of owners in 1909 had increased to 30, and the holding was split

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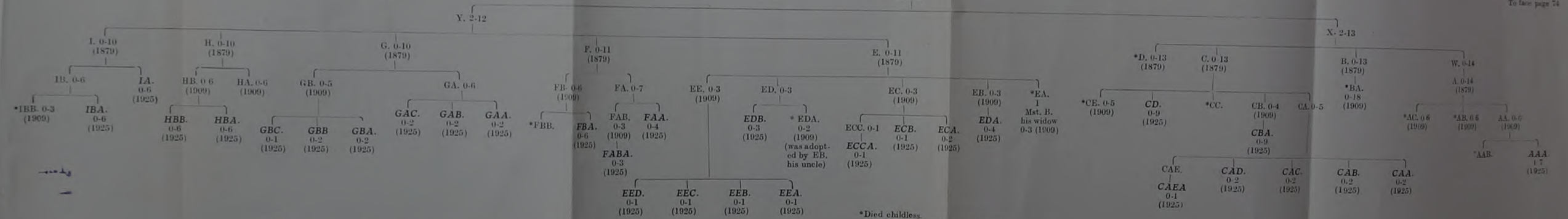
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF HOLDING No. 4.

HOLDING No. 4.

Z. 5-5.



*Died childless.
Letters in italics are the owners in 1925.
Figures in brackets show the year of Settlement.

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up into 14 small fragments, each less than an acre. The names of the IV.15, owners in 1909 are given below :—

Owners.			*Area owned.*			*No. of*
			Bighas.	*Biswas.*	*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*fragments.*
AA. to AC., three sons of A.	..	..			0	18	2
BA., adopted	,,	B. ..	..		0	18	1
CAA. to CAE., five	,,	CA. ..	0	5			
CB., CD., and CE.	,,	C. ..	0	13	0	18	1
Mst. B., widow of		EA. ..	0	3			
EB., EC., and EE.	,,	E. ..	0	9			
EDA. and EDB.	,,	ED. ..	0	3	0	15	2
FAA. and FAB.	,,	FA. ..	..		0	7	1
FB.	,,	F. ..	..		0	6	1
GAA. to GAC., three	,,	GA. ..	..		0	6	1
GB.	,,	G. ..	..		0	5	1
HA. and HB.	,,	H. ..	..		0	12	2
IA.	,,	I. ..	..		0	6	1
IBA. and IBB.	,,	IB. ..	..		0	6	1
Total		..			*5* (*3·69* acres)	*17*	*14*

AB. and AC., sons of A., died childless and the land owned by them went to AA. BA. the adopted son of B., also died childless and his holding, 18 *biswas*, was divided equally between the descendants of AA. and C. CC. and CE., sons of C., also died childless and the land owned by them was divided equally among CB., CD. and the five sons of CA.

EA., son of E., died childless. His widow, Mst. B., held her husband's land in her name for some time and after her death it was divided equally among the descendants of EB., EC., ED. and EE. EB. had no direct issue of his own, but adopted his nephew, EDA., son of ED., who inherited his

IV. 15. land after his death. The present possession is shown below. The number of owners is still 30, but the number of fragments has increased to 17.

Owners.			*Area owned*				*No. of*
			Bighas.	*Biswas.*	*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*fragments.*
AAA.	son of	AA.	..	..	1	7	2
CAA. to CAD., four	,,	CA.	0	8			
CAEA.	,,	CAE.	0	1			
CD.	,,	C.	0	9	0	18	2
CBA.	,,	CB.	..	..	0	9	1
EDA., adopted	,,	EB.	..	..	0	4	1
ECA. and ECB., two	,,	EC.	0	3			
ECDA.	,,	ECD.	0	1	0	4	1
EDB.	,,	ED.	..	..	0	3	1
EEA. to EED., four	,,	EE.	..	..	0	4	1
FAA.	,,	FA.	0	4			
FABA.	,,	FAB.	0	3	0	7	1
FBA.	,,	FB.	..	..	0	6	1
GAA. to GAC., three	,,	GA.	..	..	0	6	1
GBA. to GBC.,	,,	GB.	..	..	0	5	1
HBA. and HBB., two	,,	HB.	..	..	0	12	2
IA.	,,	I.	..	..	0	6	1
IBA.	,,	IB.	..	..	0	6	1
Total for 30 owners			..		*5*	*17*	*17*
					(3·62 acres).		

IV. 16. 16. Four holdings were examined in which partitions had occurred to find out the extent to which fragmentation had taken place and the results are given below. The third holding is the same as Holding No. 2 dealt with in the previous question, and the last holding the same as Holding No. 4.

Holding.	*Number of owners.* *Year.*			*Number of fragments.* *Year.*		
	1879.	1909.	1925.	1879.	1909.	1925.
A.	3	5	9	10	41	41
B.	5	11	6	11	18	17
C.	9	8	10	8	26	30
D.	9	30	30	2	14	17

17. The practical disadvantages of the excessive fragmentation of holdings and cultivation are :—(*a*). considerable loss of time in going from one field to another and in having to reap the harvest in different places ; (*b*). loss of cultivable land owing to too many boundary lines ; (*c*). increased expense on account of watchmen. The number of *rakhas* or watchmen tends to be greater when cultivation is carried on in many places. A man cultivating *bajra*, or cotton, or sugarcane, on several detached fragments cannot act as *rakha* on all his fields, and his crops are liable to suffer depredation by bird, cattle and man. *Bajra* and wheat, when maturing, require an alert watchman ; cotton and sugarcane may be stolen by the village menials and others but these losses can be avoided if cultivation is in a small number of plots ; (*d*). the existence of a very small plot is sometimes forgotten by its owner. There are two such plots in Gijhi which are entered in the *jama-bandi* as *bila lagan ba-wajah tasawar milkiyat-i-khud*, or exempt from the payment of land revenue as the cultivator imagines himself to be the owner. What happens in such cases is this : the real owner pays the land revenue for all his land, including that for the small field whose existence he ignores. The actual cultivator, who cultivates this field along with other land, pays the land revenue for his own land, but not for the small plot, which is not his own, but all the time he imagines that he is the owner of the small plot as well, and is paying the land revenue for it, while as a matter of fact he does not. The area of these plots in Gijhi is ·281 and ·062 acre, respectively ; (*e*). certain very small plots which are situated at a great distance from the central holding of an owner, and for whom no tenant can be found owing to their insignificant area, are allowed to be cultivated free of charge by the cultivator whose land lies adjacent to these plots. There are three such fields measuring ·094 acre, ·094 acre and ·062 acre. In addition to these plots, there is one plot measuring ·031 acre which is cultivated free of land revenue owing to the breaking up of the boundary line (*bila lagan ba-wajah daul shikni*). Of the smallest cultivating holdings one measures ·094 acre, another ·125 acre, two ·187 acre each, and four ·219 acre each. There is one proprietary holding measuring ·156 acre, four ·187 acre each and one ·219 acre. The former (cultivating holdings) are cultivated by tenants on *batai* rents, and the latter are *khudkasht*. There is no litigation arising from boundary disputes to record.

IV 17.

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IV. 18. 18. The effect of the permanent consolidation of holdings is seen in the consolidation of cultivation. Before the exchanges the owners cultivated land either as non-occupancy tenants in Gijhi or cultivated land obtained by annual exchanges with owners of Ismailah, in addition to the small holdings owned by them in Gijhi. The effect of this process has been to decrease the number of tenants cultivating the lands of these owners.

Only one case was noticed of an effort on the part of owners to consolidate their cultivation in one place, (really in three fragments situated very close to one another, only a field or two separating the fragments). These owners have taken land on mortgage adjoining their holding and cultivate other adjoining plots as non-occupancy tenants. Thet total area cultivated by them in one place is about 20 acres and this land is some of the best in the village. It is devoted mainly to the cultivation of wheat, sugarcane and cotton, and the record amount of produce has been obtained from this land.

IV. 19. 19. As has been indicated above, owners in the village owned 243·7 acres in Ismailah in 1900-01. With a view to consolidate their holdings in Gijhi, some of the owners made permanent exchanges with owners residing in Ismailah who held land in Gijhi. The amount of land thus exchanged was only 46·0 acres during the period 1900-01 and 1924-25 and owners of Gijhi still hold 197·7 acres in Ismailah. By mutual agreement the owners of Gijhi cultivated the land of Ismailah owners in Gijhi in exchange for their land held in Ismailah. This was 100·5 acres in 1924-25, but it varies from year to year.

Since 1909 there have been only five permanent exchanges of land with a view to permanent consolidation of holdings. The chief objection against such exchanges is that the *zemindars* take a pride in having *biswa* or possession in two villages instead of only in one village. The *zemindar*, however, realises the advantages of consolidation, hence his efforts to secure annual exchange of land for cultivation, but he makes little effort to consolidate holdings permanently. *There is no example of consolidation of holdings in the village itself.* The differences in fertility and situation are the chief obstacles to the permanent exchange of plots.

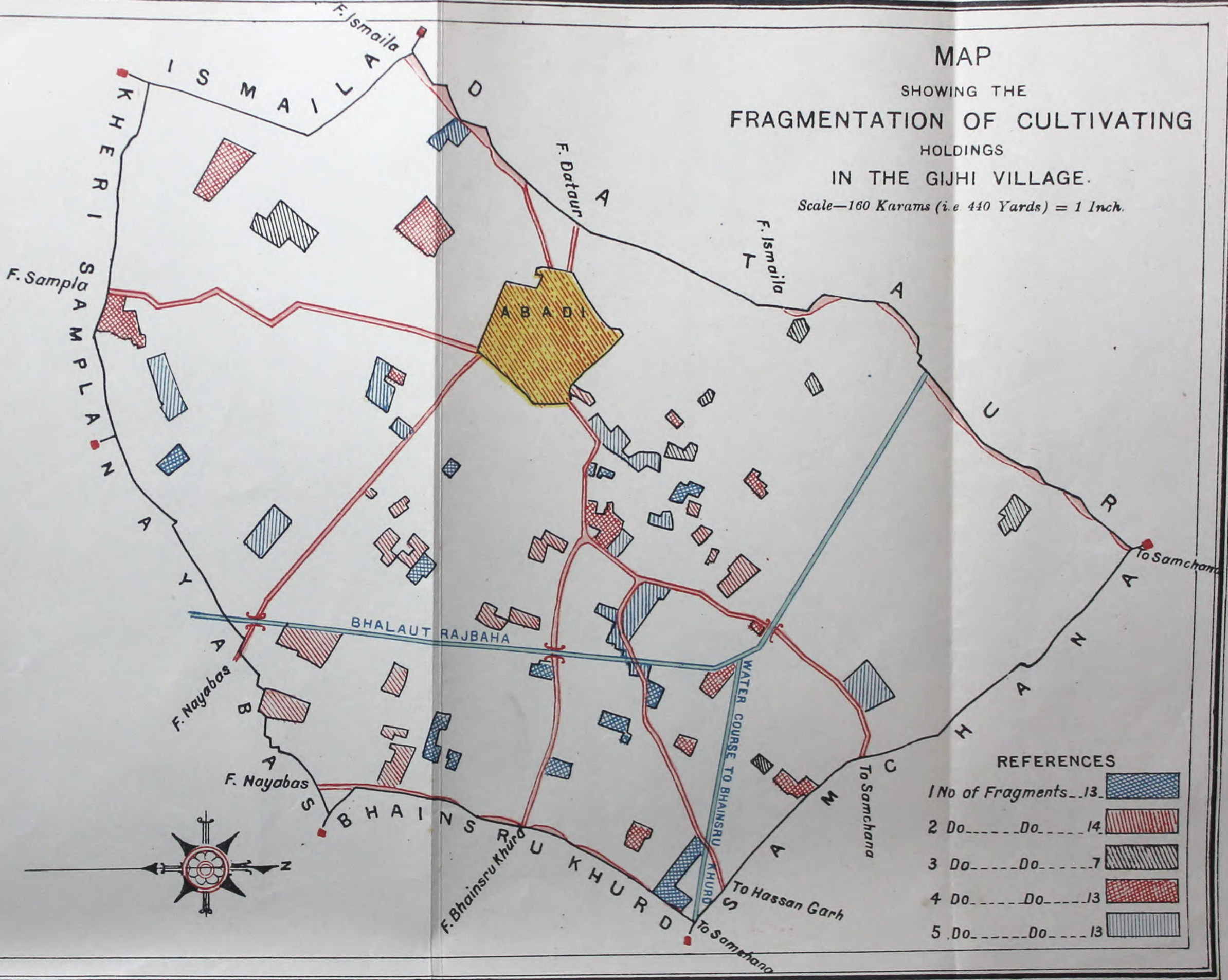
MAP

SHOWING THE

FRAGMENTATION OF CULTIVATING HOLDINGS

IN THE GIJHI VILLAGE.

Scale—160 Karams (i.e 440 Yards) = 1 Inch.



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APPENDIX A. TO CHAPTER IV.

The following tables show the cultivated area owned per owner in Bhensru Kalan and Bhensru Khurd :—

Year of *jamabandi*.	No. of owners.	Increase per cent. as compared with 1885-86.	Total cultivated area.	Cultivated area per owner.	Increase per cent. as compared with 1885-86.
Bhensru Kalan.			Acres.	Acres.	
1885-86 ..	87	100·0	1,028	11·82	100·0
1897-98 ..	106	121·8	1,031	9·73	82·3
1908-09 ..	136	156·3	1,032	7·59	64·2
1923-24 ..	145	166·7	1,034	7·10	60·1
Bhensru Khurd.					
1885-86 ..	79	100·0	826	10·46	100·0
1900-01 ..	121	153·1	839	6·93	66·3
1908-09 ..	133	168·4	814	6·12	58·4
1922-23 ..	149	188·6	815	5·47	52·3

The following statement classifies the number of owners according to the cultivated land owned by them :—

Cultivated land owned—	Bhensru Kalan.		Bhensru Khurd.	
	No. of owners.	Per cent. of total.	No. of owners.	Per cent. of total.
(*a*). Less than one acre ..	12	8·2	30	20·1
(*b*). Between 1 and 2½ acres ..	35	24·0	39	26·1
(*c*). „ 2½ „ 5 „ ..	38	26·0	32	21·5
(*d*). „ 5 „ 7½ „ ..	11	7·5	17	11·4
(*e*). „ 7½ „ 10 „ ..	19	13·0	11	7·4
(*f*). „ 10 „ 15 „ ..	12	8·2	5	3·4
(*g*). „ 15 „ 20 „ ..	8	5·5	10	6·7
(*h*). „ 20 „ 50 „ ..	10	6·9	5	3·4
(*i*). More than 50 acres ..	1	0·7	..	..
Total ..	*146*	*100·0*	*149*	*100·0*

It will be seen from this table that 58·2 per cent. of the total number of owners in Bhensru Kalan and 67·7 per cent. in Bhensru Khurd own less than five acres of cultivated land in these villages. 75·7 per cent. of the owners have less than five acres cultivated land in Gijhi, but when the area owned by these people outside is also taken into account the percentage of owners with less than five acres cultivated land falls to 63·9.

CHAPTER V.
EFFECTS OF TENANCY.

V. Intro. *Introduction.*—The proportion of area cultivated by non-occupancy tenants increased from 30·8 per cent. of the total cultivated area in Gijhi in 1904-05 to 37·6 per cent. in 1924-25: in Bhensru Kalan it rose from 35·8 per cent. in 1904-05 to 40·9 per cent. in 1923-24. Bhensru Khurd, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 3·1 per cent. in the area cultivated by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants between 1904-05 and 1922-23; this is due to the increase in the number of owners from 128 to 149.

The causes of increase in tenancy between 1904-05 and 1924-25 in Gijhi and Bhensru Kalan are mainly:—

(*a*). *Increase in the number of mortgages and sales.* When the mortgaged area is not cultivated by the mortgagee himself but by the mortgagor as non-occupancy tenant under the mortgagee, or when it is let to any other cultivator, a new tenancy is created.

(*b*). *Efforts at consolidation of cultivation.* There is a marked tendency among owners to take on rent fields adjacent to their own and let on rent their inconveniently situated fields with a view to *consolidate their cultivation* on one big plot —(to be distinguished from the consolidation of holdings).

(*c*). *Fragmentation of holdings.* An owner whose holdings are scattered over the whole village in ten or twelve plots situated at wide distances from one another, is often obliged to let some of them on rent owing to his inability to cultivate all of them himself.

(*d*). *Efforts at securing irrigated land on the part of owners who have mostly barani lands.* The high prices which irrigated crops fetch, and the desire for a higher standard of living make cultivators work harder than before. Thus some cultivate as non-occupancy tenants under six or eight owners and obtain sometimes very small plots situated at considerable distances from each other.

V. 1 & 2. 1 & 2. The methods of cultivation, number and dates of ploughings, manuring, etc., of about a dozen owners have been compared with those of tenants who are not themselves mortgagors nor relatives of the owners of the holdings they cultivate. For the purposes of this comparison, both large and small owners and tenants have been taken.

A list of some of the larger owners and tenants with the amount of the land cultivated by each is given below :— V. 1 & 2.

Owners.	*Area cultivated* Bighas.	Biswas.	*Equivalent in acres.*
1.	.. 31	2	19·41
2.	.. 37	19	23·69
3.	.. 47	14	29·81
4.	.. 38	6	22·69
5.	.. 34	16	21·75
6.	.. 47	9	29·66
7.	.. 41	5	25·78
8.	.. 37	7	23·34

Tenants.

1.	(5 joint-cultivators) ..	43	8	27·13
2.	(4 ,, ,,) ..	37	16	23·63
3.	(4 ,, ,,) ..	41	18	26·19
4.	(3 ,, ,,) ..	43	7	27·09
5.	(3 ,, ,,) ..	33	9	20·91
6.	(3 ,, ,,) ..	32	18	20·56
7.	(2 ,, ,,) ..	36	6	22·69
8.	(2 ,, ,,) ..	41	9	25·91
9.	(2 ,, ,,) ..	32	14	20·44
10.	(3 ,, ,,) ..	25	10	15·94

As regards tenants it will be noticed that in each case the land is jointly cultivated, and that the total amount of land held by the co-tenants in each case is about the same as that cultivated by each individual owner. In such cases no noticeable difference was found in the methods of cultivation, the number of ploughings or in cropping. The tenants are at a disadvantage only in the sense that they have to share their produce with the landlords (*batai*), otherwise their land is as carefully cultivated as that of owners, and the yield of their crops per acre is not less than that of owners' crops. A very important factor which has a bearing on methods of cultivation and the yield of crops is the size of the family. Where the co-tenants belong to the same family and the family is large, as is the case with the co-tenants who have been mentioned above, hardly any hired labour is employed, all the work being done by the members of the family, males as well as females. This does not merely mean a saving of wages, but better work. An

V. 1 & 2. owner for example, like No. 6 above, is forced to employ hired labourers for ploughing, weeding, cutting and threshing. Another owner, No. 8, gets most of the field work done by hired men. Personal observation showed that co-tenants doing all the work themselves obtained better results than owners who had to depend partly upon hired workers.

V. 3. V. 3. Cases of tenants who are relatives, *e. g.*, brothers or cousins, working jointly are very common. The larger tenants possess enough agricultural implements and plough cattle for their purposes, and they are not worse off in this respect than owners who cultivate their own lands. The case of small tenants working independently, however, is different. A list of some of them is given below :—

Tenants.	*Area cultivated.* *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*Equivalent in acres.*
1. ..	.. 10	5	6·41
2. ..	.. 10	4	6·38
3. ..	.. 16	7	10·22
4. ..	.. 8	4	5·13
5. ..	.. 19	6	12·06
6. ..	.. 9	6	5·81
7. ..	.. 15	17	9·91
8. ..	.. 20	17	13·03
9. ..	.. 11	3	6·97

Some of these have only one plough bullock. No. 2 had two previously but one was stolen and he could not replace it. Their cultivation is distinctly inferior to that of owners. Such tenants plough under the system known as *dangwara*, where two tenants each owning one bullock plough their respective holdings on alternate days, which results in a lesser number of ploughings than an owner can give. Those who are unable to effect *dangwara* have to wait until they can borrow another bullock from some tenant or owner. This causes *pachheti kasht* (belated cultivation), and the crops are then below the average. Such tenants must also wait for threshing their corn until they are able to borrow bullocks for the purpose.

Sugarcane and cotton are the only two crops which are manured. All cultivators, whether owners or tenants, manure these but owners are able to do it on a more liberal scale than tenants. There is also the usual reason why tenants do not take much trouble about manuring, *viz.*,

that the manuring of land for a particular crop is also of advantage for the next crop, *e. g.*, a plot manured for sugarcane will yield a good crop of wheat. The owner, knowing this, may want to grow wheat on that himself, and the tenant then does not reap the full benefit of manuring the land. V. 3.

The owners do not consider whether there are trees on the holding or not when letting land on rent as they are always the property of the owner, whether the land is cultivated by him or by the tenant. Trees are injurious to cultivation, but if the land is of good quality and its situation convenient from the point of view of the owner, he is more likely to cultivate it himself than let it out on rent.

4. As tenancy in these villages is for a short period (the contract is renewed from year to year) the tenants make little or no effort to improve the land but on the other hand, they try to get as much out of the land as possible during the period of their tenancy, leaving little fallow except after sugarcane or before wheat. They use only the minimum amount of manure considered necessary for the needs of the particular crop under cultivation. Owners use more manure and generally take better care of the land. The *shamilat* channel (owned by several owners collectively) is kept in repair and cleared by all the owners and tenants sharing that channel; owners and tenants both clear their own channels separately. V. 4.

6. There is a great difference between the buildings, household furniture and agricultural implements of tenants and small owners and big proprietors. Between 1910 and 1925, thirteen spacious *pacca* houses have been built by the large owners, and a few others intend to build *pacca* house in the near future. The *kachcha* houses of big owners are much more spacious than those of the other classes and their roofs are supported on carved *shisham* wood pillars. They have double doors and inset almirahs in the walls. The compounds and *poli* (guest house) of big proprietors are more commodious than those of the tenants. Some of the higher classes keep *reru* or wooden carts and *majholis* and *raths* for their womenfolk, but no small owner owns a *reru*. Similarly big owners keep several sets of agricultural implement, *charkhas* (spinning wheel), handmills, utensils, etc., which the small proprietors do not possess. V. 6.

Almost all the smaller cultivators in Gijhi are in debt, but the majority are year-to-year debts. The middle-class owners and tenants are relatively well-off and usually have a mortgage or so to their credit. Gijhi is one

V. 6. of the most prosperous villages in the Circle and the neighbouring village, Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated), is one of the poorest. The *Jat* owners of Bhensru Khurd (irrigated) are comparatively well-off, but there are no *pacca* houses in that village.

V. 7. 7. The people of Gijhi seem to be averse to education. There is a school in Nayabas, a village $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles away, and one in Sampla, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, but no boy of the village goes to school. Two sons of one of the *nambardars* went to school in Rohtak and reached the upper primary standard. Sometime ago they refused to return to Rohtak after the summer vacation, threatening that if they were forced to go back they would throw themselves into a well. The *nambardar* said that they had forgotten everything they had learnt at school.

Six months back the *mahajans* of this village invited a Brahman from outside to teach their children. In the beginning there were as many as 27 children placed under him, but now the number has dwindled down to 15. Of these, 11 are *mahajans*' and 4 big owners' sons. Tenants and small cultivators do not seem to care at all for education.

The bigger owners of Gijhi, with four exceptions, are free from debt. As regards the tenants, the poorer classes are not able to get loans with the same facility as the more prosperous tenants with a good deal of cultivated land. The *mahajan* and the *zemindar* money-lender consider the *haisiyat* (social status) of the borrower in lending money, and this explains the difficulties of a small tenant in getting loans. There is no co-operative society in any of the three villages.

The people of Gijhi are stay-at-home. No sons of prosperous *Jats* or others have, within living memory, sought careers by going out of the village, excepting one small *Jat* owner (who owns only 0·19 acres of land) and the son of another small owner, who are both in military service. 27 *Jat* and other recruits were given by the village during the War. Only four *mahajans*, 2 *faqirs*, 2 *saqqas* and 1 *beragi* go out from time to time for business or service.

V. 9. 9. The standard of living of small owners and tenants, is much below that of large owners and tenants. Most of the former are very shabbily dressed and sometimes go about with only one shoe on the right or the left foot. In the majority of cases there is very little accommodation in their houses.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND REVENUE AND TACCAVI.

1. *Previous History. Gijhi.*—The advent of English rule in Rohtak dates from 1805. The First Summary Settlement was made for the period 1816 to 1825 by W. Fraser and T. Metcalfe, and the revenue demand was fixed at Rs. 2,047/-, and the Second, made by G. R. Campbell and W. Fraser for the period 1826 to 1830, when the revenue demand was increased to Rs. 2,190/-. At the Third, for the period 1831 to 1835, made by G. R. Gubbins and R. G. C. Grant, and the Fourth, 1836 to 1839, made by W. Fraser, no reduction was made in the old demand. The owners, however, found themselves unable to meet the revenue demand at the Fourth Summary Settlement and two *Jats* of Bohar, a village in Rohtak *Tahsil*, contracted with the Government to pay the fixed demand for this village which was made over to them. The owners as a protest refused to cultivate the soil, upon which the contractors imposed a fine upon the property and cattle of the village, and paid the revenue out of the proceeds of this fine and from the timber obtained from the village estate. This state of affairs continued for two years, but as the owners could not stand by and see their village devastated, they again agreed to pay the fixed demand, and the contract was terminated. In the First Regular Settlement of 1840, made by Mr. Gubbins, the demand was reduced to Rs. 1,485/-, but owing to the difficulty in realisation it had again to be reduced to Rs. 1,448/- a year later in 1841, when a Revised Settlement was effected by Mr. Gubbins. The Second Regular Settlement was made by W. E. Purser and F. C. Fanshawe in 1879 and remained in force till 1909 , the revenue demand being fixed at Rs. 1,530/-. At the Third Regular Settlement made in 1909 by Mr. E. Joseph, the demand was enhanced to Rs. 2,200/- : Rs. 2,000/- to be realised for the first five years (1909 to *kharif* 1914), and the full amount after that date. VI. 1.

Bhensru Khurd.—At the Settlement of 1879 the owners stated that they had no knowledge as to the previous history of the village as it was uninhabited before the advent of British rule. The revenue demands fixed at various Summary, Revised and Regular Settlements are tabulated on the next page. There is no incident connected with the realisation of revenue demand worth special mention.

VI. 1. *Bhensru Kalan.*—Before the advent of British rule the village belonged to the Estate of Sardar Sakhu Singh of Kharkhauda, and the revenue was fixed from year to year and different amounts realised each year.

The revenue demands fixed at various Summary, Revised and Regular Settlements after the advent of British rule are given below :—

The Amount of Fixed Land Revenue imposed at various Settlements for the villages Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan.

Settlement.	Period.	Settlement Officer.	Gijhi.	Bhensru Khurd.	Bhensru Kalan.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Summary	1816 to 1825	W. Fraser and T. Metcalfe.	2,047	836	590
2nd ,,	1826 to 1830	G. R. Campbell and W. Fraser.	2,190	1,046	702
3rd ,,	1831 to 1835	G. R. Gubbins and R. G. C. Grant.	2,190	1,243	810
4th ,,	1836 to 1839	W. Fraser. ..	2,190	1,204	788
1st Regular	1840	G. R. Gubbins ..	1,485	1,141	943
Revised	1841 to 1879	G. R. Gubbins ..	1,448	936	982
2nd Regular	1879 to 1909	W. E. Purser and H. C. Fanshawe.	1,530	945	1,001
3rd ,,	1909	E. Joseph. ..	2,200	1,200	1,150

As is apparent from the assessment figures given above, the summary demands were, to quote the words of the Settlement Officer in 1879, "very severe." At the First Regular Settlement the assessment demands for Gijhi and Bhensru Khurd were much reduced, but there was a considerable enhancement in the case of Bhensru Kalan. At the Revised Settlement made in the following year there was a slight reduction in Gijhi and a considerable reduction in Bhensru Khurd, whereas in Bhensru Kalan the demand was again slightly enhanced. The revenue demand has since then been steadily increased.

2. The incidence per cultivated acre of the various fixed demands is given below :— VI. 2.

Year.	Cultivated area.	Revenue demand.	Incidence per acre.	Total revenue and cesses.	Incidence per acre.
Gijhi.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1816 ..	815	2,047	2 8 2	..	..
1840 ..	815	2,190	2 10 11	..	..
1845 ..	1,310	1,448	1 1 8	1,534	1 2 9
1879 ..	1,318	1,530	1 2 7	1,830	1 6 3
1909* ..	1,415	1,519	1 1 2	1,722	1 3 6
1909† ..	1,415	2,000	1 6 7	2,298	1 9 11
1925 ..	1,415	2,200	1 8 10	2,568	1 13 0
Bhensru Khurd (Irrigated).					
1832 ..	742	1,243	1 10 9	..	..
1845 ..	829	936	1 2 1	992	1 3 1
1879 ..	829	945	1 2 0	1,130	1 6 0
1909 ..	815	1,200	1 7 7	1,357	1 10 8
1925 ..	815	1,198	1 7 6	1,390	1 11 3
Bhensru Kalan (Unirrigated).					
1838 ..	924	788	0 13 9	..	..
1845 ..	1,028	982	0 15 3	1,041	1 0 2
1879 ..	1,028	1,001	0 15 7	1,197	1 2 8
1909 ..	1,032	1,150	1 1 10	1,303	1 4 2
1925 ..	1,034	1,150	1 1 10	1,332	1 4 7

* Before Settlement. † At Settlement.

3. No portion of the fixed demand has ever been deferred for any reason in any of the three villages. VI. 3.

4. The following occupiers' rates were charged per acre, on canal irrigation till the *rabi* 1925 :— VI. 4

	Flow.	Lift.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sugarcane	10 0 0	6 0 0
2. Vegetables	5 8 0	3 8 0
3. Wheat	5 0 0	3 4 0
4. Cotton, oil seeds, and all *rabi* crops except gram and *masur*.	4 0 0	2 8 0
5. *Chari* and all other *kharif* crops not mentioned separately.	3 0 0	1 12 0
6. Gram and *masur*	2 8 0	1 8 0
7. Crops grown on the moisture of a previous crop.	1 4 0	0 12 0

Watering before sowing, not followed by a canal irrigated crop in the same or subsequent harvest :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*). Watering between 1st May and 15th July.	0 8 0	0 4 0
(*b*). Watering after 15th July ,,	1 8 0	0 12 0

VI. 4. The following rates came into force from the *kharif* 1925 :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sugarcane	12 0 0	6 0 0
Cotton	5 8 0	2 12 0
Vegetables	5 8 0	2 12 0
Wheat, barley	5 4 0	2 10 0
Fibres, and all other *kharif* crops for which no separate rate is given.	5 0 0	2 8 0
Oil seed, *kharif*	4 4 0	2 2 0
,, ,, ,, *rabi*	3 12 0	1 14 0
Bajra, gram, *masur* and pulses	3 4 0	1 10 0
Jowar, *china*, and grass for which one or more waterings are given.	3 0 0	1 8 0
San, *til*, *gowara* sown after 15th September as green manure.	1 0 0	0 8 0
Watering before sowing, not followed by a canal irrigated crop at the same or subsequent harvest.	1 0 0	0 8 0

VI. 5 5. The following table shows the payments madeby the three villages during the past five years on account of land revenue, cesses and occupiers' rates :—

Year.	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Occupier's rates.	Total	Acres matured.	Incidence per acre matured.
Gijhi.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1924-25 ..	2,200	339 2 8	4,616 9 0	7,155 11 8	1,978	3 9 11
1923-24 ..	2,200	339 2 8	4,175 8 0	6,714 10 8	1,055	6 5 10
1922-23 ..	2,200	339 2 8	3,665 6 0	6,204 8 8	1,813	3 6 9
1921-22 ..	2,200	339 2 8	3,180 9 0	5,719 11 8	1,585	3 9 9
1920-21 ..	2,200	339 2 8	3,435 12 0	5,974 14 8	947	6 4 11
Average for five years.	*2,200*	*339 2 8*	*3,814 12 0*	*6,353 14 8*	*1,475·6*	*4 10 8*
Bhensru Khurd (Irrigated).						
1924-25 ..	1,198	184 11 0	1,699 8 0	3,082 3 0	1,387	2 3 6
1923-24 ..	1,198	184 11 0	1,882 2 0	3,264 13 0	558	5 13 7
1922-23 ..	1,198	184 11 0	1,261 15 0	2,644 10 0	1,260	2 1 7
1921-22 ..	1,198	184 11 0	1,322 13 0	2,705 8 0	881	3 1 1
1920-21 ..	1,198	184 11 0	1,230 7 0	2,613 2 0	391	6 10 11
Average for five years.	*1,198*	*184 11 0*	*1,479 5 9*	*2,862 0 10*	*895*	*3 15 9*
Bhensru Kalan (Unirrigated).						
1924-25 ..	1,150	177 4 8	..	1,327 4 8	1,837	0 11 6
1923-24 ..	1,150	177 4 8	..	1,327 4 8	377	3 8 4
1922-23 ..	1,150	177 4 8	..	1,327 4 8	1,476	0 14 5
1921-22 ..	1,581*	243 12 0*	..	1,824 12 0	1,018	1 12 8
1920-21 ..	719*	110 13 4*	..	829 13 4	317	2 9 10
Average for five years.	*1,150*	*177 4 8*	..	*1,327 4 8*	*1,005*	*1 14 7*

* During the *kharif* 1920 and *rabi* 1921, the total *rabi* demand, Rs. 431/-, was suspended and during the *kharif* 1921 and *rabi* 1922, Rs. 360/-, half of *kharif* demand, was suspended. Both these sums amounting to Rs. 791/- were realised with the *rabi* demand for 1922.

5. The fixed land revenue demand was increased from Rs. 2,200/- to Rs. 2,252/- in Gijhi with effect from *kharif* 1925, in accordance with the rule that Rs. 50/- should be added to the fixed land revenue demand when the average area irrigated in a village during the four years of a *jamabandi* is found to be greater than the irrigated area assumed at the Settlement of 1909 by 200 acres. When the increase exceeds 200 acres the enhancement in the land revenue is at the rate of 4 annas for each acre in excess of 200 acres. When there is a decrease of 200 acres, a deduction of Rs. 50/- from the fixed land revenue demand is allowed. When the decrease amounts to more than 200 acres, a further reduction at the rate of 4 annas per acre for each additional acre is allowed. The irrigated area of Gijhi was assumed to be 491 acres at the Settlement of 1909, and the average area irrigated during the four years of the last *jamabandi*, 1921 to 1925, was 697 acres, as is shown by the following figures :— VI. 5.

	Acres.
Kharif 1921 and Rabi 1922	717
„ 1922 „ „ 1923	686
„ 1923 „ „ 1924	745
„ 1924 „ „ 1925	641
Average for the 4 years	*697*

The average area irrigated during the last four years shows an excess of 206 acres over that in 1909 : assessment at rates given above would amount to Rs. 51/8/0, but to avoid the fraction of the rupee the full Rs. 52/- was added to the fixed land revenue demand.

6. The land revenue has been paid punctually in Gijhi during the last five years and no coercive processes had to be issued, nor has any *nambardar* had to pay any part of the land revenue from his own pocket during the last two years. Before 1923, however, it sometimes happened that the amount realised fell short of the fixed demand by 100 to 200 rupees, and the *nambardars* had to borrow the unrealised amount from the village *mahajan* at the current rate of interest, which the defaulters had to pay in addition to their share of the revenue demand. VI. 6.

7, 8 & 11. Thirty cases were examined in regard to the payment of land revenue and occupiers' rates representing large, medium and small owners (10, 8 and 12, respectively) and the results are summarized below :— VI 7, 8 & 11.

Out of ten *Jat* owners each owning more than 15 acres of cultivated land, six paid the land revenue and occupiers' rates from

VI. 7, 8 & 11

their past savings. The remaining four mentioned below borrowed for the payment of land revenue and occupiers' rates :—

(1). *Area owned, 37 acres.*—He purposely absented himself from the village three days before the last date for the collection of the land revenue, and the *nambardar* paid from his own pocket the amount due for the land revenue and occupiers' rates, which was subsequently realised from the owner after his return. The amount was repaid out of the sale of surplus produce. 20 maunds each of wheat and gram were also sent by the owner to his creditors, who did do not belong to Gijhi, in part payment of money borrowed by him for the building of his *pacca* house. He also had a new *gadda* (cart) built for Rs. 150/-, paid Rs. 100/- as *neota* and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 45/- on account of fodder and grain for two bullocks borrowed by him for a period of three months from a relative.

(2). *Area owned, 38 acres.*—He was absent at the time of the collection of the land revenue. He discharged a debt of Rs. 1,200/- out of a total debt of Rs. 1,900/- incurred by him some years back. He borrowed Rs. 102/- in all during the year from the *mahajan* for household expenditure and paid back Rs. 52/-, including Rs. 30/- borrowed for the payment of land revenue. He also paid Rs. 125/- as *neota*.

(3). *Area owned, 21 acres.*—He discharged a debt of Rs. 269/-, of which Rs. 60/- had been borrowed for payment of the land revenue and occupiers' rates, Rs. 70/- for *neota*, and Rs. 139/- for a *gadda* purchased by him. He spent about Rs. 250/- on clothes in connection with a relative's marriage and in sight-seeing.

(4). *Area owned, 18 acres.*—He discharged a debt of Rs. 50/- borrowed for the payment of the land revenue and occupiers' rates and paid Rs. 250/- as *neota*, of which about Rs. 100/- was borrowed. He also purchased a second-hand cart for Rs. 60/- and spent Rs. 40/- more on it for new wheels and other minor repairs.

As regards the eight medium sized owners owning between 5 and 15 acres cultivated land, one *beragi* and three *Jats* paid the land revenue and occupiers' rates out of their past savings. The remaining four mentioned below borrowed for payment of land revenue and occupiers' rates—

(1). *Jats* (5·9 *acres*) : discharged a debt of Rs. 100/-, of which Rs. 40/- was borrowed for payment of land revenue and

occupiers' rates and Rs. 60/- on account of food and clothing; he gave Rs. 40/- in *neota* and purchased fodder worth Rs. 30/-.

(2). *Jat* (8·2 *acres*): discharged a debt of Rs. 104/-, of which Rs. 40/- was borrowed for the payment of the land revenue and occupiers' rates. He paid Rs. 32/- as *neota* and purchased necessaries worth Rs. 32/-.

(3). *Beragi* (5 *acres*): owing to the serious illness of his wife, the only other working member of the family for two months (and who subsequently died), he was unable to look after his crops, most of which failed to mature. He was able to sow only a few *bighas* during the *rabi* owing to sore eyes, which troubled him for some months. All his produce was given away in discharge of old debts and he borrowed Rs. 22/- for paying the land revenue. He purchased on credit Rs. 162/- worth of necessaries from the *mahajan* during 1924-25.

(4). *Jat* (8·8 *acres*): discharged a debt of Rs. 107/-, of which Rs. 47/- was borrowed for the payment of the land revenue and occupiers' rates and Rs. 60/- for necessaries and clothing.

Of the twelve small owners mentioned below owning less than 5 acres cultivated, all paid the land revenue and occupiers' rates from money borrowed for the purpose. As will be seen from the area owned by them, most of them were practically landless, and all of them maintained that, after paying *batai* on the land cultivated by them as non-occupancy tenants, the grain left with them was hardly sufficient for their own consumption. Their sales are generally limited to *gur* and cotton, and only a very few of them have any surplus wheat to sell. They are, as a rule, obliged to borrow for all purchases made by them requiring ready cash, *e. g.*, agricultural cattle and implements, and clothes and other articles not produced by them. They have also to borrow money for paying *neota*, the land revenue and occupiers' rates:—

(1). *Jat* (3·7 *acres*): Spent Rs. 1,000/- on his son's marriage, of which Rs. 500/- was borrowed. He had Rs. 300/- cash of his own and Rs. 200/- was realised by him from the sale of his two bullocks. He purchased a buffalo for Rs. 70/- and discharged a debt of Rs. 21/- borrowed for the payment of the land revenue.

(2). *Jats* (1·3 *acres*): discharged an old debt of Rs. 50/- and another debt of Rs. 92/- owed by them to the *mahajan* for food and necessaries purchased during the year. They paid

VI. 7, 8 & 11.

Rs. 20/- as *neota* and borrowed Rs. 15/- for the payment of the land revenue.

(3). *Jats* (4·3 *acres*) : gave grain worth Rs. 160/- in part payment of a debt of Rs. 300/-. They purchased seed worth Rs. 32/- and paid Rs. 30/- as *neota*

(4). *Jats* (0·84 *acres*) : discharged a debt of Rs. 70/-, of which Rs. 20/- was borrowed for payment of land revenue and occupier's rates, Rs. 30/- for necessaries purchased by them, and Rs. 20/- for repairs made to their house by the village carpenter.

(5). *Jat* (0·66 *acres*) : discharged a debt of Rs. 139/-, of which Rs. 22/- was borrowed for the payment of the land revenue and occupier's rates, Rs. 15/- to pay *neota*, Rs. 2/- for purchase of seed and Rs. 100/- in part payment for a buffalopurchased by him. He paid Rs. 30/- as *neota* and Rs. 50/- for purchase of necessaries.

(6). *Jat* (0·62 *acres*) : gave Rs. 95/- as *neota*, purchased necessaries worth Rs. 50/- from the *mahajan*, and seed worth Rs. 15/-, and paid Rs. 46/- as land revenue and occupier's rates. Money for these purposes was all borrowed, of which he repaid Rs. 100/-.

(7). *Jats* (1·7 *acres*) : discharged a debt of Rs. 65/- owed to the *mahajan* for purchase of food and necessaries. Paid Rs. 60/- as *neota*, of which Rs. 40/- was borrowed. Purchased seed and manure worth Rs. 9/- and borrowed Rs. 30/- for the payment of the land revenue and occupiers' rates.

(8). *Jats* (0·81 *acres*) : repaid Rs. 300/- out of a total debt of Rs. 500/- borrowed for their brother's marriage, and repaid Rs. 50/- to the *mahajan* for purchases made by them during the year ; also Rs. 50/- as *neota*.

(9). *Jat* (1·3 *acres*) : repaid a debt of Rs. 70/- in respect of a calf purchased by him for Rs. 40/-, land revenue Rs. 15/- and *neota* Rs. 15/-.

(10). *Jat* (2·9 *acres*) : repaid Rs. 102/- borrowed for the purchase of a bullock, Rs. 34/- for grain purchased for consumption and seed.

(11). *Jat* (1·5 *acres*) : repaid a debt of Rs. 97/-, of which Rs. 54/- was borrowed for the purchase of a calf and Rs. 15/- for the payment of the land revenue.

(12). *Lohar* (*blacksmith*) : purchased fodder worth Rs. 125/- and gave Rs. 15/- as land revenue,

9. Before 1909 the land revenue was collected in four instalments, *rabi*: $^{3}/_{16}$ by the 15th May, and $^{3}/_{16}$ by the 15th June; *kharif*: $^{5}/_{16}$ by the 15th November and $^{5}/_{16}$ by the 15th December. After the Settlement of 1909 the land revenue has been collected in two instalments; *rabi*: $^{6}/_{16}$ by the 15th June and *kharif*: $^{10}/_{16}$ by the 15th December. The water rates are collected for *rabi* by the 15th July and *kharif* 15th January, *i.e.*, a month after the revenue collection. VI. 9.

The dates fixed for the collection of land revenue are quite convenient from the point of view of cultivators, as by those dates they have their produce threshed and ready for disposal, excepting *gur* in *kharif*, the manufacture of which goes till the end of January.

10. No remissions or suspensions have been granted in Gijhi since 1909, nor were any sums outstanding at that Settlement from previous years. VI.10.

In Bhensru Khurd Rs. 345/- outstanding revenue arrears were realised with the *kharif* demand of 1909. Since then only two suspensions have been granted in this village—

(*a*). *Rabi* 1914.—Rs. 449/- (total *rabi* demand) owing to the failure of crops consequent upon unseasonable rainfall. The sum was realised in *rabi* 1915.

(*b*). *Kharif* 1921.—Rs. 749/- (total *kharif* demand) owing to the failure of crops consequent upon unseasonable rainfall. The sum was realised in *rabi* 1922.

In Bhensru Kalan Rs. 1,178/- outstanding revenue arrears were realised with the *kharif* demand of 1909. Since then six suspensions of land revenue have been granted—

(*a*). *Kharif* 1911.—Rs. 359/- (half of *kharif* demand) owing to the failure of crops consequent upon scanty rainfall. Realised with the *rabi* demand for 1912.

(*b*). *Rabi* 1914.—Rs. 431/- (total *rabi* demand) owing to no cultivation at all consequent upon the total failure of rain. Realised with *kharif* demand in 1914.

(*c*). *Rabi* 1916.—Rs. 431/- (total *rabi* demand) owing to a failure of crops consequent upon scanty rainfall. Realised with the *kharif* demand of 1916.

(*d*). *Rabi* 1919.—Rs. 431/- (total *rabi* demand) owing to no cultivation at all consequent upon the total failure of rain. Realised with the *kharif* demand of 1919.

(*e*). *Rabi* 1921.—Rs. 431/- (total *rabi* demand) owing to lack of rain no crop matured. Realised with the *rabi* demand in 1922.

(*f*). *Kharif* 1921.—Rs. 360/- (half of *kharif* demand) owing to failure of crops consequent upon scanty rainfall. Realised with the *rabi* demand of 1922.

VI. 12 to 14. No *taccavi* has been taken in Gijhi during the past ten years.

12 to 14.

APPENDIX A. TO CHAPTER VI.

The amounts of land revenue, local rates and cesses imposed at various Settlements in Gijhi are shown below :—

Before 1879—					Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue demand	..	..	..		1,448	0	0
Nambardari	..	..	..		72	0	0
Roads	..	..	..		14	0	0
					1,534	*0*	*0*
At the Settlement of 1879—			Rs.	a.	p.		
Revenue demand	..	..	1,500	0	0		
Zaildari	..	..	15	0	0		
Ala Nambardari	..	..	15	0	0		
						1,530	*0*	*0*
Cesses (at Rs. 19/9/4 per cent. on the total revenue demand)—							
Local Rate	..	..	127	8	9		
Nambardari	..	..	76	8	0		
Patwari's pay	..	..	53	8	0		
Roads	..	..	15	4	10		
Madrasa	..	..	15	4	10		
Post	..	..	7	10	5		
Other expenses	..	..	3	13	2	*299*	*10*	*0*
Total	..	..	..			*1,829*	*10*	*0*

The *Patwari's* cess was abolished in 1906 and the charges for roads, education and post were merged in the local rate.

1909—*Before the Settlement*—					Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue demand	..	..			1,519	0	0
(of which Rs. 1,504/- were *khalsa* or remitted to the Government Treasury and Rs. 15/- were given as *ala nambardari*.)							
Local Rate	..	..	126	9	6		
Nambardari	..	..	75	15	0	*202*	*8*	*6*
Total	..	..	..		..	*1,721*	*3*	*6*
1909—*After the Settlement*—					Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue demand	..	..			2,000	0	0
(of which Rs. 1,980/- were *khalsa* and Rs. 20/- paid for *ala nambardari*.)							
Local Rates	..	..	166	10	8		
Nambardari	..	..	*100*	*0*	*0*	*266*	*10*	*8*
Total	..	..	..		..	*2,266*	*10*	*8*

VI. App. A. The total amount realised for local rate and *nambardari* was Rs. 270/5/9 and for revenue demand Rs. 2,027/10/9. The excess Rs. 3/11/1 from the local rates and Rs. 27/10/9 from the land revenue, or a total of Rs. 31/5/10 were credited to the *malba* fund of the village.

The following table shows the land revenue, etc., paid in 1924-25 :—

Harvest.	Total collection.			Land revenue.			Local rate.			Cesses.			*Malba.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif, 1924 ..	1,605	9	0	1,375	0	0	143	3	8	68	12	0	18	9	3
Rabi, 1925 ..	963	5	3	825	0	0	85	15	0	41	4	0	11	2	3
Total ..	*2,568*	*14*	*3*	*2,200*	*0*	*0*	*229*	*2*	*8*	*110*	*0*	*0*	*29*	*11*	6

Rs. 22/- were for *ala nambardari*, of which Rs. 13/- were paid at the *kharif*, and Rs. 9/- at the *rabi*, collection. The rates and cesses work out at the rate of Rs. 15/6/8 per cent. on the total assessment.

APPENDIX B. TO CHAPTER VI.

VI. App. B. The following tables show the incidence of land revenue *per acre matured* for Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan :—

Year.	*Kharif.* Total assessment.	*Kharif.* Incidence per acre matured.	Year.	*Rabi.* Total assessment.	*Rabi.* Incidence per acre matured.
Gijhi.					
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1909	1,250	1 3 3	1910	750	1 3 7
1910	,,	1 9 1	1911	,,	0 11 5
1911	,,	3 12 9	1912	,,	0 10 0
1912	,,	1 12 10	1913	,,	2 4 11
1913	,,	2 6 11	1914	,,	2 10 5
1914	1,375	1 12 4	1915	825	0 11 9
1915	,,	2 0 2	1916	,,	2 10 0
1916	,,	1 3 0	1917	,,	1 4 10
1917	,,	2 0 4	1918	,,	0 11 3
1918	,,	1 10 11	1919	,,	2 12 7
1919	,,	1 4 5	1920	,,	2 2 3
1920	,,	2 0 7	1921	,,	3 0 9
1921	,,	2 13 3	1922	,,	0 12 0
1922	,,	1 7 10	1923	,,	0 14 10
1923	,,	2 5 6	1924	,,	1 12 2
1924	,,	1 11 4	1925	,,	0 11 3
1925	1,408	1 14 4	..	..	..

(Continued.)

(*Concluded.*)

Year.	*Kharif.* Total assessment.	*Kharif.* Incidence per acre matured.	Year.	*Rabi.* Total assessment.	*Rabi.* Incidence per acre matured.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhensru Khurd (Irrigated).					
1909	749	0 15 10	1910	449	1 6 0
1910	,,	2 5 0	1911	,,	0 9 8
1911	,,	3 3 11	1912	,,	0 9 0
1912	,,	1 3 4	1913	,,	2 4 3
1913	,,	3 1 1	1914	,,	5 10 11
1914	,,	2 4 10	1915	,,	0 10 1
1915	,,	1 6 7	1916	,,	2 7 11
1916	,,	1 2 2	1917	,,	0 10 1
1917	,,	1 10 2	1918	,,	0 10 7
1918	,,	8 14 8	1919	,,	3 9 6
1919	,,	1 4 6	1920	,,	2 15 3
1920	,,	2 8 7	1921	,,	4 10 10
1921	,,	5 9 5	1922	,,	0 9 7
1922	,,	1 2 8	1923	,,	0 11 8
1923	,,	2 6 5	1924	,,	1 13 2
1924	,,	1 1 8	1925	,,	0 10 2
1925	,,	1 14 11	..	..	..
Bhensru Kalan (Unirrigated).					
1909	719	0 12 10	1910	431	0 12 3
1910	,,	1 6 8	1911	,,	0 7 7
1911	,,	10 4 4	1912	,,	0 7 4
1912	,,	1 0 3	1913	,,	6 6 11
1913	,,	3 1 2	1914	,,	* ..
1914	,,	1 8 8	1915	,,	0 7 0
1915	,,	0 15 10	1916	,,	8 7 3
1916	,,	0 13 8	1917	,,	0 8 5
1917	,,	1 8 8	1918	,,	0 6 10
1918	,,	* ..	1919	,,	* ..
1919	,,	1 1 0	1920	,,	4 10 11
1920	,,	2 4 3	1921	,,	* ..
1921	,,	3 4 10	1922	,,	0 8 7
1922	,,	2 0 2	1923	,,	0 9 0
1923	,,	2 10 4	1924	,,	4 1 8
1924	,,	0 14 0	1925	..	0 6 9
1925	,,	2 2 10	..	..	..

* Suspension of revenue demand woing to total failure of crops.

CHAPTER VII.

INDEBTEDNESS.

VII. 1. 1. The collection of figures showing indebtedness of cultivators and non-cultivators was attended with many difficulties. In many cases the borrower himself did not know the total amount of his debts. The *zemindar* keeps no accounts and is thus at the mercy of the lender. A tendency was found among large cultivators to under-estimate and among small and non-cultivators to over-estimate their debts. For example, a *Jat* owner of 37·6 acres, without refusing to answer the investigator's questions regarding his debts always managed to evade them, and the figures of his debts had to be obtained from the *mahajan*.

Small cultivators and *kamins*, being poor, try to exaggerate their poverty, and in some cases figures were quoted which were incredible. In all cases in which money had been borrowed from money-lenders (agriculturist and non-agriculturist) residing in the village, the statements made were verified by reference to *bahis*. The ignorance of the borrower of his financial position is shown by the fact that in many cases the amount entered in the *bahi* was different from the amount which the borrower thought he owed.

The total outstanding debt of cultivators and non-cultivators in Gijhi on 30th June 1925 was :—

	Borrowed from agriculturist money-lenders.		Borrowed from non-agriculturist money-lenders.		Total debt.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cultivators (68 owners and 10 non-owners).	9,730	32·56	20,149	67·44	*29,879*
2. Non-cultivators (*kamins*, artisans, non-cultivating owners—43 persons).	7,680	40·49	11,288	59·51	*18,968*
Total ..	*17,410*	*35·64*	*31,437*	*64·36*	*48,847*

The amount of money borrowed during the year ending 30th June, VII. 1925, by cultivators is shown by the table below :—

	Borrowed from agriculturist money-lenders.		Borrowed from non-agriculturist money-lenders.		Total debt.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cultivators ..	2,927	35·96	5,213	64·04	*8,140*
Non-cultivators ..	1,166	33·87	2,276	66·13	*3,442*
Total ..	*4,093*	*35·34*	*7,489*	*64·66*	*11,582*

The conclusions suggested by these figures are :—

(*a*). It will be noticed in the first place that the proportions of money borrowed from agriculturist and non-agriculturist money-lenders are the same in the case of the total outstanding debt as well as the year's transactions.

(*b*). Non-agriculturist money-lenders still hold their own against the growing competition of agriculturist money-lenders : 64·36 per cent. of the total debt and 64·66 per cent. of the year's debt is still due to them.

(*c*). The proportion of money borrowed by non-cultivators from non-agriculturist money-lenders to the total amount borrowed *in a year* is 66·13 per cent., the corresponding proportion for the total outstanding debt being 59·51 per cent. The difference between these figures is explained by the fact that non-cultivators borrow a large amount of money in a year for purposes of consumption (as against production) from the *mahajan*. They are gradually repaying these consumption debts to the *mahajan*, which reduces the proportion of the money owed to the *mahajan* in the total outstanding debt.

(*d*). It will be seen that the amount borrowed by cultivators in a year exceeds that borrowed by non-cultivators, and this is also true of the total outstanding debt. But it should be noted that the total outstanding debt of cultivators is 3·67 times their debt in a year, while that of non-cultivators is 5·51 times the debt incurred in a year. It is obvious, therefore, that while cultivators borrow more heavily than non-cultivators, the latter find it more difficult to repay their debts than the former.

VII. 1. Of the total debt of cultivators (68 owners and 10 non-owners) during *kharif* 1924, and *rabi* 1925 (Rs. 8,140/-), Rs. 2,927/- was borrowed from agriculturist and Rs. 5,213/- from non-agriculturist money-lenders. The purposes for which the loans were taken are shown below :—

	Amount. Rs.	*Percentage of total.*
(*a*). *Non-Agricultural Purposes*—		
1. Food	1,210	14·86
2. *Neota*	1,163	14·28
3. Purchase of buffaloes ..	790	9·71
4. Marriages	730	8·97
5. To repay old debts ..	355	4·36
6. Clothes	152	1·87
7. Miscellaneous	941	11·56
Total ..	*5,341*	*65·61*
(*b*). *Agricultural Purposes*—		
1. To purchase bullocks ..	1,464	17·98
2. To pay land revenue and occupiers' rates.	678	8·33
3. Fodder for cattle ..	330	4·06
4. Seed	135	1·66
5. To purchase carts ..	192	2·36
Total ..	*2,799*	*34·39*
GRAND TOTAL ..	*8,140*	*100·00*

The total debt for the year of the cultivators whose principal means of livelihood is not agriculture (9 in number) was Rs. 466/-, of which Rs. 138/- was borrowed from agriculturist and Rs. 328/ from non-agriculturist money-lenders. The purposes for which the loans were taken are shown below :—

	Amount. Rs.	*Percentage.*
1. Food	195	41·84
2. Clothes	19	4·08
3. Marriages	150	32·19
4. Purchase of stock and tools ..	102	21·89
Total ..	*466*	*100·00*

The total debt of non-cultivators (27 in number) for the year was Rs. 1,702/-, of which Rs. 806/- was borrowed from agriculturist and Rs. 896/- from non-agriculturist money-lenders. The purposes for which money was borrowed were :— VII. 1.

		Amount. Rs.	*Percentage.*
1.	Food	854	50·18
2.	Clothes	53	3·11
3.	Cattle	200	11·75
4.	Industrial purposes ..	219	12·87
5.	Marriages	324	19·04
6.	Miscellaneous	31	1·82
7.	Fodder	21	1·23
	Total ..	*1,702*	*100·00*

The total debt of owner non-cultivators (7 in number) for the year was Rs. 1,274/-, of which Rs. 222/- was borrowed from agriculturist and Rs. 1,052/- from non-agriculturist money-lenders. The purposes for which the loans were taken are shown below :—

		Amount. Rs.	*Percentage.*
1.	Food	165	12·95
2.	Clothes	17	1·34
3.	Marriages	940	73·78
4.	Purchase of buffaloes ..	130	10·20
5.	Repayment of old debts ..	22	1·73
	Total ..	*1,274*	*100·00*

It will be seen from the figures given above that 65·61 per cent. of the total debts contracted in a year by agriculturists are for non-agricultural purposes and only 34·39 per cent. represent loans for agricultural purposes. Of the former, loans taken for food and clothes form 16·73 per cent. of the total debt. As regards loans taken for agricultural purposes the highest percentage is shown by purchase of bullocks, and then payment of land revenue and occupiers' rates.

The proportion of debts contracted for food and clothing among cultivators, whose principal dependence is not on agriculture, is much higher (45·92 per cent.) than in the case of cultivators whose chief means of livelihood is agriculture. Loans taken for marriages are 32·19 per cent. of the total and loans representing purchase of stock, such as goat and sheep, leather for making shoes and tools used for industrial purposes, 21·89 per cent.

VII. 1. The proportion of debts contracted on account of consumption (food, clothes and miscellaneous) is higher still among non-cultivators (55·11 per cent. of the total). Then come loans taken for marriages, industrial purposes, such as purchase of raw materials and tools of their trade, and purchase of cattle. Among owner non-cultivators, who are chiefly *mahajans*, debts contracted on account of marriages show the highest percentage on total (73·78 per cent.).

VII. 2. 2. There is no Co-operative Society in Gijhi.

VII. 3. 3. Twenty years ago there were only 2 *Jat* (agriculturist) money-lenders, while there were 3 *mahajans* and 2 *chhippis* (cloth printers) who worked on a large scale. The number of money-lenders who do a fair amount of business is now: *Jats* 13, *mahajans* 4, *beragi* 1 and *chhippi* 1, in addition to about 6 other *Jats*, who also lend out small sums for short periods.

According to the figures of total indebtedness, 67·44 per cent. of the total money is borrowed from non-agriculturists and only 32·56 from agriculturists, although the number of agriculturist money-lenders is more than double that of all other classes of money-lenders put together. As regards non-agriculturists, almost all the money is lent by *mahajans*. The *beragi* and the *chhippi* mostly give small loans for very short periods. It must not be overlooked, however, that the monied *zemindar* does not care so much for lending money for the sake of interest as for securing a mortgage, with the hope of getting possession of the mortgaged land in the future. Each of the thirteen *Jat* money-lenders has several mortgages to his credit. The preference given to mortgage is also due to some extent to the illiteracy of the *zemindar* who is not good at calculations, and he hates money-lending on account of the difficulty of realizing interest, which, in the majority of cases, is paid very reluctantly and after frequent reminders. Other means of investment for the *zemindar's* savings much in favour are *pacca* houses and gold ornaments. Marriage expenses absorb a good deal of his savings but funeral expenses in Gijhi are insignificant.

The *zemindar* money-lender is no less exacting than his rival, the *mahajan*, and copies the latter's methods in every way as regards the rate of interest and recovery of loans by speedy appropriation of grain and fodder of the borrower at harvest time. He seems to be worse than the *mahajan* in that he encourages the borrower to borrow more than he can ever hope to repay, and this forces the borrower ultimately to

mortgage his land to him. Land-hunger on the part of the *zemindar* is the chief motive in his loan transactions. VII. 3.

Interest payments are strictly enforced at harvest time when great activity is displayed by money-lenders of both classes. The creditor appears on the threshing floor, and in certain cases the poor cultivator has to part with almost every grain of his harvest. The creditor, sometimes leaves the cultivator with grain just sufficient for about a month's consumption or so. After consuming this supply, the cultivator is forced to go back to his creditor and purchase on credit his own grain, *but not at the same rate at which he had parted with it in discharge of his debts*. The difference of prices at harvest time and a month or two later is sometimes considerable ; the general saying among *zemindars* that a cultivator in debt, who is reduced to purchasing food-grains for his own consumption, can never pay off his debt, seems to be only too true.

Almost all loans are given on personal security or *haisiyat* of the borrower, and so long as the interest is paid regularly, the lender does not trouble about the principal. The usual rate of interest is one pice per rupee per month or Rs. 1/9/0 per month per cent. (equal to over 18 per cent. per year). The lowest rate charged is 8 annas per cent. per month for short loans borrowed by *zemindars* of high standing. The *kamins* are usually charged Re. 1/- per cent. per month. Between these limits the rate of interest charged varies according to the period for which loans are taken and the *haisiyat* of the borrower.

When a loan is made in kind, interest is charged on its value at the current rate of interest, or if the lender prefers to be paid back in kind, he fixes such additional weight of the grain on account of interest as would be equal in value to interest if it were paid in cash.

4. No *mahajan* in Gijhi pays income-tax. Inquiries were made about the income of several leading money-lenders in the village, but no definite replies were received : only something like the following, "Sir, we have nothing ; you can see for yourself that we are clothed in rags ; we starve." It appeared, however, that the *mahajans* in the village were fairly well-to-do, without being prosperous, but the agriculturist money-lenders are certainly well-off. Some of them have *pacca* houses built recently : three of these houses cost Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 8,000/-, respectively. These people are ever ready to take on mortgages, but their prosperity, however, is not to be wholly ascribed to money-lending as they are also big *zemindars* on their own account. VII. 4.

VII.5. 5. Repayments of loans are made mostly from the sale of produce, grain and fodder, or from cash earnings. Repayments of loans by mortgaging land have been made by *beragis* alone in this village ; two houses were sold by one *beragi* for this purpose. Cultivators do not willingly sell cattle to repay debts unless compelled by a decision of the court. A *faqir* was sued in September 1925 by a *mahajan*, who obtained a decree for the sale of cattle and movable property of the *faqir*, in repayment of a loan of Rs. 130/-. The latter sought the help of the chief *zemindars* of the village and a *panchayat* was called to mediate between the two parties. The *mahajan* was obstinate and a *Jat zemindar* advanced Rs. 70/- from his own pocket for the old *faqir* to save for him his few comforts in life and the *faqir* agreed to pay Rs. 10/- monthly to the *mahajan* until the whole of the debt was paid.

All money-lenders whether agriculturist or non-agriculturist keep *bahis* (account books) in which all loan transactions, cash or grain, are entered. Sometimes the amount entered in the *bahis* is in excess of the actual amount lent, but it was stated that this was done with the knowledge of the borrower. The borrower is illiterate, but he has the entry made by the lender in his *bahi* read by some one else, so that he is satisfied that he is not affixing his thumb impression to a sum greater than what he has contracted to repay. He agrees to pay more than the sum actually lent to him on account of his necessity, *e.g.*, sometimes interest for six months is included in the principal, and yet the borrower, with full knowledge of the fact, agrees to pay interest again on the total sum. Very often the village *mahajans* write out contracts for the illiterate *zemindar* money-lenders.

The *mahajans*, who have also grain shops, keep two *bahis*. No interest is charged on articles of consumption purchased on credit from their shops between one harvest and the other. Accounts are settled once in six months, *i.e.*, at harvest time, and interest is charged on consumption debts which are not repaid at the harvest.

There are no special terms regarding repayment of loans ; a borrower may repay the whole loan or any portion of it at any time when he is in a position to do so. As has just been said, payment is usually made at harvest time, but strict punctuality in repayment is not the rule. Where the *mahajan* or the agriculturist money-lender is interested in the borrower continuing in debt, strict recovery of loans is not enforced.

6. *Causes of Indebtedness.* VII. 6.

(*a*). *Social Observances.*—23·25 per cent. of the total debt, or about one-fourth of the money borrowed last year, represents expenditure on *neota* and marriages among cultivators; 32·19 per cent. or about one-third, in the case of cultivators not chiefly dependent upon agriculture, 19·04 per cent. or about one-fifth in the case of non-cultivators and *kamins*, and 73·78 per cent., or about three-fourths, in the case of owner non-cultivators. The percentage of loans taken on account of *neota* and marriages is thus very high among all classes of the village community; and they represent the largest item of expenditure in a *zemindar's* family. Very little is spent on account of funerals, and the inhabitants of Gijhi are not given to litigation.

(*b*). *Famine and Scarcity.*—The major portion of the total debt of cultivators and non-cultivators was incurred in years of scarcity. A study of the mortgages shows that a fair proportion of these can be traced back to 1905-06 and 1908-09—years of scarcity.

(*c*). *Rise of Prices.*—The rise in the prices of agricultural products has led to the accumulation of wealth in the case of the larger landed proprietors. On the other hand, it has reduced to abject poverty the small owners, the tenants and the *kamins*, who are obliged to purchase food-grains for their consumption. If they want a pair of shoes they go to the money-lender and borrow two rupees for the purpose; all their purchases and expenditure requiring cash are made with borrowed money. Small cultivators grow crops only to hand over the produce to their creditors, and then borrow again for their personal consumption.

(*d*). It is often argued that the joint family system among the Hindu cultivators tends to create drones, and helps to swell the number of dependants whom the working members of the family have to support. As has been pointed out in Chapter V., the joint-family system is the rule among small cultivators in Gijhi, and experience of the working of the joint-family system here appears to lead to a conclusion which is the reverse of that stated above. Among small cultivators who live and cultivate jointly, there is prosperity and freedom from debt as compared with those who live and cultivate separately. Every able-bodied member of a joint-family is made to work for his livelihood, *e.g.*, of three brothers, in a family one was less hard-working than the other two and he was constantly taken to task for his slackness. Not being able to bear the reproaches of his brothers he ultimately left the village to seek employment in Delhi. In exactly similar circumstances one able-bodied son left his father

VII. 6. one evening suddenly and the investigator did not see him return to the village. Another example was seen in the expulsion of a man from his family because he was idle. Drones in agricultural families of Gijhi are difficult to find, and the joint-family system seems to have proved a safeguard against individual and collective poverty in many families in this village.

Indebtedness in Gijhi in the great majority of cases is due to poverty, not increased prosperity. Of the total number of owners (119), 29 own 5 or more than 5 acres in Gijhi. Of these, 11 are in debt, and the others are wholly free from debt. Of the smaller owners (less than 5 acres, 90 in number) 71·1 per cent. are in debt as compared with 37·9 per cent. of the larger owners (5 or more than 5 acres). It is evident then that a much higher proportion of the poorer cultivators than of the more prosperous owners is in debt. Cultivators whose principal dependence is not on agriculture borrow heavily for food. Similarly, *kamins* and labourers are compelled to borrow for food, clothing and other personal requirements and their indebtedness is due to their poverty. The land revenue is not a cause of debt in the village.

VII. 7. 7. A list is given below of certain cultivators whose condition is decidedly going from bad to worse on account of their indebtedness. It was not possible to ascertain the amount of their debt several years ago, but in each case the indebtedness has increased from year to year, and now it seems to be wholly beyond their power to free themselves from the incubus.

Cultivator.	Land owned.	Land cultivated.	Total debt.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1	·197	32·53	3,535
2	14·31	18·78	1,800
3	1·59	20·91	1,025
4	·81	22·70	640
5	·09	15·84	875
6	3·06	..	1,500
7	3·34	20·84	839
8	·84	5·12	2,701
9	·84	4·47	423
10	1·69	1·03	981
11	5·00	12·06	1,038
12	3·34	..	719

The amount of land owned by Nos. 8 and 9 (*beragis*), and No. 10 (two brothers), is only 5 *bighas* 7 *biswas* (3·37 acres) and it is mortgaged.

The younger brother (in No. 10) has sought service outside the village; VII. 7.
the other three cultivate other land as non-occupancy tenants and also work as agricultural labourers. They get very little from cultivation, for after paying *batai*, the whole of their share is taken by their creditors, and they are compelled to borrow again for consumption. No. 8 was seen begging for alms in the village, and not because begging is the profession of the *beragis* in this village: one *beragi* is a prosperous money-lender.

No. 1, a *Jat* owner, has no credit as the result of his inability to pay his debts and people now refuse to lend him anything.

A cultivator who realises that his crop will be carried off by his creditors usually does not pay much attention to cultivation. He has to borrow seed, and borrowed seed is generally of poor quality: sometimes it fails to grow.

CHAPTER VIII.

MORTGAGES.

VIII. 1. 1. The table on the next page shows quadrennially the number of mortgages and the proportion that the total and cultivated areas mortgaged bear to the total and cultivated areas of the village.

VIII. 2. 2. Details of mortgages made in Gijhi between 1907 and 1925 are given in Appendix C. at the end of the chapter.

VIII. 3. 3. The following table shows the number of proprietary holdings in which mortgages have been made since 1907:—

	No.	*Percentage.*
Of which cultivated area owned is—		
less than 1 acre	3	1·7
between 1 & 2½ acres	9	4·9
,, 2½ ,, 5 ,, ...	37	20·2
,, 5 ,, 7½ ,, ...	9	4·9
,, 7½ ,, 10 ,, ...	20	10·9
,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ...	45	24·6
,, 15 ,, 20 ,, ...	28	15·3
,, 20 ,, 50 ,, ...	32	17·5
more than 50 ,, ...	..	..
Total ..	*183*	*100·0*

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of mortgages made by owners owning less than 5 acres is only 26·8 per cent. of the total and for those owning less than 10 acres 42·6 per cent.; whereas mortgages made by owners owning over 10 acres of land is 57·4 per cent.

The fact that 73·2 per cent. of the mortgages were made by owners owning more than 5 acres of land, coupled with the fact that the number of mortgages made at each quadrennial period has been steadily increasing since 1873, show that mortgages are due to a large extent to the increased borrowing capacity of the *zemindar* consequent upon the increased selling price of agricultural land and the high prices of agricultural produce.

Statement giving Details of the Conditions of Mortgage Indebtedness for each Quadrennial Period, 1885-86 to 1924-25.

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Mortgages made—	No. of transactions.	Total acreage mortgaged.	Cultivated acreage mortgaged.	Land revenue on mortgaged area, Rs.	Total acreage of the village.	Cultivated acreage of the village.	Proportion of col. 4 to col. 7.	Proportion of col. 5 to col. 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1885-86 ..	To agriculturists ..	2	28	28	27	1,639	1,318	1·71	2·12
	To others ..	0	0	0	0				
	Total ..	*2*	*28*	*28*	*27*				
1890-91 ..	To agriculturists ..	6	30	30	30	1,639	1,316	2·20	2·73
	To others ..	2	6	6	7				
	Total ..	*8*	*36*	*36*	*37*				
1894-95 ..	To agriculturists ..	7	32	31	42	1,639	1,414	2·01	2·26
	To others ..	1	1	1	1				
	Total ..	*8*	*33*	*32*	*43*				
1898-99 ..	To agriculturists ..	13	51	50	58	1,639	1,421	3·17	3·59
	To others ..	1	1	1	1				
	Total ..	*14*	*52*	*51*	*59*				
1902-03 ..	To agriculturists ..	29	91	89	100	1,639	1,426	6·59	7·43
	To others ..	7	17	17	19				
	Total ..	*36*	*108*	*106*	*119*				
1904-05 ..	To agriculturists ..	35	104	102	114	1,639	1,422	7·38	8·37
	To others ..	8	17	17	19				
	Total ..	*43*	*121*	*119*	*133*				
1908-09 ..	To agriculturists ..	51	136	134	185	1,636	1,415	8·86	10·11
	To others ..	3	9	9	12				
	Total ..	*54*	*145*	*143*	*197*				
1912-13 ..	To agriculturists ...	63	134	131	185	1,636	1,411	8·68	9·85
	To others ..	4	8	8	11				
	Total ..	*67*	*142*	*139*	*196*				
1916-17 ..	To agriculturists ..	72	169	167	257	1,636	1,414	10·88	12·45
	To others ..	6	9	9	14				
	Total ..	*78*	*178*	*176*	*271*				
1920-21 ..	To agriculturists ..	59	129	127	195	1,636	1,411	8·15	9·28
	To others ..	3	4	4	6				
	Total ..	*62*	*133*	*131*	*201*				
1924-25 ..	To agriculturists ..	64	151	149	233	1,636	1,414	9·78	11·17
	To others ..	7	9	9	13				
	Total ..	*71*	*160*	*158*	*246*				

VIII. 4. 4. The following table shows the mortgages made in Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan in each quadrennial period since 1885-86 :—

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.		No. of transactions.	Total acreage mortgaged.	Cultivated acreage mortgaged.			Mortgage debt, Rs.	Average mortgage value per acre.		Col. 7 as multiple of land revenue.
				Total.	Irrigated	Un-irrigated.		Total.	Cultivated.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gijhi.	1924-25 ..	38	92	90	39	51	24,866	270·25	276·00	180·2
	1920-21 ..	25	39	39	19	20	12,823	328·75	328·75	213·7
	1916-17 ..	45	104	104	44	60	15,177	146·00	146·00	97·9
	1912-13 ..	40	60	59	45	14	7,242	120·75	123·00	86·2
	1908-09 ..	74	158	157	106	51	10,728	68·00	68·25	62·4
	1904-05 ..	24	52	50	39	11	2,206	42·50	44·00	38·7
	1900-01 ..	18	45	44	16	28	1,285	28·50	29·00	25·7
	1896-97 ..	7	32	30	..	30	1,593	49·75	53·00	44·25
	1892-93 ..	8	38	38	..	38	617	16·25	16·25	15·8
	1888-89 ..	4	22	22	..	22	276	12·50	12·50	11·0
Bhensru Kalan	1923-24 ..	18	57	57	..	..	10,170	178	178	168
	1919-20 ..	16	49	49	..	..	8,151	166	166	154
	1915-16 ..	3	9	9	..	..	900	100	100	100
	1911-12 ..	14	42	42	..	..	1,849	44	44	44
	1907-08 ..	16	41	41	..	..	1,483	36	36	41
	1903-04 ..	31	138	138	..	..	6,016	44	44	46
	1899-00 ..	5	49	49	..	..	2,118	43	43	68
	1895-96 ..	1	5	5	..	..	200	40	40	40
	1891-92 ..	7	30	30	..	..	906	30	30	30
	1887-88 ..	1	9	9	..	..	50	6	6	4
Bhensru Khurd	1922-23 ..	15	30	30	..	..	9,847	328	328	259
	1918-19 ..	6	9	9	..	..	1,482	165	165	114
	1914-15 ..	6	15	15	..	..	1,819	121	121	87
	1910-11 ..	4	11	11	..	..	1,585	144	144	106
	1906-07 ..	6	21	21	..	..	1,810	86	86	75
	1902-03 ..	2	11	11	..	..	530	48	48	59
	1898-99 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1894-95 ..	1	6	6	..	..	228	38	38	33
	1890-91 ..	2	9	9	..	..	430	48	48	39
	1886-87 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

As an index to the mortgage value per acre in the Nahri Circle II., Rohtak District, in the various quadrennial periods these tables are of little value, but they suggest some conclusions, which may be summarized here :— VIII. 4.

(*a*). The number of transactions, the total area mortgaged, and consideration money per acre, before the beginning of this century, were exceedingly low as compared with the corresponding figures for the period since 1900.

(*b*). Since 1900 the average mortgage value per acre has been almost always steadily rising in the three villages. In Gijhi the average mortgage value per acre in 1920-21 was as high as Rs. 328·75 ; it fell to Rs. 270·75 in the succeeding quadrennium. Between the period 1900-01 and 1920-21, however, it will be noted that the mortgage value per acre was constantly rising. The high figure in the quadrennium ending 1896-97 is probably due to the anticipated rise in the value of land owing to the introduction of the canal, but in the succeeding quadrennial period the mortgage value of land was less than that in 1896-97.

(*c*). The total area mortgaged at the end of each quadrennial period does not vary similarly in the three villages. For instance, 158 acres were mortgaged in Gijhi during the quadrennium ending in 1908-09—the record amount of land mortgaged in that village—whereas in Bhensru Kalan only 41 acres were mortgaged in the quadrennium ending in 1907-08 (total area mortgaged in 1903-04 being the record—138 acres). A comparison of the land mortgaged in the quadrennial period ending in 1916-17 with that in Bhensru Kalan (1915-16) also shows a marked disparity.

5. (*a*). The following table shows the number of proprietary holdings in which redemptions have been made in Gijhi since 1913 :— VIII. 5. (*a*).

Of which the cultivated area owned is—	*No.*	*Percentage.*
less than 1 acre	1	1·0
between 1 & 2½ acres	4	4·2
„ 2½ „ 5 „	14	14·7
„ 5 „ 7½ „	3	3·2
„ 7½ „ 10 „	9	9·5
„ 10 „ 15 „	30	31·6
„ 15 „ 20 „	17	17·9
„ 20 „ 50 „	17	17·9
more than 50 „	..	..
Total ..	*95*	*100·0*

AMAR SINGH COLLEGE

VIII. 5. (*a*). Of these 95 redemptions during the period 1st January 1913 to 30th June 1925, only 16 redemptions were made by owners living in Gijhi : 2 were made by *Jat* owners, 8 by *beragis* and 6 by *mahajans*. The details of these redemptions are given below :—

I.—Redemptions made by *Jat* owners—

1. (Six joint owners) : mortgaged 0·8 acres on 2nd June, 1906, for Rs. 26/- and the mortgage was redeemed on 24th May, 1913. The redemption was automatic, the money being found from the profits on the sale of agricultural produce. The total area owned by these owners was 8·9 acres.

2. (Two brothers) : mortgaged 11·8 acres on 15th March, 1915, for Rs. 900/-. One of the brothers redeemed 5·9 acres on 28th July, 1922, by paying Rs. 450/-, and on the same date remortgaged 3·1 acres for Rs. 520/-. The money for redemption of the old mortgage was thus found by remortgaging the land for a higher sum. The total area owned by the owners jointly was 36·6 acres.

II.—Redemptions made by *Beragis*—

(Two brothers) : they have been mortgaging and redeeming their land since 1906. The details of their mortgages and redemptions are as follows :—

Brother.	Amount of land mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Date of mortgage.	Date of redemption.
	Acres.	Rs.		
A.—				
	0·6	38	27-2-06	2-6-09
(Area	0·6	255	31-6-16	1-10-20
owned	0·7	155	3-6-16	29-5-17
3·3	1·1	275	19-10-16	5-2-17
acres).	1·1	445	5-2-17	29-5-17
	1·8	772	29-5-17	21-9-18
	1·9	1,373	21-9-18	Standing.
B.—				
	1·0	98	1-6-06	1-7-11
(Area	1·1	30	15-6-10	1-7-11
owned	0·6	22	1-7-11	20-12-11
3·3	0·7	345	1-2-21	Standing.
acres).	0·4	100	11-11-21	,,

The money in each case was borrowed for purposes of consumption; a detailed account of the indebtedness of the *beragis* has already been given in Chapter VII. It will be noticed that redemptions in some cases were made by mortgaging additional land; in other cases redemptions were made by borrowing money for the purpose. VIII. 5. (*a*).

III.—Redemptions made by the *Mahajans* —

	Amount of land mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Date of mortgage.	Date of redemption.	Purpose of mortgage.
	Acres.	Rs.			
A.—	1·6	250	4-5-12	28-4-13	Consumption.
	0·5	250	29-4-13	Standing	Marriage.
(Area owned	0·5	200	23-12-16	16-5-19	Consumption.
1·8 acres).	0·5	222	17-6-17	16-5-23	Consumption and trade.
	1·0	500	16-5-19	12-3-20	Marriage.
B.—	2·7	1,200	11-6-16	23-6-18	Marriage.
(Area owned	1·1	1,100	11-6-18	6-6-25	,,
4·8 acres).					

Money for redemption was found from the profits of trade and the grain shops kept by them.

No redemption was made in Gijhi by sale of land after 1913.

5. (*b*). The following table shows quadrennially the redemptions made in Gijhi :— VIII. 5. (*b*).

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	No. of transactions.	Total area redeemed.	Cultivated area redeemed.	Mortgage debt redeemed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1888-89	1	22	22	211
1892-93	5	31	31	436
1896-97	7	28	28	663
1900-01	1	6	6	99
1904-05	5	8	7	306
1908-09	57	135	132	6,248
1912-13	28	61	60	5,102
1916-17	31	65	65	5,874
1920-21	40	90	90	9,730
1924-25	30	60	59	11,248

VIII. 6. 6. Information regarding the standing mortgages is given below :—

I.—*Mortgages made by owners of land in Gijhi, but who reside outside.*

The total area mortgaged (154·8 acres) is distributed as follows :—

(*a*). Mortgages made by *Jat* owners residing in Ismailah to other *Jat* owners of Ismailah .. .. *25·1 acres.*
(3·5 acres of the total area mortgaged are cultivated by the mortgagees themselves and the remaining 21·6 acres are by non-occupancy tenants under mortgagees.)

(*b*). Mortgages made by *Jat* owners residing in Ismailah to *Jat* owners of Samchana .. .. .. *8·9 acres.*
(This entire area is mortgaged by one owner and the holding is cultivated by the mortgagee.)

(*c*). Mortgages made by *Jat* owners residing in Ismailah to *Jats* of Ladpur .. .. .. *1·5 acres.*
(The land is cultivated by a non-occupancy tenant of Gijhi under the Ladpur mortgagee.)

(*d*). Mortgages made by *Jat* owners residing in Ismailah to *Jat* owners residing in Gijhi .. .. *111·9 acres.*
(55·5 acres of the total area mortgaged are cultivated by the mortgagees themselves ; 16·9 acres by non-occupancy tenants under mortgagees and 39·5 acres by the mortgagees and the tenants under mortgagees jointly.)

(*e*). Mortgage made by Brahman owners of Gijhi residing in Nayabas to a Brahman owner of Samchana .. *5·0 acres.*
(This mortgage is without possession. The mortgagors cultivate the land themselves and the amount of the debt is Rs. 1,180/- on which they pay interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per month.)

(*f*). Mortgages made by *mahajan* owners residing in Chuliana to *mahajan* owners of Gijhi .. .. *2·4 acres.*
(This land is cultivated by tenants of Gijhi under the mortgagees.)

II.—*Mortgages made by resident owners of land in Gijhi.*

The total amount of land mortgaged by all classes and castes of owners residing in Gijhi up to October 1925 was only 15·7 acres. Of this area, 9·2 acres are mortgaged by ***Jat*** owners, 4·5 acres by ***beragi*** (non-agriculturist)

owners and 2·0 acres by *mahajan* (non-agriculturist) owners. The details are given below :— VIII. 6.

No.	Caste of mortgagor.	Caste of mortgagee.	Area mortgaged.	By whom cultivated.
			Acres.	
1	*Jat* ..	*Jats* of Kancheli ..	5·5	Mortgagor as non-occupancy tenant under the mortgagee.
2	,, ..	,, Nayabas ..	3·1	Mortgagee.
3	,, ..	,, the village ..	0·6	,,
	Total area mortgaged by *Jats* ..		*9·2*	
4	*Beragi* ..	*Jats* of Gijhi ..	2·6	Mortgagee.
5	,, ..	,, ,, ..	0·8	Mortgagor as non-occupancy tenant.
6	, ..	*Beragi* ,, ..	0·4	Mortgagee.
7	,, ..	,, ,, ..	0·7	,,
	Total area mortgaged by *Beragis* ..		*4·5*	
8	*Mahajan* ..	*Mahajan* of Gijhi ..	0·5	Tenant under mortgagee.
9	,, ..	*Jats* ,, ..	1·5	,, ,,
	Total area mortgaged by *Mahajans* ..		*2·0*	

To sum up : the total area mortgaged (15·7 acres) is divided as follows :—

		Acres.
(*a*).	Area mortgaged to *zemindars* of the village ..	5·4
(*b*).	Other *zemindars*	8·6
(*c*).	*Beragis* (non-agriculturists)	1·2
(*d*).	*Mahajans*	0·5
	Total ..	*15·7*

VIII. 6. The total area mortgaged by owners residing outside Gijhi and in Gijhi is thus 170·6 acres, which is mortgaged as follows :—

	Acres.
(*a*). To *zemindars* (*Jat* agriculturists) of the village ..	117·3
(*b*). To *zemindars* (*Jat* agriculturists) living outside ..	44·2
(*c*). To *beragis* (non-agriculturists) living in Gijhi ...	1·2
(*d*). To *mahajans* (money-lenders and landowners) living in Gijhi	2·9
(*e*). To Brahmans living outside Gijhi	5·0
Total ..	*170·6*

VIII. 7. 7. Landowners who wish to mortgage their land do not find any difficulty in finding mortgagees ; the figures given in paragraphs 5 and 6 show this. Well-to-do owners in Gijhi are always prepared to advance money on land, as will be apparent from the figures of land mortgaged to them ; even owners residing outside Gijhi mortgage their land to Gijhi landowners.

VIII. 8. 8. No land in the village is mortgaged by the *zemindar* (*Jat*) tribes to non-agriculturist tribes. Only 0·5 acres are mortgaged by *mahajans* of Gijhi to *mahajan* landowners, and only 1·1 acres to the *beragis* by the *beragis*. All other land is mortgaged to members of the *zemindar* tribes.

The only form of mortgages is "with possession" and without *haq shamilat*. Since 1907 only three mortgages have been made, in which possession of land was retained by the mortgagor, who paid interest on the sum borrowed, but cultivated the land himself.

VIII. 9. 9. See paragraphs 2, 5 and 6.

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APPENDIX A. TO CHAPTER VIII.

The following table shows quadrennially the number of mortgages and the proportion that total and cultivated areas mortgaged bear to the total and cultivated areas of the villages of Bhensru Kalan and Bhensru Khurd :—

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Mortgages made.	No. of transactions.	Total acreage mortgaged.	Cultivated acreage mortgaged.	Land revenue on mortgaged area. Rs.	Total acreage of the village.	Cultivated acreage of the village.	Proportion of col. 4 to col. 7.	Proportion of col. 5 to col. 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHENSRU KALAN.									
1885-86 ..	To agriculturists ..	3	30	30	23	1,303	1,028	2·30	2·92
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*3*	*30*	*30*	*23*				
1889-90 ..	To agriculturists ..	4	20	20	20	1,303	1,028	2·45	3·11
	To others ..	2	12	12	16				
	Total ..	*6*	*32*	*32*	*36*				
1893-94 ..	To agriculturists ..	7	58	58	57	1,303	1,031	4·45	5·62
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*7*	*58*	*58*	*57*				
1897-98 ..	To agriculturists ..	7	39	39	38	1,303	1,031	2·99	3·77
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*7*	*39*	*39*	*38*				
1901-02 ..	To agriculturists ..	10	42	42	41	1,306	1,031	5·59	7·08
	To others ..	6	31	31	30				
	Total ..	*16*	*73*	*73*	*71*				
1904-05 ..	To agriculturists ..	34	146	145	137	1,305	1,030	12·57	15·83
	To others ..	4	18	18	18				
	Total ..	*38*	*164*	*163*	*155*				
1908-09 ..	To agriculturists ..	5	21	21	22	1,311	1,034	14·87	18·76
	To others ..	43	174	173	186				
	Total ..	*48*	*195*	*194*	*208*				
1911-12 ..	To agriculturists ..	4	17	17	17	1,311	1,032	13·42	15·12
	To Gor Brahmans ..	19	70	70	74				
	To others ..	20	89	89	88				
	Total ..	*43*	*176*	*176*	*179*				
1915-16 ..	To agriculturists ..	4	21	21	22	1,311	1,033	9·08	11·52
	To Gor Brahmans ..	12	45	45	47				
	To others ..	9	53	53	56				
	Total ..	*25*	*119*	*119*	*125*				

(*Continued*).

VIII. App. A.

(*Concluded*).

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Mortgages made.	No. of transactions.	Total acreage mortgaged.	Cultivated acreage mortgaged.	Land revenue on mortgaged area. Rs.	Total acreage of the village.	Cultivated acreage of the village.	Proportion of col. 4 to col. 7.	Proportion of col. 5 to col. 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHENSRU KALAN (concld).									
1919-20 ..	To agriculturists ..	4	20	20	21	1,311	1,031	11·44	12·80
	To Gor Brahmans ..	21	59	59	63				
	To others ..	9	53	53	56				
	Total ..	*34*	*132*	*132*	*140*				
1923-24 ..	To agriculturists ..	3	12	12	13	1,311	1,032	6·86	8·62
	To Gor Brahmans ..	25	73	73	78				
	To others ..	4	4	4	5				
	Total ..	*32*	*89*	*89*	*96*				
BHENSRU KHURD.									
1892-93 ..	To agriculturists ..	1	3	3	4	1,183	829	0·25	0·36
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*1*	*3*	*3*	*4*				
1896-97 ..	To agriculturists ..	1	3	3	4	1,183	829	0·25	0·36
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*1*	*3*	*3*	*4*				
1900-01 ..	To agriculturists ..	1	1	1	1	1,183	829	0·08	0·12
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*				
1904-05 ..	To agriculturists ..	2	10	10	11	1,183	832	0·85	1·20
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*2*	*10*	*10*	*11*				
1908-09 ..	To agriculturists ..	5	15	14	24	1,175	814	1·27	1·72
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*5*	*15*	*14*	*24*				
1910-11 ..	To agriculturists ..	7	22	22	31	1,175	813	1·87	2·70
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*7*	*22*	*22*	*31*				
1914-15 ..	To agriculturists ..	8	19	19	25	1,176	814	1·61	2·33
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*8*	*19*	*19*	*25*				
1918-19 ..	To agriculturists ..	7	15	15	20	1,176	815	1·45	2·09
	To others ..	1	2	2	3				
	Total ..	*8*	*17*	*17*	*23*				
1922-23 ..	To agriculturists ..	18	28	28	37	1,176	815	2·38	3·45
	To others ..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	*18*	*28*	*28*	*37*				

APPENDIX B. TO CHAPTER VIII.

The following table shows quadrennially the redemptions made in Bhensru Kalan and Bhensru Khurd :—

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	No. of transactions.	Total area redeemed.	Cultivated area redeemed.	Redemption money.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Bhensru Kalan.				
1891-92	4	45	45	470
1895-96	1	3	3	91
1899-00	1	7	7	250
1903-04	11	35	35	795
1907-08	3	7	7	138
1911-12	18	56	55	1,835
1915-16	20	57	57	2,806
1919-20	11	40	40	3,277
1923-24	23	98	98	8,776
Bhensru Khurd.				
1890-91	1	6	6	250
1894-95	1	6	6	228
1898-99	..	..	..	..
1902-03	2	4	4	250
1906-07	2	17	17	945
1910-11	2	4	4	110
1914-15	6	18	18	1,937
1918-19	7	11	11	1,593
1922-23	9	19	19	2,882

APPENDIX C. TO CHAPTER VIII.

MORTGAGES (GIJHI).

The following statements give details for each mortgage examined :—

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. / Cultivated area owned.	Tota larea mortgaged. / Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	S. R., s/o* S. D. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	13-6-25	20·20 / 20·16	3·84 / 3·84	600 0 0	5 13 9	102·4	..	Jat (Gijhi)	Cultivated by non-occupancy tenant Jat of Gijhi.
2	S. J. and R., s/o U.	Brahman (Nayabas).	12-6-25	14·06 / 13·59	5·03 / 4·87	1,180 0 0	7 10 9	153·8	..	Brahman (Samchana)	Without possession ; cultivated by the mortgagors.
3	S. R., s/o S. D. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	30-5-25	20·20 / 20·16	3·66 / 3·63	420 0 0	5 8 5	76·7	..	Jat (Gijhi)	Cultivated partly by mortgagee and partly by non-occupancy tenant.
4	S. S., G and H., s/o M.	,,	28-5-25	14·66 / 14·44	2·41 / 2·41	850 0 0	4 3 7	201·2	..	,,	Cultivated by non-occupancy tenants.
5	N., s/o A. L. ..	,,	24-4-25	26·06 / 25·66	1·91 / 1·88	540 0 0	2 14 6	185·8	..	,,	
6	B. P., s/o M. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	15-3-25	0·50 / 0·50	0·50 / 0·50	400 0 0	0 13 1	489·1	..	Mahajan (Gijhi)	Marriage of son.
7	D. R., s/o F. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	31-8-24	12·00 / 12·00	1·09 / 1·09	1,000 0 0	1 10 8	600·0	..	Jat (Gijhi)	Cultivated by non-occupancy tenant.
8	D. R., s/o N. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	29-5-24	2·59 / 2·56	1·13 / 1·09	42 0 0	1 10 8	25·2	..	,,	

* s/o = son(s) of.

9	M., adopted s/o S., and Mussammat S.: ½; S. N., s/o S.: ½.	Jat (Ismailah).	8-2-24	21·50 / 21·00	2·75 / 2·75	832 0 0	4 3 8	196·7	..	Jat (Gijhi).	Cultivated by mortgagees.
10	L., s/o M.	,,	17-7-23	1·97 / 1·94	0·40 / 0·37	300 0 0	0 9 11	484·0	..	,,	
11	S. R., s/o S. D. ..	,,	13-6-23	20·22 / 20·16	2·59 / 2·59	200 0 0	3 15 3	50·5	30-5-25	,,	See Nos. 1 and 3.
12	L., s/o M. ..	,,	7-6-23	1·97 / 1·94	0·84 / 0·84	823 0 0	1 4 7	639·7	..	,,	See No. 10. Both mortgages with the same mortgagee.
13	C., s/o H. D. ..	,,	4-6-23	12·06 / 11·94	4·03 / 4·03	600 0 0	6 2 7	97·3	..	,,	
14	N. and M., s/o A. ..	,,	28-5-23	13·78 / 13·69	1·44 / 1·44	350 0 0	2 3 1	159·6	..	,,	N. has since died childless; cultivated by mortgagee.
15	J., s/o R. D. ..	,,	5-4-23	16·13 / 15·94	1·75 / 1·72	958 0 0	2 10 8	359·2	..	,,	
16	G., s/o S. ..	,,	17-2-23	16·19 / 16·13	1·22 / 1·22	1,240 0 0	1 13 9	666·8	..	,,	
17	J. R., s/o T. ..	Jat (Gijhi).	28-7-22	18·31 / 18·22	3·13 / 3·13	520 0 0	4 12 3	109·1	..	Jat (Nayabas)	Redeemed from Jats of Kanheli; Rs. 450/-; see No. 88.
18	K., adopted s/o B. .	Jat (Ismailah).	17-7-22	19·25 / 19·16	5·31 / 5·31	1,029 0 0	8 1 7	127·1	..	Jat (Gijhi).	
19	H., widow of B. ..	,,	23-6-22	13·69 / 13·69	4·34 / 4·34	1,050 0 0	6 10 9	157·3	..	,,	
20	N., s/o A. L. ..	,,	16-6-22	26·06 / 25·66	5·94 / 5·94	2,825 0 0	8 15 4	339·0	..	,,	Purchased wife for Rs. 3,000/-.
21	R. L. and S. C., s/o J.	,,	17-5-22	12·63 / 12·59	1·25 / 1·25	600 0 0	1 14 6	314·7	..	,,	Cultivated by Gijhi tenant; Ismailah mortgage 4·3 acres by R. L.

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. / Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. / Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
22	M., s/o K. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	17-5-22	10 28 / 10·25	0·72 / 0·72	100 0 0	1 1 6	91·4	27-5-23	Jat (Gijhi).	
23	N., s/o K. ..	,,	1-6-22	14·06 / 14 06	2 84 / 2·84	700 0 0	4 5 4	161·5	..	,,	
24	D. R., s/o M. R. ..	,,	12-5-22	12·31 / 12·25	1·69 / 1·69	335 0 0	2 9 3	129·9	..	,,	
25	S , s/o M.: 1/6; A. R., s/o N.: 5/6 ..	,,	8 5-22	19·97 / 19·91	5·03 / 5·03	1,215 0 0	7 10 10	158·2	..	,,	Cultivated by mortgagee; for household expenses, food, etc.
26	M. and P , s/o S C.	,,	16-2-22	17·44 / 17·13	2·75 / 2·75	450 0 0	3 13 6	117·1	..	,,	
27	R. C., s/o M D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	11-11-21	3·44 / 3 31	0·44 / 0·44	100 0 0	0 10 9	148·8	..	Beragi (Gijhi).	R. C., has since then died leaving K., his son, behind.
28	A. R., s/o N. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	22-8-21	11 34 / 11·31	1·03 / 1·03	188 0 0	1 9 0	120·3	..	Jat (Gijhi).	Cultivated by mortgagee.
29	R. L., s/o J.	,,	4-8-21	6·31 / 6·31	0·63 / 0·63	65 0 0	0 15 3	68·2	21-5-22	,,	
30	S. and C., s/o R. N.	,,	23-7 21	19·00 / 18·75	4·47 / 4·47	200 0 0	6 13 0	29·3	..	,,	S. has since then died leaving his widow, S.; cultivated by mortgagee.
31	M., widow of K.	,,	23-7-21	30·28 / 29·84	1·97 / 1·94	150 0 0	2 15 3	50·7	..	Jat (Ismailah).	Cultivated by Gijhi tenant.

2	S., s/o R. R. ..	Jat (Gijhi)	3-7-21	8·90 / 8·62	0·44 / 0·44	220 0 0	0 10 9	341·3	7-4-22	Jat (Gijhi)	
33	N., s/o A. L. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	10-6-21	26·06 / 25·66	5·72 / 5·69	2,000 0 0	8 11 6	229·3	6-6-22	„	
34	R. S., s/o S. N. ..	„	10-6-21	26·06 / 25·66	5·41 / 5·41	1,200 0 0	8 3 11	145·5	..	„	
35	H. P., s/o H. ..	„	10-6-21	8·25 / 8·22	2·72 / 2·72	504 0 0	4 2 1	122·0	..	„	Cultivated by mortgagee.
36	H. R., s/o S. ..	„	27-5-21	24·88 / 23·88	2·06 / 2·06	800 0 0	3 2 3	254·7	..	„	
37	H. R., s/o S. ..	„	24-5-21	24·88 / 23·88	2·00 / 2·00	800 0 0	3 0 10	262·1	..	„	D., mortgagee in the first instance, sold mortgage to U., second mortgagee, for the exact value in 1923-24.
38	J. L., s/o K. ..	„	5-5-21	18·19 / 17·87	1·19 / 1·19	220 0 0	1 13 0	121·3	..	„	Cultivated by mortgagee.
39	P. S., s/o B., and J. L., s/o K.	„	4-5-21	39·38 / 38·81	0·47 / 0·47	80 0 0	0 11 5	112·1	..	„	Cultivated by mortgagee.
40	S., s/o M. ..	„	9-3-21	8·62 / 8·59	0·84 / 0·84	160 0 0	1 4 7	124·3	8-5-22	„	
41	R. C., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	1-2-21	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	345 0 0	1 1 5	316·9	..	„	R. C. has since died leaving behind K., an only son.
42	H., s/o M. D. ..	„	1-2-21	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	500 0 0	1 1 5	459·3	..	Beragi (Gijhi).	D., Jat of Gijhi, mortgagee in the first instance, sold his right to P., Beragi, mortgagee in the second instance.

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. Cultivated area owned	Total area mortgaged. Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
43	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	1-10-20	3·34 / 3·28	0·59 / 0·59	720 0 0	0 14 6	794·4	..	Jat (Gijhi)	
44	C., L. and G., s/o J. D.	Mahajan (Gijhi).	13-3-20	1·59 / 1·59	1·00 / 1·00	800 0 0	1 8 5	524·2	..	Beragi (Gijhi).	Marriage of a daughter.
45	R. K. and R. R., s/o M. C.	Jat (Ismailah).	17-5-19	11·16 / 10·84	0·91 / 0·91	450 0 0	1 6 1	326·0	..	Jat (Gijhi).	
46	J., s/o G. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	16-5-19	1·59 / 1·59	1·00 / 1·00	500 0 0	1 8 5	327·6	12-3-20	,,	Marriage of a son.
47	J., s/o R. D. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	3-4-19	16·13 / 15·94	1·84 / 1·78	958 0 0	2 11 6	352·3	5-4-23	,,	
48	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	21-9-18	3·34 / 3·28	1·97 / 1·97	1,373 0 0	3 0 0	457·6	..	,,	Total mortgage 2·56 acres (add motrgage on No. 43).
49	M., s/o G. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	20-9-18	14·66 / 14·44	0·41 / 0·41	100 0 0	0 9 7	166·9	28-5-25	,,	
50	A. R., s/o N. ..	,,	13-6-18	11·34 / 11·31	4·19 / 4·19	650 0 0	6 6 3	101·7	8-5-22	,,	
51	M., s/o D. R. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	11-6-18	4·81 / 4·72	1·16 / 1·09	1,100 0 0	1 12 3	623·0	6-6-25	,,	Marriage of a son.
52	H., widow of B. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	11-6-18	13·38 / 13·58	3·97 / 3·97	380 0 0	6 0 10	62·7	..	,,	
53	N., s/o Kh. ..	,,	8-6-18	14·06 / 14·06	3·19 / 3·19	915 0 0	4 13 9	188·2	..	,,	

54	R. L. and S. C., s/o J. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	8-6-18	12·63 12·60	2·06 2·06	515 0 0	3 2 4	163·7	..	Jat (Gijhi)	
55	S., s/o Jo. ..	,,	5-6-18	19·56 19·28	3·13 3·13	600 0 0	4 12 3	125·9	..	,,	
56	M. and T., s/o D : ½; S., s/o S : ½.	,,	4-5-18	21·50 21·00	1·97 1·97	500 0 0	3 7 7	144·9	8-2-24	,,	
57	P., s/o Jo. ..	,,	11-3-18	7·13 7·00	2·81 2·81	486 0 0	3 7 8	139·6	..	Jat (Ismailah).	
58	M., s/o G. R. ..	,,	8-2-18	14·66 14·44	1·16 1·16	295 0 0	1 12 3	167·9	28-5-25	,,	
59	M., s/o G. R. ..	,,	19-11-17	14·66 14·44	0·84 0·84	216 0 0	1 4 7	167·9	28-5-25	,,	
60	R. S., s/o S. L. ..	,,	27-10-17	4·06 4·06	0·41 0·41	112 8 0	0 9 11	181·5	..	,,	Mortgage was sold to another Jat of Gijhi on 7-2-18.
61	L., s/o B. ..	,,	29-8-17	1·47 1·47	1·38 1·38	100 0 0	2 1 7	47·6	..	,,	Mortgage was sold to another Jat of Gijhi on 25-11-18.
62	J., s/o G. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	17-6-17	1·59 1·59	0·53 0·53	222 0 0	0 13 1	271·4	16-5-23	,,	
63	R. K. and R. R., s/o M. C.	Jat (Ismailah).	16-6-17	11·16 10·94	1·00 0·94	413 0 0	1 8 5	270·6	..	,,	
64	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	29-5-17	3·34 3·22	1·84 1·84	772 0 0	2 2 11	353·7	21-9-18	,,	
65	R., s/o J. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	28-3-17	4·53 4·53	0·69 0·69	313 0 0	1 0 9	298·9	..	Jat (Gijhi)	For the purchase of two bullocks for Rs. 300/-.
66	D., s/o F. ..	,,	20-3-17	12·00 12·00	1·09 1·09	315 0 0	1 10 8	189·0	30-8-24	,,	

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. — Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. — Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
67	R., s/o J. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	10-3-17	4·53 / 4·53	0·81 / 0·81	86 0 0	3 7 8	24·7	..	Jat (Gijhi).	For household expenditure and payment of interest.
68	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	5-2-17	3·34 / 3·28	1·13 / 1·13	445 0 0	1 11 5	259·6	29-5-17	,,	
69	G., s/o S. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	25-1-17	16·19 / 16·12	0·56 / 0·56	300 0 0	0 13 9	349·1	17-2-23	,,	
70	J., s/o G. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	23-12-16	1·59 / 1·59	0·50 / 0·50	200 0 0	0 12 2	263·0	16-5-19	Beragi (Gijhi).	For food and general expenses.
71	P. S., s/o B. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	2-12-16	21·19 / 20·88	3·62 / 3·62	1,200 0 0	5 11 6	209·8	..	Jat (Gijhi)	Cultivated partly by mortgagees and partly by non-occupancy tenants.
72	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	19-10-16	3·34 / 3·28	1·13 / 1·13	275 0 0	1 11 5	160·4	5-2-17	,,	
73	H. R., s/o S. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	14-8-16	24·88 / 23·88	6·19 / 6·19	1,000 0 0	9 7 0	105·9	..	,,	
74	H. P., s/o H. ..	,,	7-7-16	8·25 / 8·22	0·94 / 0·94	135 0 0	1 6 10	94·6	22-12-19	,,	
75	M., s/o D. R. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	11-6-16	4·81 / 4·72	2·72 / 2·69	1,200 0 0	4 2 4	289·4	23-6-18	,,	Marriage of a son.
76	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	3-6-16	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	155 0 0	1 1 6	141·7	29-5-17	,,	
77	N., s/o A. L. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	3-5-16	26·06 / 25·66	1·91 / 1·86	150 0 0	2 14 6	51·5	..	,,	

78	R. L. and S. C., s/o J.	Jat (Ismailah).	17-2-16	12·63 / 12·60	3·31 / 3·31	441 0 0	5 0 10	87·2	8-6-18	Jat (Gijhi).	
79	N., s/o K. ..	,,	17-2-16	14·06 / 14·06	6·62 / 6·62	900 0 0	10 1 8	89·1	8-6-18	,,	
80	H., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	31-1-16	3·34 / 3·28	0·59 / 0·59	255 0 0	0 14 6	281·3	1-10-20	Beragi (Gijhi)	
81	S., s/o M. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	12-11-15	8·38 / 8·35	1·97 / 1·97	350 0 0	3 1 3	113·7	13-6-18	Jat (Gijhi)	
82	R. S., s/o S. L. ..	,,	7-10-15	4·06 / 4·06	0·41 / 0·41	25 8 0	0 9 11	41·1	27-10-17	,,	
83	S. C., s/o R. D. ..	,,	16-7-15	16·12 / 15·94	2·25 / 2·25	190 0 0	3 6 11	55·3	3-4-19	,,	
84	J., s/o R. D. ..	,,	16-7-15	16·12 / 15·94	0·56 / 0·53	35 0 0	6 13 0	5·1	3-4-19	,,	
85	B. and S., s/o R. N. ..	,,	27-6-15	8·91 / 8·88	2·50 / 2·50	93 0 0	3 13 0	24·3	18-4-21	,,	
86	R. S. and P. ..	,,	6-6-15	23·19 / 22·16	1·06 / 1·00	250 0 0	1 8 5	163·4	23-5-18	,,	
87	M., s/o G. R. ..	,,	24-3-15	14·66 / 14·44	0·84 / 0·84	95 0 0	1 4 7	73·8	19-11-17	,,	
88	D. R. and J. R. s/o T.	Jat (Gijhi)	15-3-15	36·63 / 36·47	11·78 / 11·75	900 0 0	17 14 8	50·2	28-7-22	Jat (Kanheli)	J. R. redeemed 5·87 acres, his share, for Rs. 450/- on 28-7-22.
89	R., s/o J. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	3-10-14	4·53 / 4·53	0·69 / 0·69	220 0 0	1 0 9	210·1	28-3-17	Jat (Gijhi)	
90	S. C., s/o R. D. ..	,,	26-6-14	16·12 / 15·94	0·84 / 0·84	63 0 0	1 4 7	48·9	3-4-19	,,	
91	S., widow of L. ..	,,	19-6-14	9·68 / 9·62	0·87 / 0·84	259 0 0	1 4 7	201·3	..	,,	

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
				9·68	0·97						
92	S., widow of L. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	19-6-14	9·62	0·97	279 0 0	1 7 8	188·6	..	Jat (Gijhi).	
				11·34	1·75						
93	A. R., s/o N. ..	,,	16-5-14	11·31	1·75	150 0 0	2 10 8	56·2	..	,,	
				26·06	3·91						
94	N., s/o A. L. ..	,,	17-5-14	25·66	3·91	600 0 0	5 15 4	100·6	..	,,	
				26·06	3·78						
95	R. S., s/o S. N. ..	,,	17-5-14	25·66	3·75	600 0 0	5 11 6	104·9	10-6-21	,,	
				12·94	0·88						
96	T. and M. L., s/o B.	,,	29-4-14	12·88	0·88	33 0 0	1 5 4	24·7	27-12-19	,,	
				26·06	3·78						
97	R. S., s/o S. N. ..	,,	16-4-14	25·66	3·75	700 0 0	5 11 6	122·4	16-4-14	Jat (Bhensru Khurd).	
				16·12	2·34						
98	J., s/o R. D. ..	,,	7-4-14	15·94	2·28	670 0 0	3 7 8	192·5	3-4-19	Jat (Gijhi)	See also No. 84.
				15·31	0·38						
99	S. C., s/o S. R. ..	,,	2-4-14	15·22	0·38	100 0 0	0 9 2	174·5	..	,,	Sale of mortgage on 25-8-16 to Jat of Ismailah.
				15·31	0·91						
100	S. C., s/o S. R. ..	,,	2-4-14	15·22	0·91	217 0 0	1 6 1	157·2	..	,,	Sale of mortgage on 1-7-22 to Jat of Ismailah as above.
				13·44	8·97						
101	H., widow of B. ..	,,	24-3-14	13·44	8·97	375 0 0	13 10 10	27·4	11-6-18	Jat (Samchana)	
				24·03	2·25						
102	D., s/o J. ..	,,	16-3-14	23·69	2·25	200 0 0	3 14 10	50·9	4-5-18	Jat (Gijhi)	

103	A. R., s/o N. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	7-3-14	11·34 11·31	2·56 2·56	108 0 0	3 14 6	27·6	13-6-8	Jat (Gijhi)		
104	N., s/o K. ..	,,	26-2-14	14·06 14·06	2·84 2·84	340 0 0	4 5 5	81·5	17-2-16	,,		
105	B., s/o L. R. ..	,,	18-2-14	2·94 2·94	1·41 1·41	466 0 0	2 2 4	217·1	..	,,		
106	C., s/o H. D. ..	,,	12-1-14	16·41 16·34	4·03 4·03	350 0 0	6 14 3	50·7	4-6-23	,,		
107	T., s/o M. ..	,,	4-12-13	8·59 8·59	2·44 2·38	80 0 0	3 6 4	23·5	..	,,	Sale of mortgage on 12-5-17 to another Jat of Gijhi.	
108	R. L. and S. C., s/o J.	,,	2-12-13	12·63 12·60	3·31 3·31	222 0 0	5 0 10	43·9	17-2-16	,,	Redemption with Rs. 285/-, Rs. 63/- being borrowed on 18-6-15.	
109	B., s/o T. ..	,,	26-5-13	1·66 1·66	0·47 0·47	6 0 0	0 10 4	9·2	10-6-20	,,		
110	J., s/o G. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	29-4-13	1·59 1·59	0·53 0·53	250 0 0	0 11 11	335·6	..	,,	Marriage of a son.	
111	G., s/o S. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	6-4-13	16·19 16·12	1·72 1·65	917 0 0	2 5 10	387·8	17-2-23	,,		
112	T., s/o M. ..	,,	24-2-13	8·59 8·59	0·56 0·56	30 0 0	0 12 6	38·4	..	,,		
113	B., s/o L. R. ..	,,	10-2-13	2·94 2·94	0·63 0·63	175 0 0	0 13 11	201·1	18-2-14	,,		
114	T. and M., s/o B. ..	,,	22-1-13	12·94 12·88	1·91 1·91	148 8 0	2 10 5	56·0	27-12-19	Mahajan (Ismailah)	For fixed period from 1909 *kharif* to 1929 *rabi*; redeemed with Rs. 70/-.	
115	T., s/o M. ..	,,	13-11-12	8·59 8·59	0·56 0·56	15 0 0	0 12 6	19·2	24-2-13	Jat (Gijhi)		

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
116	S., s/o M. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	11-11-12	8·61 / 8·59	1·97 / 1·97	90 0 0	2 13 7	31·5	12-11-15	Jat (Gijhi)	
117	B., s/o N. ..	,,	25-6-12	11·06 / 10·97	3·13 / 3·13	25 0 0	4 5 7	5·7	..	,,	
118	J., s/o G. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	4-5-12	1·59 / 1·59	1·59 / 1·59	250 0 0	2 3 10	111·6	28-4-13	,,	For food, etc.
119	J., s/o L. ..	,,	19-4-12	2·91 / 2·91	2·50 / 2·50	500 0 0	2 11 9	182·8	..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	
120	G., s/o S. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	17-3-12	16·19 / 16·12	1·63 / 1·56	450 0 0	2 4 1	199·5	6-4-13	Jat (Gijhi).	
121	G., s/o S. ..	,,	17-3-12	16·19 / 16·12	1·53 / 1·53	450 0 0	2 2 1	211·2	6-4-13	,,	
122	G., s/o H. R. ..	,,	15-3-12	11·15 / 10·94	1·97 / 1·97	400 0 0	2 11 10	13·6	..	,,	
123	B., s/o L. R. ..	,,	26-12-11	2·94 / 2 94	0·78 / 0·78	150 0 0	1 1 5	137·7	18-2-14	,,	
124	M., s/o G. R. ..	,,	5-10-11	14·66 / 14·44	0·13 / 0·13	21 0 0	0 2 9	122·1	28-11-13	,,	
125	D., s/o F. ..	,,	8-9-11	12·00 / 12·00	1·25 / 1·25	125 0 0	1 8 4	82·1	3-5-13	,,	
126	R. Ch., s/o M. D.	Beragi (Gijhi).	1-7-11	3·35 / 3·31	0·63 / 0·59	22 0 0	0 13 3	26·5	20-12-11	,,	Without possession ; redeemed with Rs. 24/- including interest.

127	B., s/o L. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	10-6-11	2·94 / 2·94	0·78 / 0·78	100 0 0	1 1 5	91·8	25-12-11	Jat (Gijhi).		
128	H., widow of B. ..	,,	13-12-10	13·44 / 13·44	0·53 / 0·53	40 0 0	0 11 10	54·1	11-6-18	,,		
129	P. S., s/o B. ..	,,	15-11-10	21·19 / 20·88	1·81 / 1·81	99 0 0	2 9 8	38·0	27-5-16	,,		
130	R. N., s/o M. D. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	16-9-10	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	175 0 0	1 0 3	172·3	10-6-12	,,	Without possession.	
131	R. C., s/o M. D. ..	,,	16-9-10	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	175 0 0	1 0 3	172·3	1-2-21	,,		
132	H., s/o M. D. ..	,,	16-9-10	3·34 / 3·28	0·72 / 0·72	175 0 0	1 0 3	172·3	1-2-21	,,		
133	R. K., s/o H. D. ..	,,	16-8-10	0·56 / 0·56	0·56 / 0·56	43 0 0	0 12 6	55·0	..	,,		
134	R. C., s/o M. D. ..	,,	15-6-10	3·34 / 3·28	0·63 / 0·59	30 0 0	0 13 3	36·2	1-7-11	,,	Without possession.	
135	P., s/o J. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	9-6-10	18·66 / 18·60	0·69 / 0·69	45 6 0	0 15 4	47·3	12-6-11	,,		
136	S. C. and J., s/o R. D.	,,	10-6-10	32·25 / 31·85	6·03 / 5·94	650 0 0	8 7 8	76·6	7-4-14	,,		
137	M., s/o S. ..	,,	18-5-10	16·41 / 16·32	0·84 / 0·84	168 0 0	1 2 9	143·3	7-6-23	,,		
138	G., s/o S. ..	,,	18-5-10	16·19 / 16·12	0·56 / 0·56	112 0 0	0 12 6	143·3	25-5-14	,,		
139	H. P., s/o H. ..	,,	14-2-10	8·25 / 8·22	0·94 / 0·94	73 8 0	1 4 11	56·2	7-7-16	,,		
140	J. ; and S., widow of L.	,,	12-2-10	19·38 / 19·23	1·56 / 1·56	185 0 0	1 12 0	105·7	3-1-20	,,		

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption	Caste and village of mortgagee.	REMARKS.
				Acres. 15·31 / 15·22	Acres. 0·91 / 0 91	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
141	S. C., s/o S. R. ..	Jat (Ismialah).	10-2-10			190 0 0	1 4 2	150·7	..	Jat (Gijhi)	
				8·62 / 8 59	3·16 / 3·13						
142	S., s/o M. ..	,,	23-1-10			358 0 0	4 5 7	82·3	17-2-16	,,	
				43·28 / 43·13	2·69 / 2·59						
143	M., s/o D. R. ..	,,	19-1-10			250 0 0	3 9 9	69·2	1-4-14	,,	
				5·81 / 5·78	1·20 / 1·20						
144	T. C., s/o J. ..	,,	19-1-10			150 0 0	1 11 2	88·3	..	,,	
				3·50 / 3·50	0·56 / 0·56						
145	N. R., s/o G. D. ..	,,	14-12-09			22 7 0	0 12 10	27·9	12-6-18	,,	
				12·31 / 12·25	1·03 / 1·03						
146	D. R., s/o M. R. ..	,,	4-11-09			100 0 0	1 9 2	63·5	10-1-11	,,	
				15·31 / 15·22	0·91 / 0·91						
147	S. C., s/o S. R. ..	,,	17-8-09			148 0 0	1 4 2	117·4	18-3-14	,,	
				28·47 / 28·12	1·25 / 1·22						
148	R., H. and L. : ½ ; Mussammat C. : ½.	,,	17-8-09			96 0 0	1 11 2	56·5	12-6-15	,,	
				7·00 / 7·00	7·00 / 7·00						
149	N., s/o M. R. ..	,,	8-8-09			250 0 0	7 7 9	33·4	..	,,	
				8·62 / 8·59	3·16 / 3·13						
150	S., s/o M.	,,	8-8-09			275 0 0	4 5 7	63·2	23-1-10	,,	
				3.81 / 3·81	1·91 / 1·91						
151	L. and J., s/o N. R.	,,	3-8-09			300 0 0	2 10 5	113·1	14-8-12	,,	

152	P., s/o J.	Jat (Ismailah).	3-8-09	7·13 / 7·00	4·31 / 4·22	350 0 0	5 13 11	59·6	11-3-18	Jat (Gijhi)		
153	S. C., s/o S. ..	,,	12-6-09	15·31 / 15·22	0·37 / 0·37	72 0 0	0 8 4	138·2	9-3-14	,,		
154	R.S. and L., s/o S.L.	,,	30-1-09	9·13 / 9·7	1·22 / 1·16	55 8 0	1 9 9	34·4	22-7-14	,,		
155	R. K., s/o H. D. ..	,,	30-1-09	0·56 / 0·56	0·56 / 0·56	28 0 0	0 12 6	35·6	16-8-10	,,		
156	M., s/o U. ..	,,	26-1-09	8·62 / 8·59	3·16 / 3·13	150 0 0	4 5 7	34·4	13-12-11	,,		
157	R. L. and S. C., s/o J.	,,	26-1-09	12·63 / 12·60	3·06 / 3·06	96 4 0	4 3 6	23·8	4-11-09	,,		
158	S. R. and N. R., s/o S. D.	,,	26-1-09	20·22 / 20·16	4·75 / 4·75	600 0 0	6 9 9	90·7	5-12-10	,,		
159	G., s/o H. ..	,,	25-1-09	8·25 / 8·25	2·69 / 2·69	66 0 0	3 13 10	17·3	8-6-21	,,		
160	D., s/o F.: ½; B., s/o B. and N., s/o T.: ½.	,,	25-1-09	24·03 / 23·81	2·34 / 2·34	55 0 0	3 4 2	16·8	22-12-19	,,		
161	S. R,. s/o G. D. ..	,,	25-1-09	3·50 / 3·50	3·50 / 3·50	250 0 0	4 13 11	51·3	11-6-18	,,		
162	S. R. and N. R., s/o G. D.	,,	25-1-09	7·00 / 7·00	7·00 / 7·00	210 0 0	9 11 10	21·5	24-3-14	,,		
163	C., M. and R., s/o N.	,,	13-12-08	11·00 / 11·00	2·09 / 2·09	246 4 0	2 14 7	103·0	28-3-17 17-4-17	,,	Rs. 82/- Rs.164/4/0	
164	M., s/o G. R. ..	,,	10-8-08	14·66 / 14·44	2·44 / 2·44	152 0 0	3 6 3	44·8	10-8-08	,,		
165	B. R., s/o H. ..	,,	10-8-08	10·69 / 10·66	2·72 / 2·72	159 0 0	3 13 10	41·1	..	,,		

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned. Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
166	R. S., s/o S. N. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	10-8-08	26·06 / 25·66	2·48 / 2·48	198 0 0	3 6 4	58·3	16-4-14	Jat (Gijhi)	
167	R. S., s/o S. N. ..	,,	29-7-08	26·06 / 25·66	2·09 / 2·09	149 0 0	2 13 11	51·9	16-4-14	,,	
168	L., widow of S. R., and D. s/o T., and D. R. s/o R.: ½; G., s/o I. R. and M., s/o K.: ½.	Brahman (Ismailah).	29-7-08	41·53 / 40·66	5·97 / 5·97	160 0 0	7 15 6	20·1	8-11-9	,,	
169	C., M. and R., s/o N.	Jat (Ismailah).	23-6-08	10·81 / 10·81	2·09 / 2·09	171 4 0	2 14 7	58·8	13-12-08	,,	
170	L., s/o S. R. ..	,,	23-3-08	7·66 / 7·60	0·88 / 0·88	100 0 0	1 2 9	85·3	9-3-14	,,	Redemption by his widow.
171	L., s/o S. R. ..	,,	23-3-08	7·66 / 7·60	0·97 / 0·97	119 12 0	1 5 7	88·7	9-3-14	,,	Redemption by his widow.
172	S. R., s/o G. D. ..	,,	23-3-08	3·50 / 3·50	3·50 / 3·50	200 0 0	4 13 11	41·1	25-1-09	,,	
173	A., widow of J. ..	,,	28-3-08	4·22 / 4·22	1·50 / 1·50	*300 0 0	2 1 5	143·6	17-6-13	,,	*Rs. 200/- on 22-11-07. Rs. 100/- on 28-3-08.
174	G. and Gh., s/o H. R.	,,	15-11-07	22·31 / 21·88	1·20 / 1·20	198 0 0	1 11 2	116·6	15-3-12	,,	
175	D. R., s/o M. R. ..	,,	2-9-07	12·31 / 12·25	1·75 / 1·75	98 0 0	1 14 4	51·6	11-5-22	,,	

176	R. R., s/o D. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	2-9-07	7·12 6·94	0·38 0·38	4 0 0	0 7 0	9·1	..	Jat (Ismailah).		
177	P., s/o J. ..	,,	2-9-07	7·13 7·00	4·31 4·22	199 0 0	4 15 8	39·9	3-8-09	Jat (Bhensru Khurd).		
178	K., s/o J. M. ..	,,	3-6-07 18-6-07	6·81 6·81	1·97 1·97	111 0 0 39 0 0 150 0 0	1 12 0	85·7	2-4-19	Jat (Gijhi).		
179	P., s/o J. ..	,,	8-5-07	3·78 3·78	2·84 2·78	68 0 0	3 3 0	21·3	13-12-08	,,		
180	K., s/o M. R. : ½; D. and J., s/o M. : ½.	,,	15-4-07	23·93 23·84	10·38 9·97	1,130 0 0 560 0 0 1,690 0 0	12 15 5	130·3	24-4-12	Mahajan (Sampla).	Part redemption on 24-4-12.	
181	N., s/o S. R.	,,	13-3-07	3·03 3·03	1·13 1·13	65 0 0	1 4 10	49·9	9-12-12	Jat (Gijhi).		
182	B., s/o N. ..	,,	13-3-07	11·06 10·97	3·13 3·13	100 0 0	2 15 9	33·5	5-6-18	,,		
183	A., widow of J. ..	,,	9-3-07	4·22 4·22	1·56 1·56	165 0 0	1 12 8	92·1	23-11-07	,,		
184	P., s/o J. ..	,,	6-7-06	..	2·84 2·78	108 8 0	3 3 0	34·0	10-5-07	,,		
185	N., s/o M. ..	,,	19-6-06	..	2·16	142 0 0	2 5 6	60·5	8-8-09	,,		
186	N., s/o M. ..	,,	28-5-06	..	0·87	60 0 0	3 0 6	19·7	25-1-09	,,		
187	S. C., s/o S. ..	,,	13-5-06	15·31 15·25	0·39	40 0 0	0 6 3	102·4	12-6-09	,,		
188	A. L., s/o G. ..	,,	18-4-06	..	3·87	500 0 0	4 7 9	111·4	24-5-25	Jat (Bhensru Khurd).		
189	D., B. and R., s/o S. D.	Brahmans (Ismailah).	27-4-06	..	1·19	100 0 0	1 6 0	72·7	23-11-12	Jat (Gijhi).		
190	S., widow of J. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi)	14-4-06	..	0·81	75 0 0	0 12 6	96·0	..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	For food, etc.	

Serial No.	Name of mortgagor.	Caste and village.	Date of mortgage	Total area owned — Cultivated area owned.	Total area mortgaged. — Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage debt.	Land revenue.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.	Date of redemption.	Caste and village of mortgagee.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
191	C. and M., s/o N. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	14-4-06	..	2·09	114 4 0	2 5 11	48·2	13-6-08	Jat (Gijhi).	
192	B., s/o B. ..	,,	14-4-06	..	2·59 / 2·56	99 0 0	4 4 0	23·2	..	Jat (Ismailah).	
193	B., s/o N.	,,	14-4-06	..	3·18	60 0 0	2 15 9	20·1	13-3-07	Jat (Gijhi).	
194	S. C., s/o R. D. ..	,,	26-2-06	16·12 / 15·87	2·40	200 0 0	2 3 9	85·9	10-6-10	,,	
195	S. R. and N. R., s/o S.	,,	12-3-06	..	5·72	150 0 0	6 6 10	23·3	26-1-09	Jat (Ismailah).	
196	B., s/o B. ..	,,	3-3-06	..	1·03	25 0 0	0 15 6	25·8	..	Jat (Gijhi).	
197	C., H. and M., s/o N.: ½; B., S. and N., s/o S.: ½	Jat (Gijhi)	2-6-06	8·91 / 8·81	0·78	26 0 0	0 11 11	34·9	24-5-13	,,	
198	H., s/o M. D.	Beragi (Gijhi).	27-2-06	3·34 / 2·28	0·66	38 4 0	0 9 6	64·4	2-6-09	,,	
199	L., widow of S., D., s/o T., and R., s/o K.: ½; N., s/o G.: ½.	Brahman (Ismailah).	13-2-06	..	4·03	135 0 0	4 3 7	31·9	18-7-08	,,	
200	A. and H., s/o J.	Jat (Ismailah).	12-2-06	..	8·47 / 7·78	268 0 0	2 7 2	109·4	27-1-09	Jat (Ismailah).	
201	M.C. and K.C., s/o M.	,,	27-1-06	..	3·18	487 0 0	3 4 4	149·1	30-1-09	Jat (Gijhi)	

202	N., s/o C. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	23-1-06	..	0·38	12 0 0	0 6 3	30·7	..	Jat (Gijhi).	
203	L. and J., s/o S. R.	,,	23-1-06	..	0·87	46 0 0	1 0 0	46·0	23-3-08	,,	
204	J., s/o D. ..	,,	18-1-06	..	1·47	65 0 0	1 11 0	38·5	4-11-09	,,	
205	N., s/o G. ..	Beragi (Gijhi).	17-1-06	..	1·12	27 0 0	1 0 8	25·9	10-5 07	Mahajan (Gijhi).	
206	B., S. and N., s/o S.	Jat (Gijhi)	16-1-06	..	0·84	43 0 0	0 13 0	52·9	26-5-11	Jat (Gijhi)	
207	L., s/o S. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	14-1-06	..	0·97	73 12 0	1 0 2	72·4	23-3-08	,,	
208	S., s/o S. R. ..	,,	14-1-06	..	0·87	80 0 0	1 1 10	43·7	17-8-09	,,	
209	J., s/o D. ..	,,	10-11-05	..	3·37	50 0 0	2 14 0	17·3	4-11-09	,,	
210	A., widow of J. ..	,,	12-11-05	..	1·53	99 0 0	1 12 8	55·2	9-3-07	,,	
211	A. and H., s/o J. ..	,,	4-12-05	..	8·34 / 7·62	285 0 0	7 5 6	38·8	13-2-06	,,	
212	L., s/o K. ..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	11-12-05	..	4·81	750 0 0	..	..	..	Mahajan (Gijhi).	For marriage of a son.
213	S., s/o S. R. ..	Jat (Ismailah).	20-11-05	..	1·00	45 0 0	1 0 10	42·7	4-1-06	Jat (Gijhi)	
214	L., s/o S. R. ..	,,	20-11-05	..	0·90	43 12 0	1 0 2	43·2	..	,,	
215	S., s/o S. D. ..	,,	20-11-05	..	0·90	200 0 0	0 9 0	355·5	12-3-06	,,	
216	R. R., s/o D. R. ..	,,	26-5-05	..	4·78	395 0 0	4 14 4	80·6	..	,,	
217	K., s/o J. and Mst. M.	,,	22-10-05	..	1·81	79 0 0	1 6 0	57·4	3-6-07	,,	
218	M. and K., s/o M. ..	,,	3-7-05	..	3·09	385 0 0	3 4 4	117·7	17-1-06	,,	
219	J., s/o D. ..	,,	1-6-05	..	1·47	65 0 0	1 11 0	38·5	18-1-06	,,	
220	R. S., s/o S. L. ..	,,	7-6-05	..	1·22	96 0 0	1 1 0	90·5	28-9-08	,,	

CHAPTER IX.

SALES.

IX. 1. 1. The following table shows quadrennially the sales made in Gijhi and the sale value of land per acre :—

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	No. of transactions.	Total area sold.	Cultivated area sold.			Land revenue.	Sale price.	Average sale value per acre.	Average sale value per acre cultivated.	Multiple of land revenue.
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated	Total.					
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95 ..	1	3	..	3	3	3	500	166·7	166·7	166·7
1898-99 ..	2	3	3	..	3	3	650	216·7	216·7	216·7
1902-03 ..	6	21	2	18	20	22	1,794	85·4	89·7	81·5
1904-05 ..	1	3	2	1	3	3	270	90·0	90·0	90·0
1908-09 ..	9	26	23	..	23	26	3,821	147·0	166·1	147·0
1912-13 ..	11	37	15	18	33	41	3,419	92·4	103·6	83·4

IX. 2 & 3. 2 & 3. No sales are recorded previous to the *jamabandi* quadrennium ending in 1894-95. The first sale was made during the quadrennium ending in 1894-95, and was made by *Jat* owners residing in Ismailah to two *Jats* of Gijhi, one of whom did not previously own any land in Gijhi or outside, but cultivated land here as a non-occupancy tenant.

Quadrennium ending in 1898-99.—Two sales were made in the year 1897-98. The first cancelled the transaction made in 1894-95, the first recorded sale. The land acquired by the *Jats* was returned to the original owners at the same price at which the purchase had been made in 1894-95. The second sale was made by *Jat* owners of Ismailah to two land-owning *mahajans* of Gijhi. The plot of land sold was unculturable and was acquired by the *mahajans* for making a *gitwar* (store-house for fodder, etc.).

Quadrennium ending in 1902-03.—Six sales were made during this quadrennium, four in the year 1900-01 and two in the year 1902-03. Of these six sales, four were made by *Jat* owners of Ismailah (one was made by order of court), two to *mahajans* of Sampla, one to a *Jat* owner of Gijhi and one to a man who previously did not own any land here ; another sale was also made to him in 1902-03 by Brahman owners residing in Ismailah. The last sale was made by a *mahajan* of Sampla to a *Jat* of Ismailah. This sale was made by order of court owing to the right of pre-emption put forward by the *Jat* purchaser.

Quadrennium ending in 1904-05.—Only one sale was made during this quadrennium in the year 1903-04 by a *Jat* owner of Ismailah to two *Jats*, sons of an owner in Gijhi. The sons were not registered as owners in the *jamabandi* when this land was purchased by them, owing to the fact that their father was still living.

Quadrennium ending in 1908-09.—Nine sales were made, five in 1905-06, one in 1906-07 and three in 1908-09. Of these, six were made by *Jat* owners of Ismailah to *Jat* owners of Gijhi, two by *Jats* of Gijhi to other *Jats* in the village and one was made by a *beragi* (non-agriculturist) to a *Jat* : both were of Gijhi. During this quadrennium two more purchases were made by the man already mentioned who was originally not an owner, and the sons mentioned in the previous quadrennium made a second purchase of land while their father was living.

Of the nine sales above, six, including the one made by the *beragi*, were made in discharge of mortgages ; the two sales by *Jats* to other *Jats* of Gijhi were made owing to the exercise of the right of pre-emption put forward by the second purchasers, and only one sale, made by a *Jat* of Ismailah to a *Jat* of Gijhi, was made independently.

Quadrennium ending in 1912-13.—Eleven sales were made during this period ; two in 1909-10, two in 1910-11, four in 1911-12 and three in 1912-13. Of these, ten sales were made by *Jat* owners of Ismailah, eight to *Jats* of Gijhi and two to *Jats* of Ismailah, and one sale was made by a *Jat* of Gijhi to a *Jat* of Ismailah, which was a sale at the original price to the second purchaser, owing to the exercise of the right of pre-emption put forward by him.

IX. 2 & 3. The following statement shows quadrennially the sales made in Gijhi :—

	1894-95.	1898-99.	1902-03.	1904-05.	1908-09.	1912-13.	Total.
I.—By Agriculturists to—							
(*a*). *Zemindars* of the village.	1	..	1	..	8	7	*17*
(*b*). Other *zemindars** ..	..	1	1	1	..	4	*7*
(*c*). Money-lenders, other than those of agricultural tribes.	..	..	2	..	..	..	*2*
(*d*). Others † ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	*1*
Total ..	*1*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*8*	*11*	*27*
II.—By Non-agriculturists to—							
(*a*). *Zemindars* of the village.	..	..	1	..	1	..	*2*
(*b*). Other *zemindars** ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	*1*
(*c*). Money-lenders, other than those of agricultural tribes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*). Others † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	*2*	..	*1*	..	*3*

NOTE.—*Other *zemindars*: *Jats* of Gijhi, who either did not own any land at the time of purchase, or those *Jats* who were not registered as owners in the *jamabandi* owing to their father being still alive, and *Jats* of Ismailah.

†Others: Land-owning *mahajan* money-lenders of Gijhi and Sampla, who are not agriculturists by tribe.

The total number of sales recorded between the period 1885-86 and 1924-25 is 30, the first sale being recorded in the year 1894-95 and the last in 1912-13. Of these, seven were not real sales, as the land purchased by the first purchasers was subsequently made over either to the original owners of the land or to another vendee, either voluntarily or by order of court, owing to the right of pre-emption put forward by the second vendee.

In all seven sales were made by resident owners of Gijhi, of which six are of the nature mentioned above, and only one was a real sale which was made by a *beragi* (non-agriculturist), who owned 7·2 acres of land. He sold 6·4 acres in discharge of mortgage and debts to a *Jat* owner in the village; he died childless some three years after the sale was made. IX. 2 & 3.

Out of the thirty sales made in Gijhi 21 were to the agriculturists of Gijhi, who are all *Jats*. This figure includes 4 purchases made by the man who originally did not own any land here, and 2 by the two brothers who bought land during their father's lifetime.

3. Only one man (a *Jat* agriculturist, mentioned above, who did not own any land in Gijhi or outside) acquired by four successive purchases 2·9 acres of land in the village. He was a military pensioner and settled here with a maternal cousin owning 37·3 acres in Gijhi and Ismailah. At the time of the first purchase he cultivated as a non-occupancy tenant. The last purchase made by him was of land mortgaged to him and his cousin jointly in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ respectively. IX. 3.

Two *Bharadwaj* Brahmans who resided in Nayabas and did not own any land of their own, acquired 14·1 acres in Gijhi during the settlement of 1879-83. This transaction could not be traced in the village papers, as Mutation Registers previous to 1885 do not exist. Their descendants, now four owners, hold this land to this day and have not acquired any more land either in or outside Gijhi. They still live in Nayabas.

As has already been mentioned, two purchases were made by two brothers while their father was alive. The total amount of land owned by the father was 7·4 acres only, but in addition to owning this land he had the childless widow of his brother J., as a co-partner in cultivation. The amount of land owned by her was 14·2 acres, of which he had almost absolute control. The widow is still living and is a co-partner in cultivation with his two sons.

4. The village purchasers of land (excluding the man who did not own land before), all owned more than 5 acres of land in Gijhi and elsewhere. The *mahajan* purchasers, who acquired the unculturable plot of land, are the leading money-lenders and traders of the village IX. 4.

IX. 4. The amount of land owned at the time of purchase and the number of purchases made by each owner in Gijhi are shown below :—

Owner.	No. of purchases made.	Land owned at the time of first purchase.	Remarks.
		Acres.	
A.	4	..	Did not own any land before.
B.	2	42·4	
C.	2	24·9	
D.	2	7·4	
E.*		21·6	*Childless widow of D's brother.
D.†	2	7·4	
F.		7·4	†Cultivated jointly with F. at the time of the purchases.
G.	1	13·3	
H.	1	37·2	
I.	1	74·3	
J.	1	21·8	
K.			
L.	1	13·9	
M.	1	18·4	
N.	1	36·5	
O.	2	..	Purchased during the life-time of their father, D.
P.			

Of these, I. is the largest owner in Gijhi and B. the second largest. B., C. and I. did a considerable amount of money-lending at the time the purchases were made by them, and were the only *zemindar* money-lenders twenty years ago. All the *Jat* vendees mentioned above cultivate more than 15 acres of land each. The two real purchases by D. and F. were made jointly, as at the time they cultivated their holdings together. D.'s sons, O. and P., now no longer cultivate jointly with F., their father's co-partner in cultivation, but they had the largest cultivation in Gijhi in 1924-25.

IX. 5 to 7. 5 to 7. No sales have been made in Gijhi during the past ten years.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

The following table shows quadrennially the sales made in Bhensru Kalan and the value of land per acre :—

Quadrennium ending—	No. of transactions.	Total area sold.	Cultivated area sold.	Sale price.	Average sale value per acre.	Average sale value per cultivated acre.	Multiple of land revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ..	1	12	12	370	30·8	30·8	30·8
1893-94 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-98 ..	4	13	13	1,500	115·4	115·4	115·4
1901-02 ..	1	11	11	362	32·9	32·9	32·9
1904-05 ..	2	43	35	2,900	67·4	82·9	87·9
1908-09 ..	4	21	17	1,080	51·4	63·5	67·5
1911-12 ..	13	65	62	4,186	64·4	67·5	60·7
1915-16 ..	5	30	28	2,350	78·3	83·9	81·0
1919-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923-24 ..	3	11	10	4,300	390·9	430·0	390·9

Only three sales are recorded in Bhensru Khurd between 1885 and 1925, of which one was made in the year 1909-10, one in 1910-11 and one in 1912-13. The second sale was made by an occupancy tenant, and was cancelled in 1912-13, the land sold being returned to the occupancy tenant at the same price at which it had been purchased ; this leaves only one sale during a period of 40 years. The total area sold was two acres, of which only one was cultivated. The sale price was Rs. 117/-, the value per acre being Rs. 58·7 and per cultivated acre Rs. 117/-.

CHAPTER X.

SALE OF VILLAGE PRODUCE.

X. 1. 1. (*a*). The following tables show the prices of the six principal crops :—

(*i*). Prices in the village in December, 1925, are shown below :—

TABLE I.

Price in Seers per Rupee.

Year.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Gowar.	Cotton (*kapas*).	Gur.
1920 ..	6 6¼	7⅓	7½	8	5½	5
1921 ..	3¾	5½	6½	8	4	4¾ 5
1922 ..	8	11	12	16	3	7½ 8
1923 ..	9	15 15½	13	13½	2½	9½
1924 ..	8	13¼	13½	12¼	3	8

(*ii*). Prices as entered in the Circle Note Book are as follows :—

TABLE II.

Price in Seers per Rupee.

Date.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Gowar.	Cotton (*kapas*).	Gur.
15th Dec. 1920 ..	7 7¼	7½	7	7½	6	6
31st „ 1920 ..	7 7¼	7½	7	7½	6	5
15th „ 1921 ..	4	5	6½	7½	4½	4¾
31st „ 1921 ..	4	5	6¼	8	4½	4½
15th „ 1922 ..	8¼ 8½	10¾	12½	14¾	3½	8
31st „ 1922 ..	8¾ 9	11¾	13	16	3½	7½
15th „ 1923 ..	9¼ 9	15½	12	13	2 3/16	7½
31st „ 1923 ..	9¼ 9	15¼ 15	12½	13	2 3/16	7½
15th „ 1924 ..	8	14	12	12	2½	8
31st „ 1924 ..	8 7½	14	12	12	2½	6

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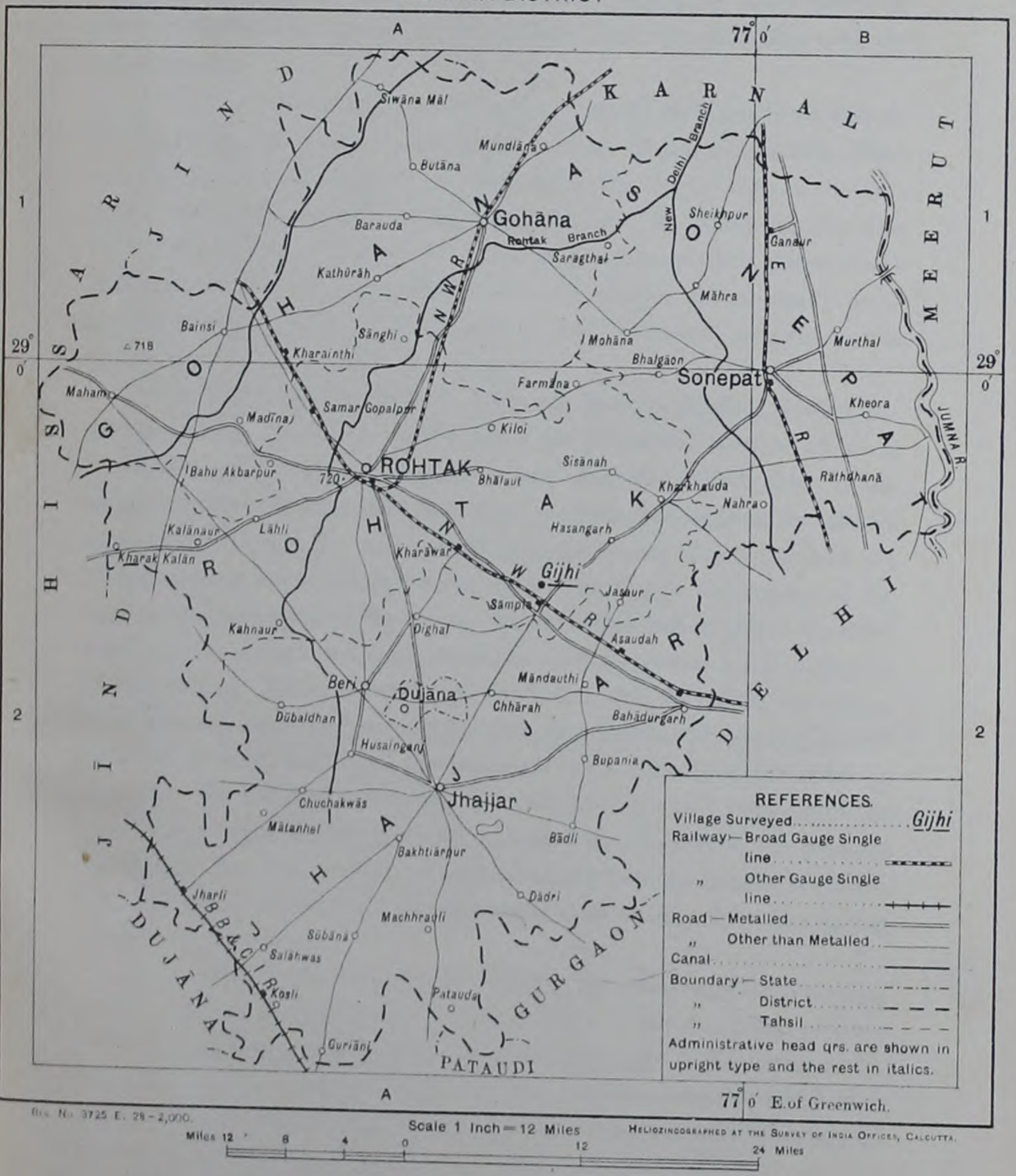

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(*iii*). Wheat, gram, *gur*, *gowar*, cotton and cotton seed, *ghi* and fodder, such as *bhusa* of wheat and gram and *pulis* of *jowar* and *bajra*, are the chief produce which are offered for sale to external purchasers. A little *jowar* and *bajra* are sold by cultivators, who have a surplus of these grains, to non-cultivators and *kamins* of the village, but the quantities sold are insignificant. X. i.

A large proportion of the purchases is made by *mahajans* from Sampla and by the village *banias*; other purchasers are *kumhars* from Beri, Digal and Chhara, and *Ahirs*, *malis* and *Jats* from the Jhajjar side of the District. The former usually bring pack-asses, and the latter camels, with them; they go from village to village making purchases where prices can be settled to suit them. The purchasers from the Jhajjar *tahsil* usually come for *gur*, wheat and cotton, which they do not themselves produce, as the greater part of that *tahsil* is unirrigated.

Immediately after the harvest, prices are fixed by higgling between the grower and the purchaser. Later, when the prevailing rates of prices at the Rohtak and Bahadurgarh *mandis* become generally known, there is less higgling in the settlement, and the prices at which transactions are effected agree fairly well with the rates prevailing in the *mandis* with a difference say of a chhatak or half a chhatak either way, according to the urgency of the need of the purchasers or the sellers. In the settlement of prices the seller exercises considerable influence, especially when he is in no hurry to dispose of his produce. Prices between the purchasers and the sellers are always fixed after the would-be purchaser has seen the produce and satisfied himself as to its quality, and before the purchaser takes delivery of the article in question. The external purchasers who want grain or *gur* in large quantities usually go straight to the *mahajans*, or, sometimes, directly to the peasants themselves. In addition to the price fixed at the time the bargain is struck, the purchasers have to pay 2 pice per rupee more to the sellers as weighing charges and commission.

In case the purchasers go to the *mahajan*, the latter asks the intending sellers to bring out their produce. The *mahajan* in this case gets 1 pice per rupee as weighing charges and commission and 1 pice is also retained by the seller. As no weighing is done for *gur*, (which is made in *bhelis* of 4 seers each), the *mahajan* gets only $\frac{1}{2}$ pice as commission and the seller $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice of the surcharge.

If, on the other hand, the purchasers go directly to the peasants the *mahajan*, who does the weighing, is paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pice per rupee of the produce weighed, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice is retained by the seller.

X. 1. (*iv*). Where a grower sells to his family shopkeeper (who is always a *mahajan*), he is invariably paid in cash if he has no credit account with the shopkeeper. Well-to-do *zemindars* always sell for ready cash and never have the amount credited to their account. If the village *mahajan* does not possess enough ready cash to pay for the purchases made, a week's time at the most is allowed to him to pay the full price and no interest is charged for this period by the sellers.

(*v*). A cultivator in debt who sells to his creditor usually gets as good a price as a cultivator who is not in debt. All sellers, whether in debt or not, obtain the same prices for their produce sold by them *on any particular day*, but the fact that the relative positions of a cultivator in debt and a cultivator free from debt are different should not be overlooked. The former is often obliged to sell his produce as soon as it is brought to his house. Prices are much lower at this time than when a normal market rate becomes established a month or so later, when the cultivators who are not in debt usually sell. The cultivator in debt does not get as good a price for his produce as a cultivator who is not in debt, whenever, as is frequently the case, he is obliged to sell in a cheaper market, and does not benefit by prevalent market rate. For instance, some of the small cultivators last year sold *gur* at 8 to 7 seers per rupee, whereas some of the bigger *zemindars*, who were in no hurry to dispose of their *gur*, held it up till the price had risen to $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

(*vi*). Very little surplus produce is carried for sale to the central markets by the cultivators. The purchasers mentioned in paragraph (*iii*). above, who pay current *mandi* prices, save the cultivators the necessity of taking their produce to the market. Further, the distances at which the central markets are situated from Gijhi, and the general ignorance of the *zemindar* of the methods of sale in a *mandi*, together with the distrust of the brokers, also prevent them from taking their produce to these places. No cultivator here sells through brokers.

(*vii*). The *ahrat* in the *mandis* of Rohtak and Bahadurgarh is paid by the purchasers. The *dami* or the *ahrat*, as it is called locally, is paid at the rate of one pice per rupee or Rs. 1/9/0 per hundred rupees' worth of purchases made. The seller does not pay any fee or commission to the broker except 5 to 8 annas for his food.

(*b*). The accuracy of the scales and measures is not tested by any one.

(*c*). Weighing charges at the rate of 10 annas per 100 maunds of produce weighed are paid by the broker out of the commission which he receives.

(*d*). The grower pays as *dharma* 2¼ annas per 100 rupees' worth of produce sold and 2 annas for the *gowshala*. X. 1.

(*e*). The cultivator gets for his products the rates prevailing in the central markets.

2. As has been stated above, there are only two central markets to which some cultivators take their produce, *viz.*, Rohtak 15 miles and Bahadurgarh 14 miles away. The greater part of the produce taken outside the village for sale goes to Rohtak. X. 2.

3. The nearest railway station is Sampla situated at a distance of 3½ miles from Gijhi. It is reached by a *kachcha* path which is for the most part sandy and just wide enough for a *gadda*. Thick shrubs grow on both sides of the path and impede the progress of the *gadda*. On both sides of the *kachcha* road there is cultivated land belonging to the villages, Gijhi, Ismailah and Kheri Sampla. The level of the path in some places is more than a foot lower than the surrounding fields, and in the rainy season all the water from the fields collects in the path, and in some places the water pools thus formed do not dry up for ten or twelve days, and the walkers on foot are obliged to wade through the water. About 1½ miles from Gijhi the path is crossed at right angles by a canal-water channel, and when there is water in the channel the walkers and *gaddas* are put to great inconvenience. No produce of the village is sent to the *mandis* by railway. X. 3.

4. Any *gadda* proceeding to the central markets has to do the 3½ miles of the *kachcha* path, which terminates at the bazaar of Sampla town where it joins the metalled road which leads right up to the gateways of the two mandis of Rohtak in the north-west and Bahadurgarh in the south-east. The investigator had occasion to travel by motor from Gijhi to Rohtak and on cycle from Gijhi to Bahadurgarh. The *pacca* road from Sampla is wide enough to allow three *gaddas* to pass abreast and was kept in excellent condition, and the traffic was in no way obstructed in the rainy season. X. 4.

5. The means of conveyance available are—(*i*). *gaddas*, which only the poorer *zemindars* ply on hire, (*ii*). donkeys, owned by *kumhars* of the village, and (*iii*). one camel owned by a Brahman, who has recently settled in the village. X. 5.

6. Gram, wheat, cotton seed and fodder, especially *pulis* of *jowar*, are often held up by well-to-do *zemindars* to secure better prices. Of these articles, only gram can be stocked for more than a year and generally, all surplus wheat between one harvest and the other is sold during the year. *Gur*, X. 6.

X 6. as a rule, is sold out before the rains set in, as then the *bhelis* begin to melt owing to the moisture in the atmosphere.

Grain held up to secure a better price in the future is stocked either in *kothas* or rooms, the flooring of which have been previously covered with sand, or in *thekas* (large jute bags) which contain 50 to 120 maunds of grain. The *thekas* are placed in the middle of the *dalans* away from the walls. To prevent damage by insects, some sand is mixed with the grain when storing, and once or twice, usually at the end of the rainy season, all grain is aired in bright sunshine.

X. 7. 7. The dates for the collection of the land revenue and the effect of the land revenue demand on the sale of produce have been fully discussed in Chapter VI. The land revenue demand expressed in terms of produce at the actual village price is shown in the following table :—

Crop.	Average yield per acre.	Price of produce per rupee in 1925.	Land revenue per acre.	Land revenue expressed in terms of agricultural produce at the actual village price.		Proportion of the total production.
	Seers.	Seers.	Rs. a. p.	Srs.	Chks.	Per cent
1. Sugarcane ..	1,200	6	*1 8 11	9	$5^{1}/_{2}$	0·78
2. Cotton ..	192	3	†0 15 7	2	$14^{3}/_{4}$	1·52
3. *Jowar* ..	192	13	†0 15 7	12	$10^{7}/_{12}$	6·59
4. *Bajra* ..	192	13	†0 15 7	12	$10^{7}/_{12}$	6·59
5. *Gowar* ..	350	13	†0 15 7	12	$10^{7}/_{12}$	3·61
6. Wheat ..	580	8	*1 8 11	12	$7^{1}/_{3}$	2·15
7. Gram	192 *Barani* 576 Irrigated	14	‡0 9 4	8	$2^{2}/_{3}$	4·25 to 1·42
8. *Gochni*	350 *Barani* 580 Irrigated	11	‡0 9 4	6	$6^{2}/_{3}$	1·83 to 1·10

*Land revenue for full one year. †Land revenue for *Kharif* only. ‡Land revenue for *Rabi* only.

X. 8. 8. There is no Co-operative Credit or Sale Society in this village.

X. 9. 9. Shoes, coarse *khaddar* cloth, earthen vessels and implements for agriculture and domestic use are made in this village. The payment for making the implements is made on the basis of prices fixed by custom, which have been mentioned in Chapter I. (paragraph 8). A pair of full sized shoes costs Rs. 2/-, and prices of earthenware water vessels range from one to four annas according to the size of the vessel; earthen *nands* cost twelve annas each. Payment is made either in cash or grain.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

Note on Prices of Food Grains in the Rohtak District, 1861-1920, *by the Member-in-charge.*

(The statistical work for this note was done by the investigator, and the chart was also prepared by him.)

The prices of food grains in the Rohtak District have followed the course of prices in the whole of the Punjab, *i.e.*, low prices before 1861 and a rise of prices after 1861, which was gradual up to the year 1905, and became very rapid after 1905.

It is denied that the Punjab food prices rose between 1861 and 1887, and it is thought that they remained remarkably stable during this period, in spite of years of plenty and years of severe famine. But the course of prices in the Rohtak District, which is essentially the same as that of the average prices of food grains for the whole of the Punjab, shows that the rise of prices commenced much before 1887, and that it has been continuous.

There is no question that the prices of food grains in the Rohtak District before 1861 were much lower than after 1861. There is a reference in the Settlement Report of the Rohtak District (1873-79) to the "unbroken series of good seasons for 20 years,"* which set in about 1840. The results of the inquiry into prices between 1837-47 and 1867-77 are thus summed up in the Settlement Report.†

"Between the first period of ten years since the past Settlement was made in 1838 and the last, there has been a rise in p.. es as follows: the actual increase shown by the rates adopted for valuing the gross produce are lower, as shewn opposite the first column in each case."

Crop.	Rise in price from between 1837-47 and 1867-77.	Rise according to rates adopted for valuing the gross produce.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat	38	31
Wheat and gram	37½	26
Gram	36	26
Barley	35	24½
Cotton	49	48
Sugarcane	35	31
Jowar	42	37
Bajra	35	20
Moth	26	19

* *Ibid*, page 106.

† *Ibid*, page 120.

X. App.

It is undeniable that prices after 1861 were much higher than those in the twenty years preceding 1861. Further, I propose to show that between 1861 and 1887 prices were gradually rising.

Table I. given at the end of this note shows the average annual prices of wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra* and gram in the Rohtak District from 1861 to 1920. Prices from 1861 to 1905 have been taken from the *Prices and Wages Report*, 23rd issue, and prices from 1905 to 1920 from the *Prices and Wages*, 36th issue. Prices from 1905 to 1920 are given in the Report in rupees and decimals of a rupee per seer and they had to be converted into seers and decimals of a seer per rupee.

To determine the extent of the rise in prices, the period 1861-65 has been taken as the basic period. This is a fairly normal period, with the exception that the year 1861 was affected by famine. The decennium 1861-70 is not suitable as the base as prices in 1861, 1868, 1869 and 1870 were abnormally high on account of famine or scarcity.

The decennium 1873-82 is not a good base for an inquiry into the rise of prices since 1861. In the first place, this decennium includes one of the severest famines in Indian history,* and in the second place, apart from the famine of 1878-79, prices in the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90 were much higher than in the decade 1861-70. The average price of wheat in 1861-65, the basic period chosen, was 22·66 seers, the average price in the decennium 1873-82 was 18·71 seers, or 21 per cent. higher. We shall not get an adequate idea of the extent of the rise of prices in 1920, if we take the average price in 1873-82 as the base.

The prices of the five grains have risen and fallen together, and it will be sufficient for our purposes if we study the fluctuations in the price of wheat alone.

Table II. gives the index numbers of the annual average price of wheat, and 3-yearly, 5-yearly, 7-yearly, 10-yearly and 20-yearly moving averages. The last two have been centred by means of a two-yearly moving average. The same data (with the omission of the seven-yearly moving average) have been graphically presented on the accompanying Chart.

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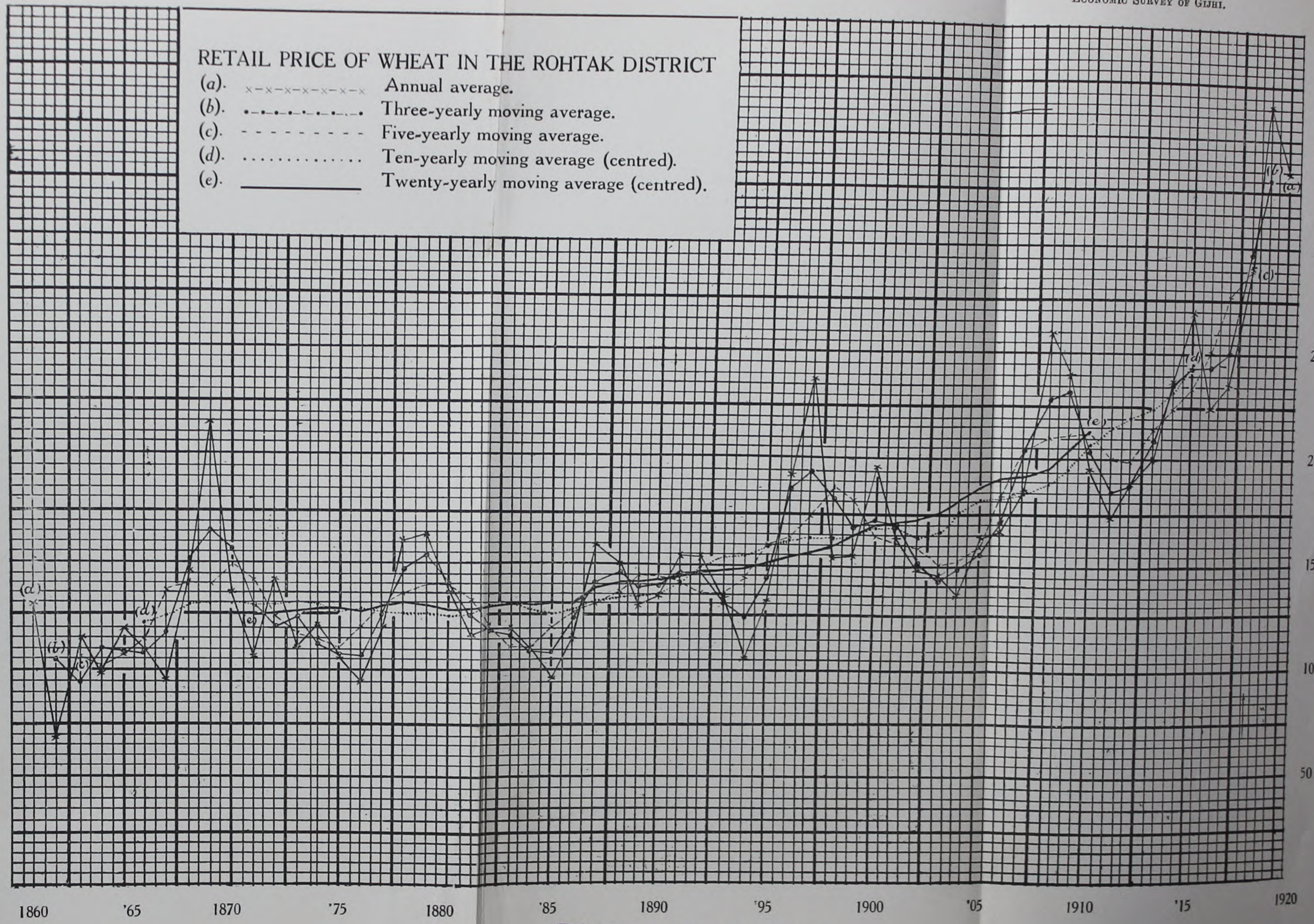
* Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Settlement Officer, Rohtak District (1873-79) thus refers to the famine in his Report (p. 48):—"During the cold weather of 1877-78, I inspected every village of the Rohtak and Gohana *Tahsils* for the purpose of assessment, and visited a larger number in Sampla and Jhajjar. The aspect of the country was desolate beyond description. There was literally no crop in the rain-land villages; in a ride of 20 miles not even two or three plots were to be seen. The grass had wholly disappeared, and nothing but thorns and weeds met the eye in the fields. The loss of cattle of agriculturists amounted to 176,000 in one way or another."



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The general trend of prices is best studied with the help of the 20-yearly moving average. The curve is seen to rise from 1871 (124) to 1878 (130) with a fall of one point in 1876. It falls two points in 1879 and two points more in 1880 and then rises steadily till the end.

The 10-yearly curve is less smooth than the 20-yearly curve. It rises from 122 in 1866 to 130 in 1873, with a fall of one point in 1871. From 1873 to 1880 it is seen to fall. It rises again from 1881 to 1883 and then falls from 1883 to 1885. From 1886 to 1915 it never falls except four points in 1902.

To determine the precise point of time when prices began to rise or to fall, and the extent of the rise or the fall, *we must study the original data. The general trend is of no value for such a purpose.*

For example, the 20-yearly average fell from 130 in 1878 to 128 in 1879 and 126 in 1880. And yet in these years prices were abnormally high on account of famine.

Similarly the 10-yearly average fell from 127 in 1876 to 125 in 1879. The annual average, on the other hand, rose from 94 in 1876 to 160 in 1878 and 163 in 1879. It is evident that the 10-yearly and 20-yearly averages are no guide to the study of fluctuations of prices in particular years, and it is for this reason that writers on statistics warn us against confounding the general trend with short-time fluctuations.

We cannot, therefore, say that because the 10-yearly average in 1885 was only 3 points higher than in 1866, the price of wheat remained stable during this period. Similarly it would be wrong to conclude that prices began to rise in 1886 because the 10-yearly average began to rise in that year.

It should be remembered that the 10- or 20-yearly average set down against a particular year does not represent the level of prices in that year. It is an average of prices in ten or twenty years, of which the year in question is only the middle point. This average, though a link in the chain that shows the general trend of prices, does not tell us anything about prices in any particular year.

We, therefore, go back to the index numbers showing the variations in the annual average price of wheat to determine when the rise in prices began.

The year of plenty in each decade between 1861 and 1920, the price of wheat in seers per rupee, and index numbers showing the extent

X. App. of the rise or fall in price as compared with the basic period 1861-65, are given below :—

Decade.	Year of lowest price.	Price of wheat in seers per rupee.	Index numbers : 1861-65=100.
1861—1870 ..	1862	33·49	68
1871—1880 ..	1876	24·17	94
1881—1890 ..	1885	23·50	96
1891—1900 ..	1894	21·33	106
1901—1910 ..	1904	16·81	135
1911—1920 ..	1911	13·02	174

It will be seen that the rise in prices is continuous, the lowest price in each successive decade being higher than in the preceding decade. It is also obvious that, while prices were rising slowly before 1904, after 1904 they began to rise rapidly.

The 3-yearly and the 5-yearly averages tell the same tale. The index numbers of the price of wheat in each triennium and quinquennium of lowest prices between 1861 and 1920 are given below :—

Decade.	Triennium of lowest prices.	Index numbers of wheat.	Quinquennium of lowest prices.	Index numbers of wheat.
1861—1870 ..	1862—64	94	1862—66	102
1871—1880 ..	1875—77	106	1873—77	110
1881—1890 ..	1884—86	108	1881—85 1882—86	112
1891—1900 ..	1893—95	124	1890—94 1891—95	136
1901—1910 ..	1902—04	143	1901—05	151
1911—1920 ..	1911—13	188	1911—15	214

It is again seen that in each successive decade the price of wheat in each triennium or quinquennium of lowest prices was higher than in the preceding decade.

These figures do not show that the price of wheat in the Rohtak District remained remarkably stable between 1861 and 1887, and then suddenly began to rise in 1887. The price began to rise much earlier. The failure of prices in years of plenty after 1866 to return to the level of prices in 1862, or 1862-64 or 1862-66 clearly shows a "marked upward tendency" in prices after 1866.

This fact may be smoothed out by a 10-yearly average, but it cannot be ignored for that reason. A smoothed curve is sometimes deceptive, *and it must not be trusted when it hides the significance of the original data.*

Attention may also be drawn to the very considerable rise in prices which took place between 1862 and 1876, and the comparatively small rise between 1876 and 1885. The development of communications which enabled surplus food grains to be exported from the District accounts for the very marked rise in prices in 1876. When this influence became of a permanent nature prices tended to rise less rapidly, but they never remained remarkably stable.

In 1920 the price of wheat rose to 333 (the average price in 1861-65 =100). Index numbers showing the rise in the price of the five food grains, as compared with the basic period, in the years 1904, 1911 and 1920 are given below :—

Year.	Wheat	Barley.	*Jowar.*	*Bajra.*	Gram.	Arithmetic average of the 5 grains.
1904	135	138	112	128	129	128
1911	174	180	184	206	144	178
1920	333	376	313	371	415	362

The general average in 1920 had thus risen 262 per cent. Roughly, the purchasing power of the rupee in terms of food grains in the Rohtak District, as compared with 1861-65, was reduced to about 4½ annas in 1920.

TABLE 1.

Retail Prices of Food Grains in the Rohtak District in seers and decimals of a seer per rupee.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	*Jowar.*	*Bajra.*	Gram.
1861	17·74	24·24	23·49	22·80	18·99
1862	33·49	48·48	39·36	44·98	37·36
1863	19·74	42·49	37·36	34·11	38·49
1864	23·11	34·49	28·49	26·74	32·49
1865	19·24	28·99	29·24	25·62	29·99
1866	20·86	29·73	29·36	25·74	30·36
1867	23·74	29·99	31·24	27·49	27·99
1868	15·55	19·49	19·49	19·99	13·99
1869	10·62	14·37	15·99	13·99	10·49
1870	16·74	21·12	23·37	20·61	18·24
1871	21·24	..	25·13	23·34	20·61
1872	16·07	26·18	24·85	22·56	21·27
1873	20·45	30·14	30·22	27·61	29·65
1874	18·68	26·77	24·16	22·36	27·04
1875	21·52	29·97	25·21	25·35	27·90
1876	24·17	36·75	33·79	29·29	39·69
1877	19·12	27·85	28·65	26·94	30·35
1878	14·14	19·74	16·47	15·90	16·99
1879	13·93	19·76	19·80	17·96	17·29
1880	16·50	25·42	24·73	22·21	22·19
1881	19·54	24·26	26·00	21·83	24·50
1882	19·09	25·29	26·10	23·81	25·41
1883	19·09	27·75	25·62	22·79	25·86
1884	20·21	25·75	25·25	22·29	25·06
1885	23·50	35·54	35·77	29·87	31·75
1886	19·71	33·42	28·87	24·25	32·87
1887	14·33	20·25	19·71	17·46	24·54
1888	15·12	19·37	20·33	18·12	24·04
1889	17·58	23·72	24·58	21·29	25·58
1890	16·92	20·92	20·17	18·75	21·83
1891	14·71	19·33	19·54	17·00	20·29
1892	14·71	22·67	25·25	19·96	22·58
1893	16·87	31·92	32·58	26·25	29·50
1894	21·33	33·71	30·54	23·83	33·75
1895	17·12	25·50	23·62	17·79	28·08
1896	11·72	14·04	13·15	12·07	15·89
1897	9·56	11·79	12·19	10·94	10·50
1898	14·75	22·25	21·71	20·12	18·50
1899	14·64	19·10	16·60	15·67	16·23
1900	11·50	14·46	13·81	14·00	11·39
1901	13·80	21·19	22·81	21·10	18·39
1902	15·32	20·01	18·33	17·10	18·81
1903	15·58	21·52	21·17	19·72	20·36
1904	16·81	26·08	28·31	24·02	24·42
1905	13·86	21·06	20·36	18·36	20·17
1906	13·56	17·71	15·55	15·33	15·95
1907	12·19	18·19	18·90	17·77	16·26
1908	8·76	11·99	12·55	11·85	10·42
1909	9·43	15·15	18·37	16·24	14·56
1910	11·59	19·19	17·73	16·48	19·58
1911	13·02	19·90	17·16	15·00	21·91
1912	12·01	15·00	13·50	12·65	18·43
1913	11·34	15·40	15·43	13·80	16·14
1914	9·56	12·19	11·92	11·00	11·98
1915	8·43	13·02	11·23	10·41	12·69
1916	10·11	12·87	14·58	12·90	13·34
1917	9·63	14·03	16·26	15·66	13·50
1918	7·75	11·32	9·73	8·90	11·02
1919	6·20	8·39	6·33	5·90	7·20
1920	6·80	9·50	10·10	8·31	7·58

TABLE II.

Index numbers of the Retail Price of Wheat in the Rohtak District.
Average prices in 1861-65=100.

Year.	Annual average.	Moving averages.				
		3-yearly.	5-yearly.	7-yearly.	10-yearly (centred).	20-yearly (centred).
1861	128	..	..	..	..	..
1862	68	104	..	..	..	..
1863	115	94	105	..	..	..
1864	98	110	102	104	..	..
1865	118	108	107	107	..	..
1866	109	107	113	128	122	..
1867	95	117	136	131	124	..
1868	146	151	140	132	128	..
1869	213	165	139	135	129	..
1870	135	156	148	135	129	..
1871	107	128	141	139	128	124
1872	141	120	123	133	128	125
1873	111	124	117	116	130	126
1874	121	112	114	114	128	127
1875	105	107	110	122	126	127
1876	94	106	120	125	127	126
1877	119	124	128	128	126	128
1878	160	147	135	128	125	130
1879	163	153	139	130	125	128
1880	137	139	139	133	124	126
1881	116	124	131	132	125	127
1882	119	118	121	123	128	128
1883	119	117	112	116	129	129
1884	112	109	112	119	127	129
1885	96	108	120	124	125	130
1886	115	123	126	126	127	130
1887	158	141	130	128	131	138
1888	150	146	137	134	133	141
1889	129	138	145	142	134	141
1890	134	139	144	145	135	142
1891	154	147	141	137	141	145
1892	154	147	136	135	149	147
1893	134	131	136	144	153	148
1894	106	124	144	159	154	149
1895	132	144	160	159	159	151
1896	193	187	164	159	162	154
1897	237	195	174	168	163	156
1898	154	182	187	176	163	160
1899	155	169	181	178	165	165
1900	197	172	164	171	168	170
1901	164	170	162	157	168	172
1902	148	152	158	158	164	173
1903	145	143	151	160	167	176
1904	135	148	152	158	176	181
1905	163	155	159	172	181	187
1906	167	172	182	185	181	191
1907	186	204	203	192	184	192
1908	259	228	210	198	188	196
1909	240	232	211	202	196	204
1910	196	203	212	206	207	213
1911	174	186	200	214	215	..
1912	189	188	199	215	220	..
1913	200	209	214	213	224	..
1914	237	235	224	218	232	..
1915	269	243	233	235	245	..
1916	224	243	251	260	..	..
1917	235	250	277	279	..	..
1918	292	297	290	..	..	..
1919	365	330	..	..	..	..
1920	333	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER XI.

PURCHASES AND INDUSTRY.

XI.
1 & 3.

1 & 3. The *zemindars* as well as *non-zemindars* lead very simple lives and the requirements of all classes of the village community are limited to very few necessaries ; *i.e.*, commodities required for industrial and agricultural use, and for their own household consumption.

Most of the articles required are supplied by the village community itself. A large number of agricultural and industrial implements are made by the village carpenter and the *lohar*, the former providing the wooden and the latter the iron parts. Thus *gaddas*, ploughs, stools, *charpais* (beds), handles of iron implements, *kurhalis* (a log of wood some two feet high hollowed out about a foot in which *bajra*, tobacco, etc. are pounded), *charkhas* (spinning wheels), *charkhis* (ginning machines) and other articles of wood are made by the village carpenters, who also provide all wood work required in the building of *kachcha* and *pacca* houses, such as doors and pillars, both plain and carved, beams and window frames. Similarly the *lohar* carries out minor iron repairs and provides the *phali* and other iron parts of the plough, *kasaulis* (small spades), *darantis* (used for cutting crops) and *gandasas* for chopping fodder. Bigger iron implements such as *khudalis*, *phawras* (spade), *kasaulas* and hammers are obtained from Sampla, Rohtak or Delhi. There is no resident *lohar* in Bhensru Kalan and the cultivators get their iron implements repaired or renewed in the neighbouring village Bhensru Khurd. A wandering tribe of *lohars* visits Gijhi and the neighbouring villages twice a year and the *zemindars* of the village get their more expensive iron implements repaired by them.

The *chhippis* (cloth printers, dyers and tailors) obtain colours for dyeing cloth from Ismailah, Sampla, Delhi or Rohtak. Almost all of them sell cheap mill-made cloth purchased from Delhi. The sewing machines which the tailors use are taken on the *hire-purchase system* from the Singer's agency at Delhi or Bahadurgarh. Such of the *dhanaks* (cloth weavers and agricultural labourers) who weave cloth on their own account, apart from that woven for the *zemindars*, obtain their yarn from Ismailah. The *chamars* also get untanned hides and leather from the same village. The potters supply earthenware vessels and the *chamars* shoes and thongs. The vessels are also obtained from Dataur, a village a quarter of a mile away, and shoes from Ismailah and Bhensru Kalan, where the *chamars* are more skilful than those in Gijhi.

The greater part of the purchases made outside by the *zemindars* of the three villages under investigation are from Rohtak. One or two members of each family go to Delhi at least twice a year on the occasion of the Jamna bathing festivals, and once a year to Garhmuktesar for bathing at that sacred place. When they are returning from the festivals they make purchases of articles needed by them. On the occasion of a marriage, gold and silver bullion for ornaments, clothes and gold laces are purchased at Delhi. Such articles as are required more urgently are purchased at Sampla, where prices are higher than at Delhi or Rohtak. Materials for the building of *pacca* houses, such as carved stones, corrugated iron sheets, girders, timber, nails and bolts, and masons' implements, are purchased at Bahadurgarh. Very often the *zemindar* who takes his produce to Rohtak in his *gadda* makes purchases for himself and his friends and relatives. XI. 1 & 3.

2. The *mahajans* keep most of the articles of daily use such as cloth of various kinds, generally gaudily printed for the womenfolk, coarse *dhotis* (loincloth) and coarse cloth for *kurtas* (shirts) for the men, as well as printed *khaddar* for quilts and *chadars*, etc. They also stock nails, iron and copper wire, flat iron *patti*, and the usual articles of daily consumption, such as flour, wheat, gram and other cereals, *shakkar* (raw sugar) and sugar, pulses, spices, *ghi* (clarified butter), oil of *sarson* and *til* (oil seeds), *san* (hemp), tobacco and kerosine oil. XI. 2.

There are five *mahajans*' shops in this village which do a fair amount of business, and three other shops of poor *banias*. Bhensru Kalan and Bhensru Khurd have each two *mahajans*' shops, but the people of these villages obtain most of their supplies from Hasangarh, a small town some five miles away. The *mahajan* shopkeepers of Bhensru Kalan reside outside the village.

Articles of daily use are also purchased from peddlers who visit these villages at regular intervals and sell cloth, utensils, sacred and ornamental threads, which the men wear round their necks, sundries such as cheap trunks, looking glasses, combs, beads, locks and knick-knacks. Vegetable sellers—*malis* (a caste who live by selling garden produce)—from the neighbouring villages, and pickle sellers, who prefer to sell for grain rather than cash, pay frequent visits to these villages.

4. The well-to-do *zemindars* mostly make cash purchases, while the small cultivators, menials and others buy on credit ; hence the high debts of the latter to the *mahajans*. Credit accounts usually run for six months or from XI. 4.

the reaping of one harvest to the reaping of another, when the *mahajans* check their accounts. All outstanding debts after this checking become subject to interest at the current rate of Rs. 1/9/0 per cent. per month, but no interest is charged on articles of daily use sold on credit for six months. Immediately after the harvest has been reaped many of the debts are paid, as every one in these days has some money. In certain cases (both of owners and non-owners) the whole of the produce is paid to the *mahajan* in discharge of debts and interest charges, and the next day the cultivator goes again to him and begins a new credit account.

XI. 5. 5. The *mahajan's* goods such as *ghi*, are adulterated, but very few *zemindars* purchase *ghi* from them. Plenty of dust is sometimes found mixed with sugar and *shakkar*, and kerosine oil often contains a fair proportion of water.

XI. 6. 6. All shopkeepers keep standard weights; stone weights are used when the iron ones get lost, but they are of full weight. Most *zemindars* also own their own scales and weights and insist on using them when making purchases. A *bania* using weights of stone is distrusted, according to the popular saying :—

"*Bina parhaya Bania, aur pathar ka bat,*
Kubad Brahman, te parahoa Jat."

(An uneducated *bania* and stone weights are as bad as an uneducated Brahman and a literate *Jat*).

XI. 7. 7. As has already been mentioned there is no Co-operative Supply Society in any of the three villages.

XI. 8. 8. No important village industries are carried on in any of the three villages. The potters make water vessels, tubs and bricks, the *chhippis* dye the cloth woven by the *dhanaks*, the *chamars* make shoes and leather straps for agricultural purposes and the *lohars* and carpenters ply their trades, but the number of artisans in each case is so small in comparison with the size of the villages that the villagers are often obliged to go to Ismailah, Dataur and Samchana to satisfy their needs.

XI. 9. 9. Cotton is ginned by the housewives and girls with the wooden *charkhi* (ginning machine), and then spun with the *charkha* (spinning wheel) and handed over to the *dhanaks*, who weave it into cloth at Re. 1/- for 40, 30 or 10 yards according to the quality of the cloth made, the width in each case not exceeding two feet. Some yarn is imported from Ismailah by *dhanaks*, who make cloth for sale and who sometimes take their cloth to other

villages for sale. The *dhanaks* are the only cloth weavers, but as has been pointed out before, they also perform agricultural labour. Every adult male or female *dhanak* is attached to a *zemindar's* family and under these circumstances it will be easily understood that they do not get much time to weave cloth, especially when agricultural labour is required for cultivation or for the cutting of crops. Their wages for agricultural labour far exceed in amount those obtained by weaving cloth. A *dhanak's* family cannot weave more than 5 yards of good cloth and 10 to 15 yards of less compactly woven cloth in a day, and thus cannot earn more than 8 annas daily by weaving, but agricultural wages, with food, amount to about a rupee per day. The *dhanaks*, however, depend upon weaving for their livelihood in the slack seasons, when agricultural labour is not much in demand. There are 20 looms in this village, but some of them are not fit for use. XI. 9.

10. There are only two oil-presses in this village owned by two brothers (Mohammedan *telis*). As there is not much oil-pressing to be done, one stands neglected and the other is worked only at long intervals for a few days only. XI. 10.

11. There are no flour mills in the village, but every housewife grinds corn for the consumption of the family in her hand-mill. Grain is sometimes taken to the flour mill at Asaudha (7 miles away) where grinding is done by power-driven machinery. XI. 11.

12. That a considerable amount of sugarcane pressing is done is shown by the fact that 9 presses were employed for pressing sugarcane in 1924 and 11 in 1923. The pressing, as has been pointed out in Chapter II., goes on for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months from the beginning of December to the middle of February. XI. 12.

No sugarcane presses are owned by the cultivators here, but are hired from season to season and the cost of the hire for one press and two boiling pans fluctuates between Rs. 60/- and Rs. 85/- per season. All repairs to the mills are carried out by the owners' agents, who also replace broken parts at their own cost. No extra charge is made for this as the hiring charge includes these payments. The presses are owned by iron merchants in Delhi, whose agents go from village to village and secure orders for their hire.

The chief objection of the *zemindars* to owning presses is their inability to understand their mechanism and inability to replace broken parts. The working of the presses has been fully described in Chapter II. of this Report.

CHAPTER XII.

PRICE OF LAND.

XII. 1. 1. The index numbers of the price of land, of prices of the five principal products of the village—wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra* and gram—and of rent for two villages, Gijhi and Bhensru Kalan, are given on the following pages. In Table I. (Gijhi) on page 161 the quadrennium ending in 1894-95 has been taken as the basic period and in Table II. (Gijhi) the quadrennium ending in 1904-05. For Bhensru Kalan the quadrennium ending in 1889-90 has been taken as the basic period in Table I. and the quadrennium ending in 1904-05 in Table II.

Figures showing the price of land per acre in Gijhi and Bhensru Kalan have been given in paragraph 1 of Chapter IX. For figures of rent see paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter XIV. The quadrennial average prices of the five food grains, wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra* and gram, on which the index numbers of the prices of food grains are based are given on the next page.

It will be seen that the price of land in Gijhi per acre, as compared with the basic period, rose 30 per cent. in the quadrennium ending in 1898-99 and then fell heavily in the next quadrennium. It rose slightly in the quadrennium ending in 1904-05 and more perceptibly in the next quadrennium, but fell again in the quadrennium ending in 1912-13. In the last quadrennium the price of land per acre was a little more than half of what it was in the basic period. A reference to the table given in paragraph 1 of Chapter IX. will show that in the quadrennium ending in 1912-13, the average sale value of land per acre was Rs. 92·4 as compared with Rs. 166·7 per acre in 1894-95.

It cannot, however, be concluded on the basis of these figures that the value of land in Gijhi has fallen heavily. It is difficult to explain the extraordinary fluctuations in the price of land. They seem to be unconnected with the almost steady rise in the price of agricultural produce and fluctuations in cash rents. In the Chapter XIV. it will be pointed out that cash rents are not the typical form of rent payment and that the figures showing the fluctuations in cash rents are of little value as they relate to a very small area.

GIJHI TABLE I.

Quadrennium ending—	*Average price of wheat.	Index Nos.	*Average price of barley.	Index Nos.	*Average price of jowar.	Index Nos.	*Average price of bajra.	Index Nos.	*Average price of gram.	Index Nos.	*Average of five food grains (Index Nos.)
1894-95 ..	17·51	100	28·45	100	28·00	100	21·96	100	28·48	100	100
1898-99 ..	12·67	138	16·80	169	15·91	176	14·70	149	15·28	186	164
1902-03 ..	14·05	125	19·30	147	19·03	147	17·98	122	17·24	165	141
1904-05 ..	15·34	114	23·57	121	24·34	115	21·19	104	22·29	128	116
1908-09 ..	10·99	159	15·76	181	16·36	171	15·30	144	14·30	199	171
1912-13 ..	11·99	146	17·37	164	15·96	175	14·48	152	19·02	150	157
TABLE II.											
1904-05 ..	15·34	100	23·57	100	24·34	100	21·19	100	22·29	100	100
1908-09 ..	10·99	140	15·76	150	16·36	149	15·30	138	14·30	156	147
1912-13 ..	11·99	128	17·37	136	15·96	152	14·48	146	19·02	117	136

BHENSRU KALAN TABLE I.

1889-90 ..	15·99	100	21·07	100	21·20	100	18·91	100	24·00	100	100
1893-94 ..	16·90	95	26·91	78	26·98	79	21·76	87	26·53	90	86
1897-98 ..	13·29	120	18·39	114	17·67	120	15·23	124	18·24	132	122
1901-02 ..	13·81	116	18·69	113	17·89	119	16·97	111	16·20	148	121
1904-05 ..	15·42	104	22·89	92	23·28	91	20·70	91	21·65	111	98
1908-09 ..	10·98	146	15·76	134	16·34	130	15·30	124	14·30	168	140
1911-12 ..	12·21	131	18·03	117	16·13	131	14·71	129	19·97	120	126
1915-16 ..	9·86	162	13·37	158	13·29	160	12·03	157	13·54	177	163
1919-20 ..	7·60	210	10·81	195	10·61	200	9·69	195	9·83	244	209
TABLE II.											
1904-05 ..	15·42	100	22·89	100	23·28	100	20·70	100	21·65	100	100
1908-09 ..	10·98	140	15·76	145	16·34	142	15·30	135	14·30	151	143
1911-12 ..	12·21	126	18·03	127	16·13	144	14·71	141	19·97	108	129
1915-16 ..	9·86	156	13·37	171	13·29	175	12·03	172	13·54	160	167
1919-20 ..	7·60	203	10·81	212	10·61	219	9·69	214	9·83	220	214

*Those averages are based on annual prices of the five food grains in the Rohtak District as given in the *Prices and Wages*, and are in seers for a rupee.

XII. 1.

GIJHI TABLE I.

Quadrennium ending—	Index Nos. of price of land per acre.*	Index Nos. of prices.	Index Nos. of Rent.	
			Barani.	*Nahri.*
1894-95	100	100	100	..
1898-99	130	164	94	100
1902-03	51	141	125	..
1904-05	54	116	125	..
1908-09	88	171	125	57
1912-13	55	157	137	53

TABLE II.

1904-05	100	100	100	..
1908-09	163	147	100	100
1912-13	103	136	109	93

BHENSRU KALAN TABLE I.

Quadrennium ending—	Index Nos. of price of land per acre.*	Index Nos. of prices.	Index Nos. of Rent.		
			Barani.	*Bhur.*	Mixed.
1889-90 ..	100	100	100	..	..
1893-94 ..	..	86	102	..	..
1897-98 ..	374	122	143	..	..
1901-02 ..	107	121	177	..	..
1904-05 ..	219	98	161	..	..
1908-09 ..	167	140	209	100	100
1911-12 ..	209	126	207	124	91
1915-16 ..	254	163	204	114	94
1919-20 ..	..	209	261	171	110

TABLE II.

1904-05 ..	100	100	100	..	..
1908-09 ..	76	143	130	100	100
1911-12 ..	95	129	128	124	91
1915-16 ..	116	167	126	114	94
1919-20 ..	..	214	162	171	110

*Based on figures in column 7 of the table given in paragraph 1 of Chapter IX.

As regards the price of land it should be noted that the amount sold in various periods is very unequal, *e.g.*, only 3 acres unirrigated were sold in the quadrennium ending in 1894-95, and 33 acres in the last quadrennium. We have no knowledge of the quality of the land sold. It is possible that the three acres sold in the quadrennium 1894-95 were of an exceptional degree of fertility and, therefore, commanded a very high price. It is certain that irrigated land commands a better price than unirrigated land. This is probably the explanation of the fall in the value of land per acre between the quadrennium ending in 1908-09 and the last quadrennium. All the 23 acres sold in the quadrennium ending in 1908-09 were irrigated and the sale price was Rs. 147/- per acre. In the last quadrennium, of the 33 acres sold, 15 were irrigated and 18 unirrigated and the average sale price was Rs. 92·4 per acre. It is also possible that the quality of the land sold in the last quadrennium was inferior, or the land may have been inconveniently situated. XII. 1.

No sale has been made in Gijhi during the last 14 years, but it is estimated that the value of unirrigated land per acre in Gijhi is from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- per *bigha kham*, or from Rs. 240/- to Rs. 360/- per acre. In 1923-24, 11 acres of land (unirrigated) were sold in Bhensru Kalan at a price of Rs. 4,300/- or Rs. 390·9 per acre. By personal inquiry it was found that the land was of a very good quality. In the quadrennium ending in 1915-16, 30 acres were sold at the average price of only Rs. 78·3 per acre. It would be wrong to conclude that during a short period of less than 10 years the price of land per acre in Bhensru Kalan increased fivefold and the rise in the value is explained by the superior quality of land sold in the last quadrennium. The figures of Bhensru Kalan show the same irregular movement as those of Gijhi.

It would have been possible to draw conclusions regarding the rise or fall in the price of land if a fair amount of land had been sold in each quadrennium and the quality in regard to fertility and other natural advantages had been uniform. Such material as is available, however, does not form an adequate basis for any inferences.

CHAPTER XIII.

YIELDS.

XIII. 1. 1. The Settlement Officer, Mr. E. Joseph (1909) classed Gijhi as one of the best villages in the Circle and wrote in his inspection note of the village—"I have often seen this village and am convinced that its crops are usually good." Bhensru Khurd is likewise placed by him in the "front rank of the Circle," and its crops are described as "fairly good." Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated), he wrote, is "below the average in strength...the estate is one of the poorest. The crops are practically nothing but *bajra* and gram with a little *jowar* and the proportion of *kharaba* is naturally high. Still they got some decent *bajra* this year (1909) which was more than most of their neighbours did."

Yields in Gijhi and Bhensru Khurd, both irrigated, are practically the same. In Bhensru Kalan the crops are chiefly gram and *gochni* in the *rabi* and *jowar* and *bajra*, with a little cotton and *gowar*, in the *kharif*. If the rainfall is good and timely the yields of Bhensru Kalan are as good as those of the irrigated villages. Usually the yields of *bajra* and *jowar* in Bhensru Kalan are greater than those of the two irrigated villages. Wheat is grown only in years of good and timely rainfall.

As will be seen from the table on pages 176-77, the normal yields, according to *zemindars'* estimates in Gijhi, of sugarcane, *gowar* (irrigated), wheat, *gochni* and gram are above those assumed by the Settlement Officer for the Circle, whereas those of cotton, *jowar*, *bajra*, *gowar* (unirrigated) and gram (unirrigated) are below it.

The *zemindar's* unit of measurement is *bigha kham*, which is one-third of a *bigha pukhta* or 5/24ths of an acre. The *zemindar's* estimates are fairly accurate, as the produce is in most cases weighed at the time of *batai* and the produce of sugarcane (*gur*) is made into 4-seer cakes. In column 6, "*Zemindars'* estimates of yields," are the average yield per acre of average quality of land for the whole village. The yields in the case of individual cultivators, however, vary considerably according to the nature of the soil and the industry of the farmer. The highest yield of wheat on certain plots is as much as 6 maunds per *bigha kham* or 28·8 maunds an acre. One cultivator got 100 maunds of *gur* on a plot of 7 *bighas kham*, which is equal to 68·6 maunds per acre, or more than double the average yield of

the crop. A *teli* non-occupancy tenant, got 2½ maunds of *bajra* per *bigha kham* (unirrigated), which gives a yield of 12 maunds per acre or about three times as much as the normal yield. The yields of *gochni* and gram likewise on certain plots are more than double the average produce. The proportion of *kharaba* in *jowar* and *bajra* is always very considerable and the yields small compared with the extensive area sown with these crops. Even most of the first-class cultivators hardly get sufficient *bajra* for their own consumption, and have to purchase seed for the next crop. *Jowar*, which used to be very plentiful thirty years ago and was one of the staple cereals of consumption, no longer yields anything in the case of most cultivators and only an average of 5 to 10 seers per *bigha kham* (24 to 48 seers per acre) for the total area sown with this crop. The yield in good years is as high as 2·4 to 4·8 maunds per acre.

The *zemindars* cannot account for the failure of *jowar* to mature except by saying that the soil is somehow to blame. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the total neglect of this crop after the introduction of the canal in 1895-96, when all the energies of the cultivators were diverted to the much more lucrative *kharif* crops—sugarcane, cotton and *gowar*.

The highest yields of *bajra* are obtained usually by the landless cultivators (non-occupancy tenants) who generally cultivate less expensive crops, as they are unable to secure irrigated land on rent. The yield of *bajra* is considerably increased by three or four weedings, but a cultivator who has much weeding to do for sugarcane and cotton has little time left to look after his *bajra*; hence the small yields of the bigger farmers compared with those of the poorest classes of cultivators who can devote all their attention to this crop.

The highest yields of sugarcane, cotton and wheat, on the other hand, are obtained by the farmers who have a fairly large family. On an average sugarcane requires 6 to 8 weedings and cotton 3 to 5. If all these have to be done by paid labour, the cultivator must cut down the number of weedings to the minimum, which affects the yield very considerably. It should be further remembered that *nalai* (weeding) done by paid labour is not so effective as that done by the owner's family. These two crops repuire constant attention, and the yield largely depends upon the number and quality of the weedings done.

The variations in the yield of wheat are mainly due to the differences in the quality of the soil and the number of ploughings given to the soil. The *zemindar* has implicit faith in the popular local saying "*Shah lot jae,*

XIII. 1. *bah nahin lotta*"—(a big *sahukar* may fail, but ploughings given to land never fail to show good results).

Chari irrigated is cultivated only to be used as green fodder for cattle and is generally out of the field in two months; it is not stocked in *pulis* as is done in the case of *jowar*. By the end of October it begins to turn reddish at the lower end and becomes unwholesome as fodder.

Matar, *sarsaf* or *sarson* and barley are also used exclusively as green fodder.

Til, *patsan*, *sani*, *urd*, *mung* and *mash*, and *masar* are grown only for home consumption and not for sale.

Til is sown with cotton as *ar* or in lines about 6 feet apart. The seed rate is 4·8 to 9·6 *chhataks* per acre and the yield five to ten seers per acre.

Patsan is sown round field boundaries with cotton and sugarcane. The seed rate is 4·8 *chhataks* per acre and the yield five seers of hemp per acre.

Sani is sown separately and the produce amounts to 100 *por* or bundles of hemp stalks per *bigha kham*, producing 20 to 25 seers of hemp.

Both *patsan* and *sani* are grown to supply the *zemindar* with ropes and strings for agricultural and family use for the year only. The cultivation of *sani* is limited to only a few *biswas* per cultivator.

Seed for *mung* and *mash* is sown in *jowar* and *bajra* fields. The seed rate is 1·2 seers per acre with a yield of 25 to 48 seers of pulses per acre. A *zemindar* ordinarily grows two or three maunds of these pulses for his own consumption.

Urd is sown separately and the seed rate is 7·2 to 4·8 seers per acre with a yield of from $2\,^{2}/_{5}$th to $3\,^{3}/_{5}$th maunds per acre.

XIII. 2. 2. The table on pages 176-77 shows the average yields of the chief crops grown in Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan assumed by the Settlement Officer at the last Settlement (1909), and the *zemindars*' estimates of average yield. The table on pages 178-79 shows the character of each harvest for the last five years for each of the chief crops in Gijhi.

The following are copies of the Settlement Officers' inspection notes on the three villages, Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan.

Note by the Settlement Officer, 1879.

Gijhi is owned chiefly by *Khatri Jats* : the other owners are : Brahmans 43 acres, *Mahajans* 13, *Beragis* 27 and *Lohars* 3. XIII. 2.

The village is situated on a clump of *bhur* ridges of the same nature as in Kansala. These extend north and east of the village and below them on the east is the *bani* proper. In some parts *rausli* has been properly entered up in the place of *dakar* ; and east and south-east of the highland some of the soil should have been put down as *bhur* perhaps. The cultivated area is the same as in 1845. In 1838 it was only 850 acres. Crops are average, *bajra* being below the average so that the light soil cannot be very poor. The owners themselves form the majority of the tenants. The outsiders belong to Ismailah from which this village was founded and where 163 owners of Gijhi lands still live as against 155 in Gijhi. The cultivable area is put down as large but a good deal of it is not really cultivable. Perhaps 10 per cent. is in place of 16 per cent. The number of cattle is not at all as large as it should be. But no doubt the Ismailah men keep theirs in Ismailah. The land mortgaged belongs to two owners and in two cases the owner has other considerable lands in Ismailah. No owners in the village cultivate as non-resident tenants elsewhere. But the owners of 3 *panhas* have generally lands in Ismailah as well as in Gijhi. The village ends, it should be noted, on the slope of Kheri Sampla sand hills.

There are only 108 houses in the village and there is no *paras*. Formerly Rs. 48/- used to be taken as hearth fees. But none have been realised for 12 years now. The village is in two separate portions. South of the village is a good *johar* with a large drainage area and a *pakka* well made by Girdhari and Harbhaj *banias*, who are building a fine *pakka* house in the village. The depth to the water is 60 feet. Miscellaneous income is put at Rs. 253/- only. There are 11 carts in the village but no earnings are noted as derived from them. Mr. Purser noted a good deal of jewellery in the village which must not be judged from this year alone. The residence of many owners in Ismailah must be borne in mind. The village menials are allowed to keep no goats as these damage the jungle.

The revenue of the four Summary Settlements was Rs. 2,047/- ; Rs. 2,190/- ; Rs. 2,190/- ; Rs. 2,190/-. At the Regular Settlement Rs. 1,485/- were fixed as the revenue which was lately reduced to Rs. 1,448/-. The early assessments were no doubt very severe. Present rates give a revenue of Rs. 1,493/- as follows. Considering the condition of the village

XIII. 2. I do not think it necessary to increase the old revenue. The new demands will, therefore, remain at Rs. 1,448/-.

Soil.	Acres.	Rate.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dakar	16	1 4 0	20 0 0
Matiyar	89	1 4 0	111 4 0
Rausli	1,210	1 2 0	1,361 4 0
Cultivable	1	0 4 0	0 4 0
Total ..	*1,316*	..	*1,492 12 0*

The village was formerly included in Ismailah.

126 generations ago a certain man settled in this quarter on a *johar* known as Gijha. There are two *panhas* and *thulas*, the same as in Ismailah itself. Possession is the measure of right. There is one *chaukidar* and one additional man appointed by the people as watchman, and the village being open and unprotected crime recorded is 4 cases of house-breaking, 1 of theft and 2 of murder.

The revenue has hitherto been paid by a single rate on cultivation. The estate was formerly in the Kharkhauda Mandoti *Tahsil*, and was farmed in 1838 to Bohar men. But the *Suddar* Board restored it within a year to the owners. They, by the way, were not of the *Dalal gotê* nor the farmers of the *Dahiya*. The above mentioned traders are well-known.

(Sd.) H. C. FANSHAWE, O. S. O.

Dated December, 1878.

Reconsidering all the facts and that so many owners live in Ismailah and that the village must not be judged from the inhabitants only, I think now that the estate should be fully assessed up to rates. The new demand, therefore, will be Rs. 1,500/-.

(Sd.) H. C. FANSHAWE, O. S. O.

Dated 3rd March, 1879.

Announce Rs. 1,500/- plus Rs. 30/- *zaildari* and *ala lambardari*= Rs. 1,530/-.

(Sd.) W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Accepted.

(Sd.) W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Dated 8th July, 1879.

Note by the Settlement Officer, 1907.

Present possession is—*Jats* 1,345 acres, Brahmans 59, others 41, *shamilat* 142, *abadi* 37, Government 12. XIII. 2.

Since Settlement cultivation has increased by 98 acres, we show 19 acres of *bhur* now. This is correct; some of the adjoining soil is also light, but it grows any good crop, chiefly indeed of *bajra* and gram. The Bhalaut branch of the canal enters the estate at the north-west and taking a sharp bend flows out at the south. Their water-supply is $5\frac{1}{2}$ *nals*, which is a very generous supply and the envy of their neighbours. The irrigation is in the north and east of the estate. Cropping is good, cane 8, wheat 11, cotton 7. The cane this year is good and they have 164 acres of it against an average of 108. I have often seen this village and am convinced that its crops are usually good.

The rents taken are low, Rs. 1/8/0 plus land revenue, and even below this. Nothing is taken extra on irrigated land. This is curious, for they have not much land to spare; the fact seems to be that they let only the worst *patti*, and there is no demand in the adjoining villages. About 8 men of Samchana, Bhensru Khurd and Nayabas cultivate here; and some of these men own land in Dataur and cultivate there as well as in Ismailah. The kind rent is $\frac{1}{3}$rd with expenses shared.

The sales are mostly ascribable to special circumstances. The mortgage is $^1/_{11}$th of the cultivated area, most of it is *inter se*, almost all of it to *Jats* of one village or another. It represents old debts before the canal came. There is no excuse for mortgage now.

The *abadi* is good, most of the houses very good. No owners have built *pakka* houses yet and they do not seem to be fashionable hereabouts. There are two sweet wells. The *kamins* are allowed to keep goats now. Hearth fees are not taken. Income from cattle and *ghi* may be about Rs. 1,500/-. One pensioner and four men in the army with a monthly pay of Rs. 74/-. Plague has hardly touched this village. They have not yet built a *paras*.

Since 1901-02 Rs. 1,085/- have been suspended (only $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a year's revenue), of this Rs. 474/- have been remitted and the rest recovered with ease.

I rank this as one of the best villages in the Circle which should be assessed above rates.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.
27th November, 1907.

XIII. 2. Demand by sanctioned rates is Rs. 2,123/- and by lump wet and dry crop rates Rs. 2,029/-. Announced Rs. 2,200/-. Of this the initial demand will be Rs. 2,000/-, the full sum being taken in the 6th year.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.
26th April, 1909.

Assumed actual irrigation at Settlement 491 acres.

Present Deputy Commissioner's Note on the Village.

Abadi has greatly improved since Settlement. There are now several large *pakka* houses, the best being that of Harde, *Nambardar*, and his family. The harvest (irrigated) has been very good this year, *barani*, as everywhere, poor. There appear to be sufficient menials here and labour is easy to obtain on good terms. The people, though intelligent and shrewd, are not go-ahead; they have been really too prosperous to turn their attention to selected seed or improved ploughs.

(Sd.) P. MARSDEN, D. C.
10th May, 1925.

BHENSRU KHURD.

Settlement Officer's Note, 1879.

The whole area of the village is owned by *Sohrawat Jats*. The present cultivated area is as it was in 1845; in 1838 it was 742 acres. The area formerly shown as *bhur* and now as *rausli* in south-east corner of the main jungle is more correctly *bhur*. The sand hills come into the village in the north corner and at the village itself take an abrupt turn to the east. Below the village there is a considerable depression, and in the south-east the soil rises high again and as a rule it is decidedly soft *rausli* and the proportion of *bajra* is naturally high: fair *gochni* is, however, grown to some extent. The occupancy tenants are *beragis*, the non-occupancy tenants are owners cultivating one another's land. The pressure of population is very high and many owners cultivate in Gijhi. One *lambardar* has 4 sons and 10 grandsons which shows how population grows. 45 camels are owned in this village. Of the so-called culturable area, but very little immediately round the village is really so, the rest is pure *thalla*. The number of cattle is large.

The houses of the village are 76 only in number, but are large and fine with special enclosures: there is a fair *kachcha paras*. A *bania* has a shop here but resides in Nayabas. There is a fair *johar* north-west of the village and an old well: depth to the water is 60 feet, Rs. 28/- are realised

from hearth fees : miscellaneous income is put at Rs. 1,578/-, Rs. 1,200/- being earned by camels, of which there are 45 in the village. There are 8 carts in the village. The village once had towers at its four corners. To the south-east of it is a fair clump of young *kikar* trees. XIII. 2.

The revenue of the four Summary Settlements was Rs. 836/-, Rs. 1,046/-, Rs. 1,243/-, Rs. 1,204/-. In 1838 Rs. 1,141/- were fixed as the revenue which was lately reduced to Rs. 936/-. Present rates give the following results. Our *bhur* is understated and the population of the village is very high, but it is fairly well-to-do and has a great many cattle and room for them to stand in at least. Rates may be assessed up to, but it is not worth while to increase the revenue by Rs. 8/-. The old revenue of Rs. 936/- can be retained.

Soil.	Acres.	Rate.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
Dakar ..	94	1 4 0	117 8 0
Matiyar ..	13	1 4 0	16 4 0
Rausli ..	627	1 2 0	705 6 0
Bhur ..	94	0 12 0	70 8 0
Culturable ..	156	0 4 0	34 0 0
Total ..	*984*	..	*943 10 0*

The village was founded six generations back by *Jats* from the village of Sampla, who called it after the neighbouring village of their *prohits*. It was deserted once under the Baloch tyranny and refounded after our rule began. There are two *panhas* and the village is held on shares, 4 in each *panha* according to the sons of the founders and their descendants. The revenue is paid according to shares in which there is some slight variance, which, however, the people disregard. There is one watchman. The total of crime is 1 case of house-breaking, 1 of robbery, 2 of theft and one of hurt. The village was formerly in Kharkhauda Mandoti *Tahsil*.

(Sd.) H. C. FANSHAWE, O. S. O.

Dated December, 1878.

Announce Rs. 936/- plus Rs. 9/- *zaildari*= Rs. 945/-.

(Sd.) W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Accepted.

(Sd.) W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Dated 8th July, 1879.

XIII. 2. There has been cattle disease here lately. Thanks to the exorcisms of a *beragi* it has ceased. Out of gratitude the people are going to build a residence for the *beragi*.

(Sd.). W. E. PURSER, D. C.
11*th December*, 1886.

Collector's Note on the Village.

1882	.. Kharif	403 acres		8 annas.
1883	.. Rabi	422	,,	10 ,,
1883	.. Kharif	415	,,	1 anna.
1884	.. Rabi	150	,,	bad.

No grain in *kharif*, 1883 and quarter fodder. Hardly any old fodder stock. Buying food grains from Sirsa through Sampla *banias*. Cattle poor condition. One tank north, one month's supply. About 25 houses of *kamins* very badly off.

Visited November 20th, 1883.

(Sd.). H. W. STEEL, Collector.

Settlement Officer's Note, 1909.

Possession unchanged though Government owns 9 acres under road. Cultivation is 15 acres less than at Settlement. The village now gets irrigation from the Bhalaut Branch, 2 *nals*, the *mori* being in the Gijhi area. The irrigated part of the estate is in the W. S. W. towards Gijhi. Crops are fairly good though *bajra* ranks high owing to the *bhur*. We show 28 acres more *bhur* than at last Settlement, and this is correct. The cane is fair this year and they have 93 acres against the average of 65. The village is self-contained, and there are no outsiders; they cultivate in several surrounding villages. It is in effect all *khudkasht*, bar the 5 per cent. held by occupancy tenants. Rates are Rs. 1/4/0 to Rs. 1/8/0 on *bhur* and Rs. 2/8/0 to Rs. 3/- on *barani* land. There are no real cost rents. The usual rate of *batai* is $\frac{1}{3}$ sharing expenses.

Sales nil: mortgages only 15 acres, of these 7 are mortgages by childless men and three have been since redeemed. Only 3 mortgagors in all; the mortgagors are *Jats*,

The *abadi* is in good condition and there is a small *kachcha paras* only fair. The income from *ghi* is not less than Rs. 5,000/- and perhaps more. Hearth fees are not taken. 50 men died from plague, which is not serious. Fodder is abundant. XIII. 2.

Since 1896-97 Rs. 2,096/- have been suspended, of which Rs. 946/- have been remitted, Rs. 1,152/- recovered: no arrears.

The estate has improved since Settlement and seems a very strong industrious community. Well-to-do. As a whole, I put the village in the front rank of the circle.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.
26th November, 1907.

Assessment.—Demand by sanctioned revenue rates is Rs. 1,149/-, wet and dry rate Rs. 1,168/-. Announced Rs. 1,200/-.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.
27th April, 1909.

Assumed actual irrigation at Settlement 199 acres.

BHENSRU KALAN.

Settlement Officer's Note.

Bhensru Kalan is owned entirely by *Koshish* Brahmans as Bhensru Khurd by *Sohrawat Jats.*

The Hasangarh sand hills enter the north-west corner of the village and extend as far as the village itself. In the south a lower ridge of *bhur* rises again and runs off east: the soil in the centre below the village is generally light and to the east and north is firm *rausli.* The area cultivated is much the same as in 1845; in 1838 it was 924 acres. Certain patches in the centre, formerly classed as *dakar*, have now been entered as *rausli* and our *bhur* area is slightly larger than before. The proportion of *bajra* is very high in our papers, 54 per cent. as against 25 per cent. for the whole circle. This is due to the high percentage of *bhur* soil. The high *bhur* above the village is not culturable at all: the jungle to the south and east is, but its breaking up is undesirable. The tenants, so called, are chiefly owners: the outsiders were *Jats* from Bhensru Khurd, who have given up cultivation since measurements. The pressure of population is light and the area per owner large. Large also is the number of cattle. No owner cultivates in any other village.

The village consists of 111 houses, there are 3 wells, 2 of which are sweet. *Johars* are not good, although Government aided in the excavation of one: the water dries in the summer and the wells get brackish, and the people resort to the water-courses of Kheri Jassaur and Jassaur. The depth of

XIII. 2. the water in the wells is 60 feet. The houses are very fair as a rule, having large yards and enclosures. There is no *paras* in the village. The women take food to the fields, but do not otherwise help in any work of cultivation.

The revenue of the Summary Settlements was Rs. 590/-, Rs. 702/-, Rs. 810/- and Rs. 788/-; and Rs. 943 - were fixed as the revenue in 1838, which was actually increased to Rs. 982/- a little later—a rare case. The village has, therefore, always been very kindly treated. The present rates give Rs. 50/- more than the old revenue as follows. I think that there is no sufficient reason why the increase should not be taken. The condition of the village is average, population is light and it is handsomely treated in the matter of culturable area. The new revenue will be Rs. 982/-. There is no need to reduce it.

Soil.	Acres.	Rate.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dakar	17	1 4 0	21 4 0
Matiyar	23	1 4 0	28 12 0
Rausli	639	1 2 0	718 14 0
Bhur	347	0 12 0	260 4 0
Culturable	13	0 4 0	3 4 0
Total ..	*1,039*	..	*1,032 6 0*

The village was founded by one Rupchand from Ismailah and was called originally after the name of his father Mahasaran, which has become corrupted into Bhensru. There are three *panhas* which were wrongly called after the three *lambardars* at last Settlement and have been properly designated in this. Possession is the measure of right now. So far the revenue has been paid by a single rate on cultivation. The estate was formerly in the Kharkhauda Mandoti *Tahsil*. A single case of theft is the only case of crime recorded against the Estate. There is one watchman.

(Sd.). H. C. FANSHAWE, O. S. O.

Dated December, 1878.

Announce Rs. 982/- plus Rs. 19/- *zaildari* and *ala nambardari*= Rs. 100/-.

(Sd.). W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Accepted.

(Sd.). W. E. PURSER, S. O.

Dated 8th July, 1879.

Collector's Note on the Village.

1882 *Kharif* 753 acres, 8 annas crop.
1883 *Rabi* 275 acres, 10 „ „
1883 *Kharif* 667 acres, 1 anna „
1884 *Rabi* 158 acres gram, bad.

Village looks bad. Fodder stock very low.

Visited 20th November, 1883.

(Sd). H. W. STEEL, Collector.

Settlement Officer's Note, 1909.

Present possession is : Brahmans 999 acres, *Beragis* 42, *shamilat* 246, *abadi* 5, Government 13. XIII. 2.

The estate is one of the poorest. The crops are practically nothing but *bajra* and gram with a little *jowar*, and the proportion of *kharaba* is naturally high, still they got some decent *bajra* this year which was more than most of their neighbours did. They have only a tank to drink from, unless they fetch water from the sister village, for both wells are very brackish and the tank runs dry : lately they have been able to get canal water into it.

Cash rents are Rs. 1/8/0 to Rs. 2/4/0 on *barani* land and Rs. 1/5/0 or thereabouts on *bhur* per *pakka bigha*. Kind rents are ½, *banias* do not share expenses, Brahmans do.

The area sold is 63 acres, in all cases the necessity began with expenditure on marriage. The mortgage affects ½ of the cultivated area, relatively not high, but the consideration money, though higher than at Settlement, is low.

The *abadi* is not bad for Brahmans. The *mahajans* of Hasangarh have given them a *pakka paras* as a gift. Ten carts ply for hire and are said to make Rs. 500/- a year, this is probably excessive. Plague carried off 50 men in 1905. They have plenty of fodder fortunately, and one good year would always give them enough.

Since 1896-97 Rs. 5,551/- have been suspended of which Rs. 2,666/- have been remitted, Rs. 1,893/- recovered and Rs. 992/- are still due. A village which allowing for the caste of the occupants is below the average in strength. The soil is light and largely *bhur*.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.

26th *November*, 1907.

Assessment.—Demand by sanctioned rates is Rs. 1,276/- and by lump, wet and dry crop rates, Rs. 1,448/-. A weak village of Brahmans which must be assessed below rate.

Announce Rs. 1,150/-.

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, S. O.

27*th April*, 1909.

Table showing Yields for Different Crops in Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan.

(In Maunds per Acre.)

No.	Crop.	Rohtak District.	Old Sampla Nahri Circle II.	Normal yield figures with the Patwari.	Assumed by the Settlement Officer at the last Settlement (1909).	Average of zemindars' estimates : Gijhi and Bhensru Khurd (both irrigated).	Difference between columns 6 and 7 : where the zemindars' estimates exceed (+) and where they fall short (—) of Settlement Officer's estimate.	Average of zemindars' estimates : Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated).	Difference between columns 6 and 9 : where the zemindars' estimatesexceed (+) and where they fall short (—) of Settlement Officer's estimates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Sugarcane	32·5 to 22·5	30·0	33·6	30·0	33·6 to 43·2	+3·6 to +13·2	..	..
2	Cotton, Irrigated ..	7·8 to 5·0	7·0	2·4	7·0	4·8	—2·2	..	..
	„ , Barani ..	4·0 to 3·0	4·0	1·6	4·0	1·2 to 2·4	—2·8 to —1·6	1·2 to 2·6	—2·8 to —1·4
	„ , Bhur	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	..	..
3	Jowar, Irrigated ..	11·25 to 10·0	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..
	„ , Barani ..	6·25 to 5·0	6·0	6·4	6·0	2·4 to 4·8	—3·6 to —1·2	2·4 to 4·8	—3·6 to —1·2
	„ , Bhur	4·0 to 3·75	4·0	..	..	..	..	1·2 to 2·4	..
4	Bajra, Irrigated ..	6·25 to 6·0	6·25	6·4	..	4·8	..	..	..
	„ , Barani ..	5·5 to 4·5	5·0	4·8	5·5	2·4 to 4·8	—3·1 to —0·7	7·2 to 9·6	+1·7 to +4·1
	„ , Bhur	4·5 to 3·0	4·5	..	4·5	2·4 to 3·6	—2·1 to —0·9	2·4 to 3·6	—2·1 to —0·9

(Continued).

(*Concluded*).

5	Moth, Barani	..	6·25 to 3·0	4·5	..	..	Not sown separately	..	Not sown separately	..
	„ , Bhur	..		3·5	..	..				
	Mung, Barani	..		5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ , Bhur	..		3·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mash, Barani	..		5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Gowar, Irrigated	..	..	..	..	8·75	14·4	+5·65	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	6·25 to 5·0	6·25	..	6·25	4·8	—1·45	9·6 to 12·0	+3·35 to +5·75
	„ , Bhur ..	..	..	3·75	..	3·75	..	..	..	..
7	Wheat, Irrigated	..	15·0 to 12·0	14·50	12·8	14·50	16·8 to 19·2	+2·3 to +4·7	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	9·5 to 6·0	7·25	7·2	7·25	7·25 to 9·6	nil to +2·35	14·4 to 16·8	+7·15 to +9·55
8	Barley, Irrigated	..	15·0 to 12·5	15·00	15·2	15·0 to 14·5	Grown for fodder only	..	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	12·0 to 7·5	11·25	11·2	11·25		..	7·2 to 9·6	—4·05 to —1·65
	„ , Bhur	..	7·0 to 5·0	..	..	7·00		..	4·8 to 6·0	—2·2 to —1·0
9	Gram, Irrigated	..	..	..	10·4	9·5	12·0 to 14·4	+2·5 to +4·9	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	7·0 to 6·25	7·0	7·2	8·0	7·2 to 4·8	—0·8 to —3·2	4·8 to 7·2	—3·2 to —0·8
	„ , Bhur	..	..	6·0	..	6·0	3·6 to 4·8	—2·4 to —1·2	3·6 to 7·2	—2·4 to +1·2
10	Gochni, Irrigated	..	14·5 to 12·0	14·50	..	14·50	16·8 to 19·2	+2·3 to +4·7	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	9·5 to 7·0	8·75	..	8·75	9·2 to 14·4	+0·45 to +5·65	14·4 to 16·8	+5·65 to +8·05
	„ , Bhur ..	..	..	..	..	7·00	..	..	3·6 to 7·2	—3·4 to +0·2
11	Sarsaf, Irrigated	..	6·0	6·0	6·4	..	Grown for fodder only	..	..	..
	„ , Barani	..	5·25 to 4·7	5·0	4·8	..		..	..	..

SRI PRATAP COLLEGE LIBRARY,

Table showing the Character of each Harvest for the last Five Years for each of the Chief Crops in Gijhi.
(Figures show Yields in Maunds per Acre.)

Kharif.	Sugarcane.	Bajra.			Cotton.		Gowar.		Remarks.
Year.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Barani.	Bhur.	Irrigated.	Barani.	Irrigated.	Barani.	
1925 ..	21·6 to 28·8 below average.	Not cultivated.	2·4 to 4·8 average.	1·2 to 1·8 average.	3·6 to 4·8 average.	0·9 to 1·2 poor.	9·6 to 12·0 below average.	3·6 to 4·8 below average.	Nahri and barani below average; bhur poor; cotton poor owing to excessive and untimely rainfalls making weeding impossible.
1924 ..	33·6 to 38·4 good.	7·2 average.	4·8 to 6·0 above average.	1·2 to 1·8 average.	3·6 to 4·8 average.	Not cultivated.	12·0 to 14·4 average.	2·4 to 3·6 poor.	Nahri and barani average; bhur poor.
1923 ..	38·4 to 48·0 very good.	7·2 average.	2·4 to 3·6 below average.	0·6 to 1·2 poor.	2·4 to 3·6 below average.	0·9 to 1·2 poor.	14·4 to 16·8 above average.	3·6 to 4·8 average.	Nahri sugarcane exceptionally good, other average; barani average; bhur poor.
1922 ..	28·8 to 33·6 average.	7·2 to 9·6 above average.	4·8 to 7·2 good.	1·2 to 2·4 above average.	3·6 to 4·8 average.	1·2 to 2·1 average.	12·0 to 14·4 average.	4·8 to 6·0 good.	Nahri and barani average; bhur above average.
1921 ..	19·2 to 21·6 poor.	4·8 to 7·2 average.	1·2 to 1·8 poor.	Total kharaba.	0·6 to 1·2 poor.	Not cultivated.	9·6 to 12·0 below average.	2·4 to 3·6 poor.	Nahri poor; barani and bhur bad.

Rabi.	Wheat.		Gochni.		Gram.			Remarks.
Year.	Irrigated.	Barani.	Irrigated.	Barani.	Irrigated.	Barani.	Bhur.	
1925 ..	16·8 to 20·4 very good.	Not cultivated.	16·8 to 20·4 very good.	12·0 to 14·4 good.	12·0 to 14·4 good.	4·8 to 7·2 good.	3·6 to 4·8 good.	Nahri : very good, wheat especially good harvest ; gochni very good; gram : barani and bhur good.
1924 ..	16·8 to 19·2 good.	7·2 to 9·6 average.	16·8 to 19·2 good.	Not cultivated.	7·2 to 12·0 below average.	3·6 to 4·8 below average.	Not cultivated.	Barani cultivation below average : wheat : nahri good, barani average.
1923 ..	15·6 to 16·8 average.	Not cultivated.	15·6 to 16·8 average.	9·2 to 10·8 average.	12·0 to 14·4 good.	6·0 to 7·2 good.	3·6 to 4·8 good.	Nahri and barani cultivation average ; gram, both nahri and barani, good.
1922 ..	16·8 to 19·2 good.	7·2 to 9·6 average.	15·6 to 16·8 average.	12·0 to 14·4 good.	12·0 to 14·4 good.	6·0 to 7·2 good.	3·6 to 4·8 good.	Nahri cultivation good ; barani average.
1921 ..	14·4 to 15·6 below average.	Not cultivated.	12·0 to 14·4 below average.	Not cultivated.	6·0 to 7·2 poor.	Total kharaba.	Not cultivated.	Nahri below average ; barani total kharaba ; bhur not cultivated at all.

CHAPTER XIV.

RENTS.

A.—General.

XIV. 1. The following tables show in acres the total area cultivated in the three villages: Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan, and the area cultivated by owners, occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will :—

Year.	Total area of the village.	Area cultivated by—					
		Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will paying—			
				Revenue rates.	*Batai* rates.	Cash rents.	Other rents.
Gijhi (Irrigated).							
1924-25 ..	1,414	62·4	..	3·5	34·1	..	..
1920-21 ..	1,411	61·4	..	8·0	30·3	..	0·3
1916-17 ..	1,414	61·9	..	1·8	24·0	12·3	..
1912-13 ..	1,411	65·3	..	13·8	17·6	3·3	..
1909-10 ..	1,415	65·2	..	13·5	20·9	0·4	..
1904-05 ..	1,422	69·2	..	14·6	16·0	0·2	..
1902-03 ..	1,426	59·4	..	20·9	13·5	0·2	6·0
1898-99 ..	1,422	56·6	..	26·0	11·0	0·5	5·9
1894-95 ..	1,415	60·3	..	0·9	2·9	35·9	..
1890-91 ..	1,316	66·9	..	..	..	33·1	..
1885-86 ..	1,318	57·5	..	..	..	42·5	..
Bhensru Khurd (Irrigated).							
1922-23 ..	815	87·0	4·7	2·1	1·1	3·9	1·2
1918-19 ..	815	86·0	4·7	2·2	1·3	4·7	1·1
1914-15 ..	814	84·0	4·7	2·7	2·5	4·9	1·2
1910-11 ..	813	81·6	4·7	3·8	3·8	5·0	1·1
1908-09 ..	814	85·4	4·7	1·2	2·1	5·5	1·1
1904-05 ..	832	83·9	4·7	2·1	1·8	6·4	1·1
1900-01 ..	829	82·6	4·7	2·7	1·8	7·2	2·0
1896-97 ..	826	85·6	4·7	0·5	..	8·0	1·2
1892-93 ..	829	85·3	4·7	0·2	..	8·7	1·1
1888-89 ..	829	82·7	4·7	..	..	11·5	1·1
1884-85 ..	826	79·1	4·7	..	..	15·1	1·1 (*Dharmarth.*)

(*Continued*).

(*Concluded*).

XIV. 1.

Year.	Total area of the village.	Area cultivated by—					
		Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will paying—			
				Revenue rates.	*Batai* rates.	Cash rents.	Other rents.
Bhensru Kalan (Unirrigated).							
1923-24	.. 1,034	59·1	..	5·0	15·6	20·2	0·3
1919-20	.. 1,032	55·6	..	4·7	19·6	20·1	..
1915-16	.. 1,033	58·1	..	5·9	16·8	19·1	0·1
1911-12	.. 1,031	59·4	..	6·7	17·7	16·2	..
1908-09	.. 1,032	59·4	..	9·5	16·7	14·4	..
1904-05	.. 1,030	64·2	..	8·8	11·7	15·2	0·1
1901-02	.. 1,031	56·2	..	22·7	6·6	14·5	..
1897-98	.. 1,031	65·9	..	18·3	2·6	13·0	0·2
1893-94	.. 1,030	68·1	..	0·3	..	31·6	..
1889-90	.. 1,028	67·4	..	1·7	..	30·9	..
1884-85	.. 1,028	60·2	..	..	..	39·8	..

A study of the tables given above shows very different conditions as regards rent in villages whose boundaries are contiguous. Whereas in Gijhi (irrigated) *batai* rents are practically the only form of rent and cash rents are totally absent, in Bhensru Khurd (irrigated) cash rents show the highest percentage of the total area cultivated by tenants-at-will and *batai* rents the lowest. In Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated) the percentage area under cash rents has been steadily rising and the percentage under *batai* rents has been gradually falling. The high percentage under cash rents in 1916-17 in Gijhi is due to the inclusion under this head in the Village Note Book of those paying at "revenue rates with or without *malikana*."

One fact is, however, noticeable in all the three villages : that the only form of rent before 1895-96, the year of the opening of the Bhalaut Rajbaha, was cash rents. Since that date we find a gradual falling off of area under cash rents in the irrigated villages and a rise in the proportion of area under *batai*. Whereas in Bhensru Kalan (unirrigated) cash rents continue to be the predominant form of rent, in Gijhi cash rents completely disappeared in 1916-17. The reason for this is that the yield is assured in irrigated areas and the high price of produce makes *batai* the preferred form of rent from the standpoint of the owners. The case of *barani* tracts is different.

XIV. 2. If rains fail nothing may be produced and consequently no *batai* obtained by the owner; hence the preponderance in *barani* tracts of cash rents, which have to be paid irrespective of the yield.

The area cultivated by owners has not varied to any great extent in Gijhi, the highest percentage being reached in 1904-05, 69·2 per cent., and at present 62·4 per cent. There has been almost a steady rise under this head in Bhensru Khurd, from 79·1 per cent. in 1884-85 to 87·0 per cent. in 1922-23. This is explained by the increase in the number of owners from 87 to 116 between 1884-85 and 1922-23. In Bhensru Kalan the proportion under this head was greater during the period 1884-85 and 1904-05 than between 1904-05 and 1923-24.

XIV. 2 & 3. 2 & 3. No difficulty is experienced by owners in Gijhi in obtaining tenants, as in addition to resident tenants, cultivators from the neighbouring villages, Ismailah, Bhensru Khurd, Samchana and Nayabas, are always ready to take land for cultivation on rent in Gijhi. Tenants from Hasangarh and Jassaurkheri cultivate in Bhensru Kalan. Even in Bhensru Khurd, where only 15 per cent. of the cultivated land is available for tenants-at-will and occupancy tenants, cultivators from outside cultivate some land. It is partly on account of this abundance of tenants from whom the owners can choose that the tenants are changed so frequently. The fact that all contracts with tenants run from year to year is also partly responsible for these frequent changes. An examination of 30 holdings in Gijhi selected at random shows that out of 134 cultivating holdings, tenants of only 43 have continued to cultivate under the same owners (not with the same amount of area or the same number of fields) for four years or more. The reasons for the frequent changes in tenancy are as follows:—

(*a*). In some cases careless cultivation results in diminution of the owners' share; (*b*). too intensive cultivation which leads the owner to think that the tenant is unduly exhausting the soil; (*c*). conviction on the part of the owner that the tenant has not given him his agreed share of the produce as rent; (*d*). a tenant very often gives up the cultivation of inferior soil when he is able to secure land of better quality; (*e*). an owner sometimes gets rid of a tenant, who has spent much labour and capital on land, and cultivates the improved land himself; and (*f*). the failure of the tenant to discharge his monetary obligations on the plot, such as land revenue and occupiers' rates. Investigations, however, did not show that this was an important cause of the changes in tenancy in the village, but a tenant was changed most often for causes (*c*). and (*d*).

4. In irrigated areas owners usually prefer to take rents in kind owing to the high price of produce, and because the yield is assured even if the rains fail. On irrigated areas tenants would be glad to pay cash rents, but they have little voice in the settlement of terms. On *barani* and *bhur* land, both tenants and owners are indifferent as to the nature of the rent; the percentages of area under cash and *batai* rents in Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan are about equal. XIV. 4.

The preference of the owners for *batai* rents is due not to the kinds of the crops sown but principally to irrigation, for the reason that the owner has no previous knowledge as to what crops his tenant is going to grow. Further, a tenant usually takes irrigated plots for the cultivation of the more profitable crops, such as sugarcane, wheat or cotton. *Batai* rents for these crops on irrigated land far exceed the amount which an owner can obtain by giving his land on cash rent.

5. The following table shows the cash rents paid on different classes of soil in the three villages, Gijhi, Bhensru Khurd and Bhensru Kalan, at each quadrennial period of the *jamabandi* :— XIV. 5.

GIJHI.

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Irrigated Land.			Barani Land.			Mixed Irrigated and Barani Land.		
	Acres under cash rents.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent: 1898-99 = 100.	Acres under cash rents.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent: 1890-91 = 100.	Acres under cash rents.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent: 1912-13 = 100.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ..	..	..	..	435	2 8 6	100	..	..	..
1894-95 ..	..	..	..	508	2 2 0	84	..	..	..
1898-99 ..	2	3 8 0	100	5	2 0 0	79	..	..	..
1902-03 ..	..	..	..	3	2 10 8	105	..	..	..
1904-05 ..	..	..	..	3	2 10 8	105	..	..	..
1908-09 ..	2	2 0 0	57	3	2 10 8	105	..	..	..
1912-13 ..	15	1 13 10	53	21	2 14 6	115	9	2 7 1	100
1916-17 ..	21	6 11 5	192	94	3 13 3	151	59	4 8 8	186

XIV. 5.

BHENSRU KHURD.

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Irrigated Land.			Barani Land.			Bhur Land.			Mixed Irrigated, Barani and Bhur Land.		
	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1896-97=100.	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1888-89=100.	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1908-09=100.	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1908-09=100.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ..	..	..	..	134	2-1-7	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892-93 ..	..	..	..	72	2-6-0	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896-97 ..	6	2-8-0	100	60	2-4-0	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900-01 ..	6	2-8-0	100	54	2-1-6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-05 ..	4	3-4-0	130	49	2-9-6	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908-09 ..	5	5-9-7	224	8	2-10-0	125	19	2-3-4	100	12	3-4-0	100
1910-11 ..	6	8-13-4	387	9	4-0-0	191	11	2-5-10	107	15	4-1-1	125
1914-15 ..	4	4-12-0	190	12	3-4-0	155	20	2-6-5	109	4	5-0-0	154
1918-19 ..	..	..	..	10	3-3-2	153	19	2-5-1	105	9	3-5-4	103
1922-23 ..	..	..	..	11	4-2-11	199	17	2-7-6	112	4	4-8-0	138

BHENSRU KALAN.

Year of quadrennial *jamabandi*.	Barani Land.			Bhur Land.			Mixed Barani and Bhur.		
	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1889-90=100.	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1908-09=100.	Acres under cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Index Nos. of rent : 1908-09=100.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1889-90 ..	335	1 15 3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893-94 ..	325	1 15 11	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-98 ..	134	2 12 8	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02 ..	150	3 7 3	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-05 ..	157	3 2 5	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908-09 ..	76	4 1 6	209	26	2 1 10	100	47	2 10 11	100
1911-12 ..	61	4 0 0	207	37	2 9 11	124	69	2 6 2	91
1915-16 ..	63	3 15 9	204	62	2 6 5	114	73	2 8 7	94
1919-20 ..	56	5 1 9	261	67	3 10 6	171	84	2 15 1	110
1923-24 ..	73	6 14 11	354	62	3 0 2	143	72	3 1 4	115

In column 4 the percentage rise or fall in cash rents in the three villages is shown. Little or no importance, however, can be attached to these figures for the reason that the amount of land given on cash rents in the three villages has decreased, such decrease being particularly heavy in Gijhi (See paragraph 1). Cash rents have ceased to be the typical form of rent payment and the rise or fall of cash rents as shown in the table has very little meaning. XIV. 5.

Attention may, however, be drawn to the rise in cash rents in Bhensru Kalan where 20·2 per cent. of the total cultivated land is under cash rents, The rise in cash rents here has been steady and continuous.

6. The rise in cash rents is compared with the rise in prices, in the following table :— XIV. 6.

Period (corresponding to the year of *jamabandi* in Gijhi).	Index numbers of the average of five food grains, wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra* and gram. (Prices for Rohtak District).	INDEX NOS. OF CASH RENTS IN GIJHI.	
		Nahri.	*Barani.*
1888-91 ..	100	..	100
1892-95 ..	81	..	84
1896-99 ..	132	100	79
1900-03 ..	114	..	105
1904-05 ..	94	..	105
1906-09 ..	138	57	105
1910-13 ..	128	53	115
1914-17 ..	163	192	151

7 & 8. There is no land under *zabti* rents in any of the three villages nor any instance of an owner taking fixed grain rents irrespective of the state of the crop. XIV. 7 & 8.

Regarding the relations which subsist between owners and tenants in Gijhi there is only one link which binds the tenant-at-will to the owner of the land—that of the land given on rent. The bond of relationship between the owner and the tenant ends with the payment of the owner's dues at harvest time in cash or kind. No social ties bind the owners to tenants or *vice versa*.

XIV. 9. 9. The landlord readily makes advances to his tenants in cash or grain on strictly business terms ; the fact that they are owner and tenant does not in any way affect the final settlement of terms. If the advance is made in cash, the tenant pays the current rate of interest ; if it takes the form of grain, interest is paid on its money value, or the grain is returned with such additional quantity as may be fixed at the time of the contract. The tenants and other borrowers are treated strictly on the same terms by the landlord.

XIV. 10 & 11. 10 & 11. No tenant expects to receive any assistance from the owners in the form of material for houses, grazing privileges, fuel, sites for houses, water for any purpose or natural products of the soil. The very brief period of one or two years for which the majority of tenants-at-will hold land under an owner tends to make the owner indifferent to the tenants' welfare.

XIV. 12. 12. The rights of owners, tenants and non-owners concerning the use and plantation of new trees and cutting down of old trees and their proprietary rights in them are clearly stated in the *Wajib-ul-arz* of the three villages. These rights are very much the same in each village with the exception that the rights of occupancy tenants and *dholidars* are also defined in Bhensru Khurd.

(*a*). The customs of the villages permit shareholders to plant trees in areas owned by them and in the *shamilat* of their particular *tholas*. The shareholders have absolute proprietary rights of cutting down and selling such trees.

(*b*). The owners and non-owners are absolute owners of such trees as stand in the compounds of their houses and *gitwars* (place utilised for storing *chari*, etc., and cowdung cakes).

(*c*). In Bhensru Khurd, trees planted in the *shamilat-i-deh* by individuals, whether owners or non-owners, are considered the property of the planters, but the planter is not entitled to cut down and sell such trees so long as they are green and afford shelter. The owners become entitled to the wood only when such trees dry up or fall through the action of natural causes. Every owner and non-owner can by right plant trees in the *shamilat-i-deh* subject to the conditions mentioned above. The same custom holds good in Bhensru Kalan and Gijhi with the exception in the case of latter that owners have a claim to half of the wood (or its price) of a tree planted by non-owners in the *shamilat*. No restriction is imposed in Gijhi on non-owners who wish to plant trees for the general good (*rifah-i am*). Such trees, however, cannot be cut down so long as they are green ;

if they dry up or are uprooted from natural causes, their wood (or its price) is shared equally by the owners and non-owners. XIV. 12.

(*d*). Wild trees are considered the property of the owners.

(*e*). It is provided in Gijhi that the wood (or its price) of all trees growing around a *johar* shall be utilised for the improvement of the *johar*.

The rights of tenants over the trees in fields rented by them are also the same in the three villages. No non-occupancy tenant can cut down any tree on the fields rented by him : all such trees are considered the property of the owner of the field. A tenant can cut wood from such trees only with the explicit permission of the owner to use such wood in the repairs or making of agricultural implements and for no other purpose.

The occupancy tenants and *dholidars* of Bhensru Khurd have absolute proprietary rights over all trees, planted or wild, which grow in their fields, and they can do with them what they like. The owners of the village can claim no share of the proceeds of such trees.

In the three villages, tenants, whether occupancy or non-occupancy, cannot plant a garden or sink a well without the explicit permission of the owners.

13 & 14. No tenant makes any gifts on any occasion to his landlord nor does the owner make any to his tenants. XIV. 13 & 14.

15. The only occasion on which labourers are invited to a feast by the cultivator (whether owner or tenant, but not jointly by both) is the day on which sugarcane is sown. The feast which takes the name of *Gurbhatta* consists of boiled rice, *gur* and *ghi*, and is considered auspicious for the crop. XIV. 15.

16 & 17. The owners and the tenants combat pests separately as they do everything else. The Government distributed some chemicals only once to fight the rat pest, but the quantity distributed was inadequate to produce any results. XIV. 16 & 17.

18. The tenant as such does not render any service to the landlord on any special occasion, such as a marriage, or entertainment of guests. XIV. 18.

19. The rights of owners, tenants and non-owners concerning grazing of cattle in the fields after the crops have been cut, are different in the three villages. In Gijhi cattle are grazed on the village waste where grazing is subject to no restrictions whatever, and in the fields after the crops have been cut. In Bhensru Kalan the cultivator has the exclusive right of XIV. 19.

XIV. 19. grazing his cattle on his fields for five days after the *rabi* and fifteen after the *kharif* harvest has been cut. In Bhensru Khurd this right is enjoyed by the cultivator for four and eight days, respectively, after the *rabi* and the *kharif* harvests. After that time any one may graze his cattle anywhere.

XIV. 20 & 26. 20 & 26. The owner does not determine, or direct, the rotation or the selection of crops to be grown by the tenant. The latter makes the choice himself as to which crop he is going to grow. The owner chooses tenants from among those who have a fair number of workers in the family and possess agricultural cattle and implements of their own ; this ensures the owner against bad cultivation or faulty rotation.

An undesirable tenant is changed when his contract ends. Changes in tenants on account of bad cultivation or faulty rotation, as has already been mentioned, are very frequent, but no change is possible during the period of the contract, which, as a rule, is for one year (two crops).

XIV. 21. 21. In none of the three villages is grazing included in the tenancy and no other conditions concerning the right to graze cattle exist except those stated above.

XIV. 22. 22. Manure is not shared between the tenant and the owner of the field or the owner of the field and the owner of cattle. No particular attention is paid to manure ; anyone may take it or it may be left on the field.

XIV. 23. 23. There are no grain mills in Gijhi and the tenants do not grind the owners' grain either at the owners' house or at their own.

XIV. 24. 24. The lands reserved for grazing, such as the village *banjar* and the *shamilat-i-deh*, are never let on rent to tenants. Only 1·8 acres of the *shamilat-i-deh* out of a total of 118·7 acres, are cultivated land owned by 14 owners, and of this only 0·2 acres are cultivated by a tenant and the rest by the owners themselves.

XIV. 25. 25. Other conditions of tenancy not referred to above but which are observed generally are :—

(*a*). *Bila lagan ba wajh qalil arazi.*—Exemption from payment of land revenue owing to small amount of land. Three fields measuring ·094, ·094 and ·062 acres (total ·250 acres) are cultivated in Gijhi without payment of land revenue. This land is too insignificant in amount to be given on rent and the fields are so situated that it is not worth the while of their owners to undertake their cultivation themselves. They are, therefore, given to tenants absolutely free of any charge.

(*b*). *Bila lagan ba wajh tasawwar milkiyat-i-khud.*—Exemption from payment of land revenue owing to the belief on the part of the cultivating tenant that the fields actually belong to him. Two fields measuring ·281 and ·261 acres, respectively (total ·542 acres) are cultivated by two owners in the belief that the fields actually belong to them, but the actual owners pay the land revenue on these fields without knowing that the fields belong to them.

(*c*). *Bila lagan ba wajh hali.*—Exemption from payment of land revenue owing to service as ploughman. Only one field measuring ·469 acres is cultivated by a *chamar* free of land revenue for ploughing the owner's land for a fixed number of days.

(*d*). *Bila lagan ba wajh dol shikni.*—Exemption from payment of land revenue owing to demolition of the field boundary. Only one such plot measuring ·031 acres is cultivated by an owner free of rent.

B.—Batai Rents.

XIV. B. 1 & 19. 1 & 19. The following table shows *batai* rents in Gijhi from 1894-95 to 1924-25 :—

Yea .	Kind of soil.	½ produce or more.	⅖ and less than ½.	⅓ and less than ⅖.	Less than ⅓.	Fixed amount of produce.	Total acreage under rents in kind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1924-25 .	Nahri ..	2	8	195	..	..	205
	Barani ..	..	..	271	..	..	271
	Bhur ..	..	1	5	..	..	6
	Total ..	*2*	*9*	*471*	..	..	*482*
1920-21 ..	Nahri ..	7	2	220	..	..	229
	Barani ..	..	..	192	..	..	192
	Bhur ..	..	..	6	..	..	6
	Total ..	*7*	*2*	*418*	..	..	*427*
1916-17 ..	Nahri ..	1	..	169	..	..	170
	Barani ..	..	..	163	..	..	163
	Bhur ..	..	..	5	..	..	5
	Total ..	*1*	..	*337*	..	..	*338*
1912-13 ..	Nahri ..	..	..	112	..	..	112
	Barani ..	2	..	130	..	..	132
	Bhur ..	..	..	4	..	..	4
	Total ..	*2*	..	*246*	..	..	*248*
1909-10 ..	Nahri ..	5	..	152	..	..	157
	Barani ..	..	..	134	..	..	134
	Bhur ..	1	1	3	..	..	5
	Total ..	*6*	*1*	*289*	..	..	*296*
1904-05 ..	Nahri ..	5	2	139	..	..	146
	Barani ..	7	..	75	..	..	82
	Total ..	*12*	*2*	*214*	..	..	*228*
1902-03 ..	Nahri ..	6	..	117	5	..	128
	Barani ..	2	..	62	..	..	64
	Total ..	*8*	..	*179*	*5*	..	*192*
1898-99 ..	Nahri ..	12	2	84	..	..	98
	Barani ..	9	..	51	..	..	60
	Total ..	*21*	*2*	*135*	..	..	*158*
1894-95 ..	Barani ..	..	195	..	..	..	195

It will be seen that in 1894-95, before irrigation began, the whole of the *barani* area under rents in kind was given on *half-batai*, *i.e.*, the cultivator and the landlord shared equally in the produce of the soil.

In 1898-99 the total area under rents in kind had fallen to 158 acres, of which 98 acres were *nahri* and 60 *barani*. Of the former, 84 acres were given on $^1/_3$ and less than $^2/_5$ *batai*, and 51 acres of the latter, on the same conditions. Since then $^1/_3$ and less than $^2/_5$ *batai* has become the rule. In 1924-25 the acreage under $^1/_3$ and less than $^2/_5$ *batai* was : 195 out of a total of 205 *nahri* acres, and the whole of 271 *barani* acres ; 5 acres of *bhur*, out of a total of 6, were also given on *batai* on the same conditions. An insignificant amount of land was under *half-batai*. The cultivation of *nahri* land is more arduous and expensive than *barani* land, which is the explanation given for the increase in the share of the produce claimed by a cultivator of *nahri* land under *batai* from $\frac{1}{2}$ to about $\frac{2}{3}$. The newer conditions of *batai* have now become customary and the cultivator of *barani* land also benefits by it. It was stated that in the old *nahri* villages in the district $\frac{1}{2}$ *batai* is still the rule, except in the case of sugarcane and cotton cultivation for which the proprietor gets $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*. The cultivation of these two crops is more expensive and demands more work from the cultivator than that of other crops. XIV. B. 1 & 19.

1 to 3. As is shown by the table given above, the rate of *batai* does not differ with the class of soil in Gijhi : it is the same on *bhur* or other land and also for *barani* and *nahri* land ; neither does *batai* differ with the harvest or the kind of the crop sown. XIV. B. 1 to 3.

The produce, including fodder, is divided in the ratio of $\frac{1}{3}$rd owner's and $\frac{2}{3}$rds cultivator's share, without any deductions for payment to labourers or expenses incurred in cultivation. Land revenue and occupiers' rates are paid by the owner and the cultivator in the ratio of the produce shared. The same rule applies to seed, the owner giving his share according to *batai* $\frac{1}{3}$ and the cultivator providing the other $\frac{2}{3}$rds. The rule regarding *batai* is thus given in the *jamabandi*—" *Batai tihai ma'e chara, bila waze' kharch kaminan, mal wa tukhm hasab hissa batai.*" (*batai* $\frac{1}{3}$ including fodder, without any deduction for payments to *kamins*; land revenue and seed according to *batai*). There is no deviation from this rule in the village, but in the neighbouring village of Dataur, when the owner pays the whole of the occupiers' rate on a field under $^1/_3$ *batai*, he becomes entitled to $^2/_5$ *batai* of the total produce.

4. No *haq zimindari* or any other cesses are paid to the landlords by their tenants. XIV. B. 4.

5 & 6. The grain and fodder are usually divided on the threshing floor or at the tenant's house, and both tenants and owners take their shares to their granaries themselves. XIV. B. 5 & 6.

XIV. B. 5 & 6. Partition is done by *map* measure, which is usually an earthen *ghara* with a capacity of 40 to 42 seers. The grain produced is divided into three separate heaps, of which the owner takes one and the cultivator the other two. No deductions for charity are made from these heaps. Very often the owners who visit their tenants' fields from time to time make estimates of their shares and trust the tenants to hand them over the estimated amount of produce. Tenants sometimes secretly bring away grain from the threshing floor and thus reduce the share of the owner as *batai*, but when the owner suspects underhand dealings on the part of his tenant, he takes away the land from him when the contract for the year expires and gives it to a new tenant.

Where a tenant cultivates land on *batai* under several owners he threshes corn in separate heaps for each owner. In case an owner does not present himself for taking *latai* when the produce is ready to be shared, the tenant carries the whole of the produce to his own house after having informed the owner of his share in weight of produce and hands over the amount as soon as the owner comes to demand it. Tenants sometimes carry the owners' shares to the owners' house on request, though they are not bound to do so according to custom or contract.

The case of sugarcane and cotton is a little different from that of grain or fodder crops as the *batai* in the case of sugarcane is assessed on the amount of *gur* produced. The owner does not pay anything for cutting and carting sugarcane to the pressing mill, but the expenses incurred in making *gur*, which are paid in kind to the *jhoka* (the person who tends the fire) and *jhimar* (the person who makes cakes of *gur*), are paid by the tenant and the owner in proportion to their respective shares. Similarly the wages for cotton picking, ($^1/_{10}$ to $^1/_8$ of the total pick), are paid from the total amount produced and the cotton shared is the amount that remains after payment has been made for *chugai* (collection of cotton).

XIV. B. 7 & 8. 7 & 8. No deductions are made from the common heap for menials as the whole of the payment to them is made by the tenant out of his own share. The tenant does the reaping and threshing for both his own and the owner's share, and, in accordance with custom and mutual contract, the owner does not make any payment in kind or cash to the tenant for this work of reaping and threshing the landlord's corn. The tenant and the landlord pay their menials severally and not jointly. The dues of the menials for services rendered in connection with agricultural operations have been mentioned in Chapter I., paragraphs 8 and 9.

9 to 12. One-third of the seed is provided by the owner and two-thirds by the tenant. No deduction is made from the common heap on account of seed before sharing. No other deductions whatever are made from the common heap. XIV. B. 9 to 12.

13 & 16. Fodder crops are shared on the same basis as grain crops, and the rate of *batai* is also the same on all classes of soil. The straw (fodder) of wheat, gram and *gowar* is roughly divided into three heaps, of which the owner takes one and the tenant takes the other two. The division of *chari, jowar* and *bajra* is made according to the number of bundles produced in the same ratio. XIV. B. 13 & 16.

14. As a rule the owners demand the division of whatever is grown on the land given by them on *batai*. Sometimes, however, no division is made of a fodder crop sown by the tenant after the main crop has been shared, for example *chari* after a *rabi* harvest. The fodder crop grown by a tenant as *do-fasli* (*i. e.*, two crops in a year) is sometimes left to him entirely, though the owner can claim a share of this crop by right. The bigger landlords sometimes give a field or two to their poor relations free of any charges as *bhaichara* for a fodder crop. XIV. B. 14.

The owner in Gijhi does not allow the tenant to grow vegetables on a separate plot for his use, taking no share himself, but very little *sabziyat* (vegetables) are grown. The average area under vegetables in the last ten years, 1915-25, is only 0·5 acres per annum. No concessions whatever are allowed by the landlord to the tenant in regard to *sabziyat*.

15. The owner does not expect any gifts in return for any concessions made in regard to fodder crops, but he sometimes demands help in cultivation as a return for a concession or he may borrow the tenants' cattle for ploughing, etc. XIV. B. 15.

17. In Gijhi a fodder crop cannot be sold off the land or while the crop is still standing. A tenant must cut every crop on land under *batai* rent and deliver the owner's share before selling his own. XIV. B. 17.

18. The landlord has no power to impose any conditions upon the tenants regarding the area or kind of fodder or any other crop sown. The tenant has the absolute right of growing any crops he chooses. XIV. B. 18.

19. See paragraph 1. XIV. B. 19 & 20.

20. The rate of *batai* is the same in the case of mortgagees and other owners.

XIV. B. 21. 21. *Batai* tenures run from year to year and changes in tenancy are made in the month of June. If, however, a tenant persists in cultivating land he holds under *batai* tenure after he has been asked by the owner to leave the land, the owner can take legal steps against the tenant up to the 15th of November of the same year. There is no instance of a lease or contract of more than one year.

XIV B. 22. 22. Instances of tenants sub-letting land held by them as tenants to sub-tenants are numerous as the tenant has the full right to do so without consulting the owner of the land. B., having taken land on *batai* from A., may give any portion of it to C., who will be described as *muzara' shikmi* under B. C. of course, will have no relation with A. but B., will get the *batai* from C. in order to pass it on to A.

XIV. B. 23 & 24. 23 & 24. (*a*). U. and G.: 7·4 acres of land were given by these owners to tenants on *batai;* the former's share being $\frac{1}{3}$ and the latter's $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total produce, including fodder, without any deductions on account of payment to *kamins*. $\frac{1}{3}$ land revenue, occupiers' rates and seed was paid by the owners and $\frac{2}{3}$ by the tenants. The following table shows the area under each crop during the *kharif* 1924 and *rabi* 1925, the total produce, the owners' and the tenants' shares in seers of produce, and value of the respective shares at the current village prices :—

Crop.	Area.	Total produce.	Tenants' share.	Owners' share.	Village price of produce per rupee.	Value of tenants' share.	Value of owners' share.
	Acres.	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	Seers.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharif—							
Sugarcane (*gur*) (irrigated)	3·72	5,040 Seers.	3,360 Seers.	1,680 Seers.	8	420 0 0	210 0 0
Gowar (irrigated) ..	·56	96	64	32	13	4 15 0	2 8 0
Fodder ..	..	96	64	32	80	0 13 0	0 6 0
Jowar ..	1·56	75 Bundles	50 Bundles	25 Bundles	13 Bundles.	3 14 0	1 15 0
Fodder ..	..	750	500	250	33	15 0 0	7 8 0
Fallow	1·56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*7·40*	..	..	..	..	*444 10 0*	*222 5 0*
Rabi—		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.		
Wheat (irrigated) ..	1·56	960	640	320	8	80 0 0	40 0 0
Fodder	..	960	640	320	80	8 0 0	4 0 0
Gram (irrigated) ..	·56	165	110	55	13	8 7 0	4 4 0
Fodder	..	165	110	55	80	1 6 0	0 11 0
Gram (unirrigated) ..	·81	160	107	53	13	8 4 0	4 2 0
Fodder	..	160	107	53	80	1 7 0	0 11 0
Gram (*kharaba*) ..	·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fallow	3·72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*7·40*	..	..	..	..	*107 8 0*	*53 12 0*
Both Harvests ..	..	..	..	..	..	*552 2 0*	*276 1 0*

Expenses incurred by the owners on account of seed, land revenue and occupiers' rate (one-third of total) were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Seed for sugarcane	15	0	0
,, ,, *gowar*	0	2	3
,, ,, *jowar*	0	6	3
,, ,, wheat	2	14	0
,, ,, gram	0	13	9
Total ..	*19*	*4*	*3*
Land revenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total)	4	3	3
Occupiers' rates (do.)	14	5	9
Total ..	*37*	*13*	*3*

The total value of the owners' share, less expenses incurred by them leaves Rs. 238/3/9 net rent on 7·40 acres equivalent to a rent of Rs. 32/2/9 per acre.

(*b*). S. R. : 7·374 acres were given by him to tenants on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai* on the same conditions as in example 1.

Crop.	Area.	Total produce.	Tenants' share.	Owners' share.	Village price of produce, per rupee.	Value of tenants' share.	Value of owners' share.
	Acres.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharif—							
Sugarcane (*gur*) (irrigated)	3·43	3,960	2,640	1,320	8	330 0 0	165 0 0
		Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles		
Chari (irrigated) ..	1·25	900	600	300	33	18 3 0	9 1 0
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.		
Jowar	2·19	210	140	70	13	10 12 0	5 6 0
		Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles		
Fodder	..	788	525	263	33	16 0 0	8 0 0
Fallow	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*7·37*	..	.	..	..	*374 15 0*	*187 7 0*
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.		
Rabi—							
Wheat (irrigated) ..	·50	288	192	96	8	24 0 0	12 0 0
Fodder	..	432	288	144	80	3 10 0	1 13 0
Gram (irrigated) ..	1·25	600	400	200	13	30 12 0	15 6 0
Fodder	..	600	400	200	80	5 0 0	2 8 0
Gram (unirrigated) ..	1·62	312	208	104	13	16 0 0	8 0 0
Fodder	..	312	208	104	80	2 10 0	1 5 0
Gram (*kharaba*) ..	·56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fallow	3·44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*7·37*	..	..	..	..	*82 0 0*	*41 0 0*
BOTH HARVESTS ..	..	..	..	..	..	*456 15 0*	*228 7 0*

XIV. B. 23 & 24. Expenses incurred by the owner on account of seed, land revenue and occupiers' rates ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total) were :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Seed for sugarcane	.. .. ..	13	12	0
,, ,, *chari*	.. .. ..	0	10	9
,, ,, *jowar*	.. .. ..	0	6	6
,, ,, wheat	.. .. ..	1	0	9
,, ,, gram	.. .. ..	2	2	0
Total	..	*18*	*0*	*0*
Land revenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total)	.. ..	4	2	9
Occupiers' rates (do.)	.. ..	11	7	0
Total	..	*33*	*9*	*9*

Total value of owner's share less expenses incurred by him leaves Rs. 194/13/3 net rent on 7·37 acres giving a rent of Rs. 26/6/9 per acre.

(*c*). J.: 11·94 acres were given by him to tenants on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai* on the same conditions as in example 1.

Crops.	Area.	Total produce.	Tenants' share.	Owners' share.	Village price of produce per rupee.	Value of tenants' share.	Value of owners' share.
	Acres.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharif—							
Sugarcane (*gur*) (irrigated)	1·31	2,016 Bundles	1,344 Bundles	672 Bundles	8 Bundles	168 0 0	84 0 0
Chari (irrigated) ..	2·13	1,275 Seers.	850 Seers.	425 Seers.	33 Seers.	25 12 0	12 14 0
Gowar (irrigated) ..	·47	135	90	45	13	6 15 0	3 8 0
Fodder ..	..	135	90	45	80	1 2 0	0 9 0
Bajra ..	1·31	126 Bundles	84 Bundles	42 Bundles	12 Bundles	7 0 0	3 8 0
Fodder ..	..	315	210	105	50	4 3 0	2 1 0
Bajra (kharaba) ..	2·19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jowar (kharaba) ..	1·34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fallow	3·19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*11·94*	..	..	..	..	*213 0 0*	*106 8 0*
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.		
Rabi—							
Wheat (irrigated) ..	3·19	1,824	1,216	608	8	152 0 0	76 0 0
Fodder	..	2,736	1,824	912	80	22 13 0	11 7 0
Gram (irrigated) ..	2·60	996	664	332	13	51 1 0	25 8 0
Fodder	..	996	664	332	80	8 5 0	4 2 0
Gram	4·84	651	434	217	13	33 6 0	16 11 0
Fodder	..	651	434	217	80	8 2 0	4 1 0
Fallow	1·31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*11·94*	..	..	..	..	*275 11 0*	*137 13 0*
BOTH HARVESTS ..	..	..	..	..	..	*488 11 0*	*244 5 0*

Expenses incurred by the owner on account of seed, land revenue and occupiers' rate ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total) were :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Seed for sugarcane	.. .. ..	5	4	0
,, ,, *chari*	.. .. ..	1	2	2
,, ,, *jowar*	.. .. ..	0	5	6
,, ,, *bajra*	.. .. ..	0	3	6
,, ,, *gowar*	.. .. ..	0	2	0
,, ,, wheat	.. .. ..	6	12	9
,, ,, gram	.. .. ..	3	10	9
Total	..	*17*	*8*	*8*
Land revenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total)	.. ..	6	12	3
Occupiers' rates (do.)	.. ..	14	7	9
Total	..	*38*	*12*	*8*

Total value of owner's share less expenses incurred by him leaves Rs. 205/8/4 net rent on 11·94 acres or a rent of Rs. 17/3/6 per acre.

(*d*). S. : 6·47 acres *barani* were taken on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai* by him, his share being $\frac{2}{3}$ and owner's share $\frac{1}{3}$. The other conditions of tenancy were the same as in example 1.

Crop,	Area.	Total produce.	Tenants' share.	Owners' share.	Village price of produce per rupee.	Value of tenants' share.	Value of owners' share.
	Acres.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharif—							
Bajra	5·06	1,600 Bundles	1,067 Bundles	533 Bundles	13 Bundles	82 1 0	41 0 0
Fodder	..	1,300	867	433	50	17 5 0	8 11 0
Bajra (kharaba) ..	1·41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*6·47*	..	..	..	..	*99 6 0*	*49 11 0*
Rabi—		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.		
Gram	6·47	1,200	800	400	13	61 8 0	30 12 0
Fodder	..	1,200	800	400	80	10 0 0	5 0 0
Total ..	*6·47*	..	..	..	..	*71 8 0*	*35 12 0*
BOTH HARVESTS ..	..	..	..	..	..	*170 14 0*	*85 7 0*

XIV. B. 23 & 24. Expenses incurred by the owners on account of seed and land revenue were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Seed for *bajra*	0	6	11
,, ,, gram	4	5	3
Land revenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total)	3	10	8
Total ..	*8*	*6*	*10*

Total value of owner's share less expenses incurred by him leave Rs. 77/0/2 net rent on 6·468 acres or a rent of Rs. 11/14/6 per acre.

It will be seen that the income from land per acre in the case of different owners is unequal. The first three cases are of land mostly irrigated and yet J. gets a net income per acre from land given to tenants of only Rs. 17/3/6 as compared with Rs. 32/2/9, U. & G.'s net income. The difference is chiefly due to the crop sown and the extent of *kharaba*. In the first case (U. & G.) the total *kharaba* is 0·75 acres of gram, while in the case of J. there is a *kharaba* of *bajra* 2·19 acres and *jowar* 1·34 acres—a total of 3·53 acres—out of 11·94 acres. Some difference is also due to the character of the tenants and the amount of agricultural capital at their disposal. U. & G. are particularly careful in selecting their tenants ; they have two pairs of bullocks each. The quality of the land is good and a valuable crop like sugarcane is grown on more than half the land which is given to tenants. This explains the high net income from their land.

It will also be seen that the net income per acre from the land cultivated by S. (all *barani*) is the least, *i.e.*, Rs. 11/14/6. The crops grown are *bajra* and gram and there is a fairly high proportion of *bajra kharaba*, 1·41 acres out of a total of 6·47 acres.

CHAPTER XV.

EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION.

XV 1. (*a*).

In order to ascertain the expenses of cultivation per acre, the total cultivation in 1924-25, of five cultivators cultivating different amounts of land have been taken. Of these two, **A.** (44 *bighas* 14 *biswas* or 27·9 acres) and **B.** (45 *bighas* 15 *biswas* or 28·6 acres) owned all the land which they cultivated; C. cultivated 27 *bighas* 17 *biswas* (15·4 acres), of which 14 *bighas* were his own and 13 *bighas* 17 *biswas* he took on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*; D. (3 partners) cultivated 31 *bighas* 3 *biswas* (19·5 acres), of which 7 *bighas* 19 *biswas* were owned by them, while 23 *bighas* 4 *biswas* were taken on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*; E. (2 partners) cultivated 38 *bighas* 4 *biswas* (23·9 acres), of which 1 *bigha* 12 *biswas* only were owned by them, 5 *bighas* 13 *biswas* were taken on *malikana* rent, and the remainder 30 *bighas* 19 *biswas* were taken on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*. Expenses of cultivation for each of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops grown by the five cultivators were ascertained in detail as required by the Questionnaire. The raw material thus obtained covers about 60 closely written foolscap pages and has been used for the preparation of summary tables given below to show the general expenses of cultivation in the case of the five selected cultivators; the total expenses of cultivation per acre, for each crop grown by three of them, are given in detail in Appendix C. to this chapter.

General Expenses of Cultivation: The following tables show the general expenses of cultivation, total and per acre, in the case of the five cultivators.

TABLE I.

GENERAL EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION IN ONE YEAR (2 CROPS).

	Bullocks.	Cart.	Agricultural implements.	Land revenue.	Servant.	*Total.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1. A ..	290 7 9 (1)	47 8 0	23 14 0	47 7 9 (6)	164 7	*573 12 6*
2. B. ..	251 0 0 (2)	45 0 0	25 0 0	48 9 9 (6)	115 0	*484 9 9*
3. C. ..	175 0 0 (2)	32 0 0 (4)	29 8 0	24 11 0 (7)	..	*261 3 0*
4 D. ..	188 0 0 (2)	49 12 0	29 0 0	24 14 0 (7)	..	*291 10 0*
5. E. ..	380 0 0 (3)	50 0 0	54 0 0 (5)	29 13 0 (7)	..	*513 13 0*

Notes :—

(1) 3 Bullocks. (2) 2 Bullocks. (3) 4 Bullocks, or two ploughs. (4) C. bought a second-hand cart for Rs. 60/- and spent Rs. 40/- on fitting it with wheels.

(5) They have to spend more on agricultural implements as they grow sugarcane and wheat more extensively than the others.

(6) All the land cultivated belongs to the cultivator and for the whole of it he pays the land revenue. (7) Pay $\frac{2}{3}$ land revenue on *batai* land.

TABLE II.

General Expenses of Cultivation Per Acre.

XV
1. (*a*).

Cultivator.	Area cultivated at both harvests.	Total expenses of cultivation.	General Expenses	
			Per bigha.	Per acre.
	Bighas. Biswas.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. A. ..	69 18	573 12 6	8 3 4	13 2 2
2. B. ..	72 1	484 9 9	6 11 6	10 12 0
3. C. ..	46 15	261 3 0	5 9 4	8 14 11
4. D. ..	52 1	291 10 0	5 9 3	8 14 9
5. E. ..	54 12	513 13 0	9 7 0	15 1 6

It will be seen that the general expenses per acre vary between Rs. 8/14/9 (D.) and Rs. 15/1/6 (E.). The main heads of expenditure are bullocks, cart, agricultural implements, land revenue, and servant (in two cases). Expenditure on bullocks depends upon the number kept, and their price, which varies from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per bullock. It will be noted that A. has 3 bullocks and E. 2 pairs, and this explains why the expenditure of E. in connection with bullocks is the highest; they have also to spend more on agricultural implements (Rs. 54/-) than any of the other four. E. grow sugarcane and wheat more largely than any of the others, and these are the most expensive crops.

Each of the five cultivators possesses one cart only. The price of a cart is from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 150/-. C., however, bought a second-hand cart, which explains his lower expenses against this item.

Where all the land belongs to the cultivator, he, of course, pays the total land revenue for it, but when part of the land is taken on *batai* (C. to E.), the cultivator pays $\frac{2}{3}$ land revenue only for the land taken on *batai*.

Only A. and B. each keep a servant. The servant assists in all agricultural operations, and therefore his wages and cost of maintenance must figure in the general expenses of cultivation. It is only well-to-do cultivators who can afford to keep a servant throughout the year.

The details of area sown in *kharif* and *rabi* 1924-25 by each cultivator and their general expenses of cultivation are now given.

Statements showing, in the case of 5 Cultivators, Areas Sown in Kharif and Rabi, 1924-25, and General Expenses of Cultivation.

I.—A.

		Area Sown.		Occupiers' Rates.
Kharif Crops—		*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	Rs. a. p.
Sugarcane	*Nahri* ..	3	6	19 10 0
Chari	,, ..	1	15	3 6 6
Cotton	,, ..	2	6	6 2 0
Til	,, ..	0	3	
Gowar	,, ..	3	19	7 6 6
Bajra	*Barani* ..	5	8	..
,, *kharaba*	,, ..	5	4	..
Jowar	,, ..	10	8	..
	Total sown ..	*32*	*9*	..
Fallow	.. ..	12	5	..
	Total ..	*44*	*14*	*36 9 0*
Rabi Crops—				
Wheat	*Nahri* ..	8	11	26 11 6
Gochni	*Barani* ..	3	14	..
Gram	*Nahri* ..	4	4	6 9 0
,,	*Barani* ..	21	0	..
	Total sown ..	*37*	*9*	..
Fallow	.. ..	7	5	..
	Total ..	*44*	*14*	*33 4 6*
Total Area Sown—				
Kharif	.. ..	32	9	36 9 0
Rabi	.. ..	37	9	33 4 6
Grand Total	..	*69*	*18*	*69 13 6*

	Rs. a. p.
Total Land Revenue assessed on 44 *bighas* 14 *biswas* ..	47 7 10
Total Occupiers' Rates ..	69 13 6
Total ..	*117 5 4*

General Expenses of Cultivation in One Year.

XV. 1. (*a*)		*Annual Expenses.* Rs. a. p.
	I.—Bullocks :—	
	1. Three bullocks valued at Rs. 200/-, Rs. 160/- and Rs. 145/-, respectively, (total value Rs. 505/-): working period estimated at 12 years ..	42 1 4
	2. Grain given to the above : 3 seers each day or 27 maunds 12 seers per year @ Rs. 3/- per maund	81 14 5
	3. *Ghi* given to the above in the months of *Sarh*, *Katak* and *Mangsir* : 5 seers @ ½ seer to a rupee	10 0 0
	4. Salt and medicine given to the above ..	20 0 0
	5. Fodder given to the above at 30 seers per day or 273 maunds in a year @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	136 8 0
	Total ..	*290 7 9*
	II.—Cart :—	
	1. Cart valued at Rs. 140/- : working period estimated at 8 years : annual value	17 8 0
	2. Replacement of wheels once in two years at a cost of Rs. 40/-	20 0 0
	3. Annual repairs, ropes, oil for lubricating the wheels, etc.	10 0 0
	Total ..	*47 8 0*

III.—Agricultural Implements :—

1. Expenses incurred on the plough :—

	Implements.		*Price.* Rs. a. p.				*Working Period.* Years.		*Annual Cost.* Rs. a. p.		
(*a*).	*Phali*	..	1	8	0	each	1	..	1	8	0
(*b*).	*Pauhari*	..	0	2	0	,,	Ten in one year	..	1	4	0
(*c*).	*Jua*	..	1	8	0	,,	2	..	0	12	0
(*d*).	*Halas*	..	2	8	0	,,	2	..	1	4	0
(*e*).	*Hattheli*	..	0	4	0	,,	1	..	0	4	0
(*f*).	*Orna*	..	0	2	0	,,	1	..	0	2	0
(*g*).	*Kayath*	..	0	6	0	,,	1	..	0	6	0
(*h*).	*Nari, santa*	..	1	4	0	,,	1	..	1	4	0
(*i*).	Iron	..	0	8	0*		1	..	0	8	0
(*j*).	*Ras*	..	0	12	0	,,	1	..	0	12	0
(*k*).	*Hal*	..	10	0	0	,,	10	..	1	0	0
							Total	..	*9*	*0*	*0*

* Per year.

2. Expenses incurred on other agricultural implements :—

Implements.	*Price.*	*Working Period.*	*Annual Cost.*
	Rs. a. p.	Years.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*). *Daranti* (10) ..	0 4 0 each	2 ..	1 4 0
(*b*). *Kulhari* ..	1 8 0 ,,	2 ..	0 12 0
(*c*). *Kas* ..	4 0 0 ,,	4 ..	1 0 0
(*d*). *Kasula* (4) ..	2 0 0 ,,	2 ..	4 0 0
(*e*). *Kudali* (4) ..	0 8 0 ,,	2 ..	1 0 0
(*f*). *Gandasi* ..	0 4 0 ,,	1 ..	0 4 0
(*g*). *Jeli* (3) ..	2 0 0 ,,	2 ..	3 0 0
(*h*). *Chhaj* (6) ..	0 4 0 ,,	1 ..	1 8 0
(*i*). *Mahaj* (2) ..	10 0 0 ,,	10 ..	2 0 0
(*j*). *Bohari* (2) ..	0 1 0 ,,	½ ..	0 2 0
		Total ..	*14 14 0*
		Grand Total ..	*23 14 0*

XV. 1. (*a*).

IV.— Labour :—

1. One servant employed throughout the year at Rs. 8/- per month	96	0	0
2. Food given to the servant at 3 annas per day ..	68	7	0
Total ..	*164*	*7*	*0*
V.—Land Revenue	*47*	*7*	*9*
GRAND TOTAL ..	*573*	*12*	*6*

General expenses of cultivation per *bigha pukhta* ..	8	3	4
,, ,, ,, per acre ..	13	2	2

Cultivator's family :— A. does not do any field labour on account of old age ; one adult son, and J., a small owner who cultivates with A. ; two adult females; one girl of about 10 years of age ; two small children.

II.—B.

XV. 1. (*a*).			Area Sown. *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	Occupiers' Rates. Rs. a. p.
Kharif Khudkasht—					
Sugarcane	*Nahri*	..	1	15	10 15 0
Cotton	,,	..	0	12	8 12 0
Til	,,	..	0	1	
Cotton *kharaba*	,,	..	2	17	
Gowar	,,	..	4	12	8 10 0
Chari	,,	..	0	10	0 15 0
Sani	,,	..	0	4	0 8 0
Jowar	*Barani*	..	9	13	..
,, *kharaba*	,,	..	1	0	..
Bajra	,,	..	4	0	..
,, *kharaba*	,,	..	6	9	..
	Total sown	..	*31*	*13*	..
Fallow	..	..	14	2	..
	Total	..	*45*	*15*	*29 12 0*
Rabi Khudkasht—					
Wheat	*Nahri*	..	9	18	30 15 0
Gram	,,	..	2	13	4 2 3
,,	*Barani*	..	21	2	..
Gochni	,,	..	3	15	..
,, *kharaba*	,,	..	3	0	..
	Total sown	..	*40*	*8*	..
Fallow		..	5	7	..
	Total	..	*45*	*15*	*35 1 3*
Total Area Sown—					
Kharif	..	..	31	13	29 12 0
Rabi	..	..	40	8	35 1 3
	Grand Total	..	*72*	*1*	*64 13 3*

		Rs. a. p.
Total Land Revenue assessed on 45 *bighas* 15 *biswas*	..	48 9 9
Total Occupiers' Rates	..	64 13 3
Total	..	*113 7 0*

General Expenses of Cultivation in One Year.

	Annual Expenses. Rs. a. p.	XV. 1.(*a*).
I.—Bullocks :—		
1. Two bullocks valued at Rs. 175/- and Rs. 155/- each (total value Rs. 330/-) : working period estimated at 10 years	33 0 0	
2. Grain given to the above : 24 maunds in a year @ Rs. 3/- per maund	72 0 0	
3. Gram and wheaten flour given to the above ..	30 0 0	
4. *Ghi* given to the above during sugarcane pressing ..	18 0 0	
5. Salt and medicine given to the above	8 0 0	
6. Fodder fed : 180 maunds @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	90 0 0	
Total ..	*251 0 0*	
II.—Cart :—		
1. Cart valued at Rs. 150/- : working period estimated at 10 years ; annual value	15 0 0	
2. Replacement of wheels once in two years at a cost of Rs. 40/-	20 0 0	
3. Annual repairs, ropes, oil, etc.	10 0 0	
Total ..	*45 0 0*	
III.—Agricultural Implements :—		
1. Expenses incurred on the plough	9 13 6	
2. Expenses incurred on other agricultural implements	15 2 6	
Total ..	*25 0 0*	
IV.—Labour :—		
One servant employed throughout the year at Rs. 2/- per month, and food at the rate of 4 annas per day	*115 0 0*	
V.—Land Revenue	*48 9 9*	
GRAND TOTAL ..	***484 9 9***	
General expenses of cultivation per *bigha pukhta* ..	6 11 6	
,, ,, ,, per acre ..	10 12 0	

Cultivator's family :—B. himself ; one adult female—his wife, who does not do any field labour except carry food for paid labourers employed for field work ; three small children.

III.— C.

XV. 1.(*a*).

		Area sown. *Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	Occupiers' Rates. Rs. a. p.
Kharif Khudkasht—				
Cotton	*Nahri*	.. 1	6	3 6 0
Til	,,	.. 0	1	
Sugarcane	,,	.. 2	8	15 0 0
Gowar	,,	.. 1	14	3 3 0
Chari	,,	.. 2	2	3 15 0
Jowar	*Barani*	.. 0	6	..
Bajra	,,	.. 1	0	..
,, *kharaba*	,,	.. 0	15	..
	Total sown	.. *9*	*12*	..
Fallow	..	.. 4	8	..
	Total	.. *14*	*0*	*25 8 0*
Rabi Khudkasht—				
Wheat	*Nahri*	.. 4	8	13 12 0
Gram	,,	.. 3	17	6 0 3
,,	*Barani*	.. 2	1	..
	Total sown	.. *10*	*6*	..
Fallow	..	.. 3	14	..
	Total	.. *14*	*0*	*19 12 3*
	Total	..		*45 4 3*
	Land Revenue	..		14 14 0
	Grand Total	..		*60 2 3*

Cultivated as Tenant on $\frac{1}{3}$ Batai Share.

				Occupiers' Rate.
Kharif—				
Sugarcane	*Nahri*	.. 0	17	3 8 6 ($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 5/5/0)
Bajra	*Barani*	.. 1	11	
,, *kharaba*	,,	.. 5	15	..
Jowar ,,	,,	.. 5	14	..
	Total sown	.. *13*	*17*	..
Rabi—				
Gram	*Barani*	.. *13*	*0*	..
Fallow	..	.. 0	17	..
	Total	.. *13*	*17*	3 8 6
	Land Revenue	..		9 13 0 ($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 14/11/5)
	Grand Total	..		*13 5 6*

		Kharif.			*Rabi.*			*Total.*			
Area sown—		*Bighas.*		*Biswas.*	*Bighas.*		*Biswas.*	*Bighas.*		*Biswas.*	XV.
Khudkasht	..	9		12	10		6	19		18	1. (*a*).
Batai	..	13		17	13		0	26		17	
Total	..	*23*		*9*	*23*		*6*	*46*		*15*	
Occupiers' Rates—		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Khudkasht	..	25	8	0	19	12	3	45	4	3	
Batai	..	3	8	6	..			3	8	6	
Total	..	*29*	*0*	*6*	*19*	*12*	*3*	*48*	*12*	*9*	
Land Revenue—					Rs.	a.	p				
Khudkasht	..			..	14	14	0				
Batai	..			..	9	13	0	24	11	0	
	Total	..			..		..	*73*	*7*	*9*	

General Expenses of Cultivation in One Year.

		Annual Expenses.		
I.—Bullocks **:—**		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Two bullocks valued at Rs. 140/- and Rs. 110/- (total value Rs. 250/-) : working period estimated at 10 years ..	25	0	0
2.	Grain given to the above : 16⅔ maunds @ Rs. 3/- per maund	50	0	0
3.	Salt and medicine given to the above	10	0	0
4.	Fodder fed : 180 maunds @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	90	0	0
	Total ..	*175*	*0*	*0*
II.—Cart **:—**				
1.	Cart valued at Rs. 100/- : working period estimated at 10 years ; annual value	10	0	0
2.	Replacement of wheels once in two years at a cost of Rs. 40/-	20	0	0
3.	Annual repairs, ropes, oil, etc.	2	0	0
	Total ..	*32*	*0*	*0*
III.—Agricultural Implements **:—**				
1.	Expenses incurred on the plough	12	3	0
2.	Expenses incurred on other agricultural implements	17	5	0
	Total ..	*29*	*8*	*0*
IV.—Land Revenue	.. .. ..	*24*	*11*	*0*
	GRAND TOTAL ..	***261***	***3***	***0***
General expenses of cultivation per *bigha pukhta* ..		5	9	4
,, ,, per acre		8	14	11

Cultivator's family **:** —C. ; one old female, his wife, who looks after household work alone ; one adult son; one adult female, his son's wife ; two small boys and 2 small girls.

IV.—D.

XV.				Area sown. Bighas.	Biswas.	Occupiers' Rates. Rs. a. p.	
1. (*a*).	*Kharif khudkasht*—						
	Sugarcane	*Nahri*	..	1	11	9 11 0	
	Gowar	,,	..	1	11	2 14 6	
	Cotton	,,	..	1	2	2 12 0	
	Chari	,,	..	0	10	0 15 0	
	Bajra	*Barani*	..	0	12	..	
		Total sown	..	*5*	*6*	..	
	Fallow	..	..	2	13	..	
		Total	..	*7*	*19*	*16 4 6*	
	Rabi khudkasht—						
	Wheat	*Nahri*	..	2	13	8 4 6	
	Gram	,,	..	2	11	3 15 9	
	,,	*Barani*	..	0	12	..	
		Total sown	..	*5*	*16*	*12 4 3*	
	Fallow	..	..	2	3		
		Total	..	*7*	*19*	*28 8 9*	
			Land Revenue	..		8 7 2	
		Grand Total		..		*26 15 11*	
	Cultivated as Tenant on $\frac{1}{3}$ Batai Share.						
	Kharif—						
	Sugarcane	*Nahri*	..	2	0	8 5 4	($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 12/8/0).
	Jowar	*Barani*	..	5	2	..	
	Bajra	,,	..	8	2	..	
	,, *kharaba*	,,	..	4	11	..	
		Total sown	..	*19*	*15*	..	
	Fallow	..	..	3	9	..	
		Total	..	*23*	*4*	*8 5 4*	
	Rabi—						
	Gochni	*Nahri*	..	1	17	3 2 7	($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 4/11/10)
	Wheat	,,	..	1	12	3 5 4	($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs 5/-)
	Gram	*Barani*	..	17	15	..	
		Total sown	..	*21*	*4*	*6 7 11*	
	Fallow	..	..	2	0		
		Total		*23*	*4*	*14 13 3*	
			Land Revenue	..		16 6 10	($\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs 24/10/5)
			Grand Total	..		*31 4 1*	

	Kharif.	*Rabi.*	*Total.*
Area sown—	*Bighas. Biswas.*	*Bighas. Biswas.*	*Bighas. Biswas.*
Khudkasht ..	5 6	5 16	11 2
Batai ..	19 15	21 4	40 19
Total ..	*25 1*	*27 0*	*52 1*
Occupiers' Rates—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khudkasht ..	16 4 6	12 4 3	28 8 9
Batai ..	8 5 4	6 7 11	14 13 3
Total ..	*24 9 10*	*18 12 2*	*43 6 0*
Land Revenue—	Rs. a. p.		
Khudkasht	8 7 2		
Batai	16 6 10		24 14 0
Total	..	..	*68 4 0*

General Expenses of Cultivation in One Year.

	Annual Expenses. Rs. a. p.
I.—Bullocks :—	
1. Two bullocks valued at Rs. 150/- and Rs. 130/- (total value Rs. 280/-) : working period estimated at 10 years	28 0 0
2. Grain given to the above : 20 maunds @ Rs. 3/- per maund	60 0 0
3. Salt and medicine given to the above ..	10 0 0
4. Fodder fed: 180 maunds @ 2 maunds to a rupee	90 0 0
Total ..	*188 0 0*
II.—Cart :—	
1. Cart valued at Rs. 130/- : working period estimated at 8 years ; annual value	16 4 0
2. Replacement of wheels once in two years at a cost of Rs. 43/-	21 8 0
3. Oil, repairs, and iron parts for the *gadda* ..	12 0 0
Total ..	*49 12 0*
III.—Agricultural Implements :—	
1. Expenses incurred on the plough	13 0 0
2. Expenses incurred on other agricultural implements	16 0 0
Total ..	*29 0 0*
IV.—Land Revenue	*24 14 0*
GRAND TOTAL ..	***291 10 0***
General expenses of cultivation per *bigha pukhta* ..	5 9 3
,, ,, per acre ..	8 14 9

Cultivators' family :—D. (three adult owners cultivating together) ; one adult female ; one old female—their mother who does household duties only.

V.—E.

XV. 1. (*a*).

			Area sown. Bighas.	Biswas.	Occupiers' Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif Khudkasht—							
Bajra	*Nahri*	..	1	8	2	10	0
,, *kharaba*	*Barani*	..	0	4	..		
Total sown		..	*1*	*12*			
Rabi Khudkasht—							
Wheat	*Nahri*	..	1	8	4	6	0
Gram	*Barani*	..	0	4	..		
Total sown		..	*1*	*12*	7	0	0
Land Revenue		..			1	11	2
Grand Total		..	*3*	*4*	*8*	*11*	*2*
Land Cultivated at Malikana Rent.							
Kharif—							
Chari	*Nahri*	..	2	4	4	2	0
Bajra	*Barani*	..	1	0	..		
,, *kharaba*	,,	..	2	9	..		
Total sown		..	*5*	*13*			
Rabi—							
Gram	*Nahri*	..	2	4	3	7	0
,,	*Barani*	..	1	2	..		
,, *kharaba*	,,	..	2	7	..		
Total sown		..	*5*	*13*	7	9	0
Land Revenue		..			6	3	5
Malikana		..			8	0	0
Grand Total		..	*11*	*6*	*21*	*12*	*5*
Land Cultivated as Tenant on ⅓ Batai Share.							
Kharif—					⅔rd. Occupiers' Rates.		
Jowar	*Barani*	..	5	4	..		
Chari	*Nahri*	..	0	14	0	14	0
Sugarcane	,,	..	8	7	34	12	8
Cotton	,,	..	1	3	1	14	8
Gowar	,,	..	3	9	4	5	0
San	,,	..	0	18	1	2	0
Total sown		..	*19*	*15*	..		
Fallow	..	..	11	4	..		
Total		..	*30*	*19*	*43*	*0*	*4*

		Area sown.		⅔rd Occupiers' Rates.		
Rabi—		*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	*Nahri* ..	8	19	18	10	4
Gram	„ ..	3	1	2	13	4
Vegetables	„ ..	0	3	0	5	6
Gochni	*Barani* ..	3	0	..		
Gram	„ ..	5	4	..		
	Total sown ..	*20*	*7*	*21*	*13*	*2*
Fallow	.. ..	10	12	..		
	Total ..	*30*	*19*	64	13	6
	⅔ Land Revenue ..			21	14	8
	Grand Total ..	40	2	*86*	*12*	*2*

XV. 1. (*a*).

	Kharif.		*Rabi.*		*Total.*	
Area sown—	*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*Bighas.*	*Biswas.*	*Bighas*	*Biswas.*
Khudkasht ..	1	12	1	12	3	4
Malikana rent ..	5	13	5	13	11	6
Batai	19	15	20	7	40	2
Total ..	*27*	*0*	*27*	*12*	*54*	*12*

Occupiers' Rates—	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Khudkasht ..	2	10	0	4	6	0	7	0	0
Malikana rent ..	4	2	0	3	7	0	7	9	0
Batai ..	43	0	4	21	13	2	64	13	6
Total ..	*49*	*12*	*4*	*29*	*10*	*2*	*79*	*6*	*6*

Land Revenue—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Khudkasht ..	1	11	2			
Malikana rent ..	6	3	5			
Batai ..	21	14	8	29	13	3
Total				*109*	*3*	*9*

General Expenses of Cultivation in One Year.

XV. I. (*a*).		*Annual Expenses.* Rs. a. p.
	I.—Bullocks :—	
	1. Four bullocks valued at Rs. 150/-, Rs. 150/-, Rs. 100/- and Rs. 100/- respectively, (total value Rs. 500/-) : working period estimated at 10 years	50 0 0
	2. Grain given to the above, 40 maunds @ Rs. 3/- a maund	120 0 0
	3. *Ghi* given to two bullocks during sugarcane pressing days	20 0 0
	4. Salt and medicine given to the 4 bullocks ..	20 0 0
	5. Fodder fed to the 4 bullocks : 340 maunds @ 2 maunds to a rupee	170 0 0
	Total ..	*380 0 0*
	II.—Cart:—	
	1. Cart valued at Rs. 150/- : working period estimated at 10 years	15 0 0
	2. Replacement of wheels once in two years at a cost of Rs. 40/-	20 0 0
	3. Annual repairs, ropes, oil, iron, etc. ..	15 0 0
	Total ..	*50 0 0*
	III.—Agricultural Implements:—	
	1. Expenses incurred on account of two ploughs ..	20 0 0
	2. Expenses incurred on other agricultural implements	34 0 0
	Total ..	*54 0 0*
	IV.—Land Revenue	*29 13 3*
	GRAND TOTAL ..	*513 13 3*
	General expenses of cultivation per *bigha pukhta* ..	9 7 0
	„ „ per acre ..	15 1 6

Cultivator's family :—Two adult owners ; one adult female ; one boy, aged 13 years, two small boys and one small girl.

In the succeeding tables the expenses of cultivation per acre are given in the case of the five cultivators for sugarcane, cotton and *til*, *gowar*, *chari* and *jowar*, and *bajra*.

KHARIF CROPS.

I.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Sugarcane in the case of Five Cultivators.

XV. I. (*a*).

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
	Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown..	3 6	1 15	3 5	3 11	8 7
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai*	..	..	0 17	2 0	8 7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation	27 1 6	11 12 0	18 2 6	19 12 9	78 12 9
3. Occupiers' rates	19 10 6	10 15 0	18 8 6	18 0 3	34 12 9
4. Seed ..	25 0 0	13 8 0	22 0 0	21 8 0	41 0 0
5. Hired labour ..	68 0 0	77 8 0	32 8 0	5 0 0	100 0 0
6. Manure ..	25 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 0
7. Expenses of making *gur* ..	36 8 0	23 0 0	35 0 0	31 8 0	66 3 9
8. Total expenses of cultivation	201 4 0	143 11 0	138 3 0	105 13 0	355 13 3
9. Expenses of cultivation per acre	97 9 3	131 5 11	68 0 6	47 13 3	68 2 11
10. Total produce ..	70 mds.	35 mds.	58 mds. (53 mds.)*	63 mds. (51 mds.)*	200 mds. (133 mds.)*
11. Produce per acre	33·64 mds.	32 mds.	28·55 mds.	28·4 mds.	38·32 mds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
12. Value of produce	400 0 0	200 0 0	302 13 9	291 7 0	760 0 0
13. Net profit ..	198 12 0	56 5 0	164 10 9	185 10 0	404 3 0
14. ,, ,, per acre	96 5 9	51 7 9	81 1 1	83 10 7	77 7 3

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—It will be seen that the largest crop of sugarcane among the five cultivators, was that grown by A. and the smallest by B. E. and their family work on the land, but still they had to spend Rs. 100/- on hired labour in connection with this crop. The total produce of *gur* in the case of E. amounted to 200 maunds ; after paying ⅓ *batai* on the land, their share amounted to 133 maunds. It should be noted that profit per acre where *batai* has to be paid has been calculated on the basis of the produce left with the cultivator after the payment of *batai*, and not on the basis of the total produce. This reduces the profit per acre in the case of those who have to pay *batai*.

The amounts shown against seed and occupiers' rates in the case of the last three cultivators represent the actual cost incurred by them under these heads. This is ⅔ of the total cost in the case of land taken on *batai*, ⅓ being met by the landlord.

The expenses of cultivation of sugarcane, per acre, are highest in the case of B. He does very little work on the land himself, and considering the amount of sugarcane grown by him, he spent relatively more on hired labour than any of the other four cultivators.

AMAR SINGH COLLEGE

11.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Cotton and Til in the case of Five Cultivators.

XV. 1. (*a*)

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E
	Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown ..	2 9	3 9	1 7	1 2	1 3
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai* ..	..	*2 17* (*kharaba.*)	..	..	1 3
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation	20 1 9	23 8 3	7 14 9	6 5 6	10 13 6
3. Occupiers' rates	6 2 0	8 12 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	1 14 8
4. Seed ..	2 2 0	3 9 0	1 6 3	1 1 6	0 12 4
5. Hired labour ..	..	8 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0
6. Total expenses of cultivation ..	28 5 9	43 13 3	13 7 0	10 3 0	14 8 6
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	18 8 4	20 5 6	15 11 10	14 13 1	20 3 6
8. Total produce—					
(*a*). Cotton ..	4 mds.	1½ mds.	2 mds.	3 mds.	3 mds.
(*b*). *Til* ..	15 seers	nil.	5 seers.	nil.	2 mds.
9. Produce per acre—					
Cotton ..	2·6 mds.	0·7 mds.	2·4 mds.	4·36 mds.	4·2 mds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10. Value of produce	56 5 3	20 0 6	27 10 8	40 0 0	26 10 8
11. Net profit ..	27 15 6	*—23-13-3 loss*	14 3 8	29 13 0	12 2 2
12. „ „ per acre	18 4 0	..	16 13 9	43 5 10	18 5 4

Note.—The expenses of cultivation per acre vary between Rs. 14/13/1 (D.) and Rs. 20/5/6 (B). It will be noted that D. did not use any hired labour at all for this crop, and their general expenses of cultivation per acre are the lowest, Rs. 8/14/9—(see page 200). Their profit per acre was Rs. 43/5/10, which is more than double the profit per acre of any of the other four cultivators. Of these, B. made no profit at all, as out of 3 *bighas* 9 *biswas* sown, 2 *bighas* 17 *biswas* failed to mature

III.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Gowar in the case of Five Cultivators.

	A.	B.	C.	D,	E.
	Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown ..	3 19	4 12	1 14	1 11	3 9
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai* ..	..	..	..	..	3 9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation ..	32 6 9	30 9 6	9 7 9	8 10 3	32 8 0
3. Occupiers' rates	7 6 6	8 10 0	3 3 0	2 14 6	4 5 0
4. Seed ..	2 0 0	2 4 9	0 13 6	0 12 6	1 2 9
5. Hired labour ..	5 0 0	9 8 0	2 0 0	..	3 0 0
6. Total expenses of cultivation ..	46 13 3	51 0 3	15 8 3	12 5 3	40 15 9
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	18 15 4	17 11 9	14 9 8	12 11 7	19 0 2
8. Total produce—					
Grain ..	24 mds.	28 mds.	7½ mds.	7 mds.	35 mds.
Fodder ..	24 mds.	28 mds.	7½ mds.	7 mds.	35 mds.
9. Produce per acre—					
Grain ..	9·7 mds.	9·7 mds.	7·1 mds.	7·2 mds.	9·7 mds.
Fodder ..	9·7 mds.	9·7 mds.	7·1 mds.	7·2 mds.	9·7 mds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10. Value of produce	84 0 0	98 0 0	26 4 0	24 8 0	49 0 0
11. Net profit ..	37 2 9	46 15 9	10 11 9	12 2 9	8 0 3
12. „ „ per acre	15 0 11	16 5 5	10 1 7	12 9 0	3 11 6

Note.—The expenses of cultivation per acre vary between Rs. 12/11/7 (D.) and Rs. 19/0/2 (E.). As in the case of cotton, very little hired labour was used for this crop, and no manure was applied. It should be noted that nothing was spent on manure by the five cultivators for any of the crops grown by them, except sugarcane.

IV.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Chari and Jowar in the case of Five Cultivators.

XV. 1. (*a*).

		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1.	(*a*). Area sown..	12 3	11 3	8 2	5 12	8 2
	(*b*). Of which taken on *batai*..	..	..	5 14	5 2	5 18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2.	General expenses of cultivation..	99 11 3	74 14 6	44 6 0	31 3 9	77 15 11
3.	Occupiers' rates..	3 6 6	0 15 0	3 15 0	0 15 0	5 0 0
4.	Seed ..	6 14 9	5 13 3	4 2 9	2 2 9	4 8 0
5.	Hired labour ..	15 12 0	27 8 0	6 8 0	..	6 0 0
6.	Total expenses of cultivation ..	125 12 6	109 2 9	58 15 9	34 5 6	93 7 11
7.	Expenses of cultivation per acre	16 9 0	15 10 10	11 10 8	9 13 0	18 7 11
8.	Total produce—					
	Grain ..	7½ mds.	5 mds.	..	4 mds. (2⅔ mds.)*	..
	Fodder (bundles)	3,290	2,700	2,500 (2,067)*	1,720 (1,220)*	1,950 (1,500)*
9.	Produce per acre—					
	Grain ..	1 md.	0·71 md.	..	1·14 mds.	..
	Fodder (bundles)	433	380	496	491	385
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10.	Value of produce	121 3 0	96 0 0	62 0 0	44 9 6	45 0 0
11.	Net profit or loss	—*4 9 6* *loss.*	—*13 2 9* *loss.*	3 0 3 profit.	10 4 0 profit.	—*48 7 11* *loss.*
12.	Net profit per acre	..	..	0 9 6	2 14 10	..

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—The expenses of cultivation per acre vary between Rs. 9/13/0 (D.) and Rs. 18/7/6 (E.). Of the five cultivators, only C. and D. earned a profit of Rs. 3/0/3 and Rs. 10/4/0, respectively. In the other cases the expenses of cultivation exceeded the value of the produce. In this village the yield of *jowar* (grain) is very small—(see page 165) and the price is very low. The average yield per acre is about 1 maund 8 seers per acre, and the price is Rs. 3/- a maund for grain and Rs. 3/- per 100 *pulis* (bundles).

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SRINAGAR.

V.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Bajra in the case of Five Cultivators.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
	Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown ..	10 12	10 9	9 1	13 5	5 1
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai*	..	..	7 6	12 13	..
(*c*). Total *kharaba*	5 4	6 9	6 10	4 11	2 13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation	86 2 6	70 3 3	50 8 6	73 14 6	50 1 6
3. Occupiers' rates	..	..	..	..	2 10 0
4. Seed ..	1 5 3	1 5 3	0 13 3	1 2 9	0 10 0
5. Hired labour ..	6 12 0	14 8 0	3 0 0	1 2 0	4 4 0
6. Total expenses of cultivation ..	94 3 9	86 0 6	54 5 9	76 3 3	57 9 6
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	15 2 9	13 2 9	9 9 9	9 3 3	18 3 11
8. Total produce—					
Grain ..	18 mds.	10 mds.	7 mds. ($5\frac{2}{3}$ mds.)*	22 mds. ($15\frac{1}{3}$ mds.)*	10 mds.
Fodder (bundles) ..	800	600	375 (300)*	1,290 (890)*	400
9. Produce per acre Grain ..	2·71 mds.	1·53 mds.	1·24 mds.	2·66 mds.	3·1 mds.
Fodder (bundles) ..	121	92	68	156	127
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10. Value of produce	76 0 0	45 5 6	24 14 3	68 14 6	41 5 3
11. Net profit or loss	—*18 3 9 loss.*	—*40 11 0 loss.*	—*29 7 6 loss.*	—*7 4 9 loss.*	—*16 4 3 loss.*

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—The expenses of cultivation vary between Rs. 9/3/3 (D.) and Rs. 18/3/11 (E.). All the cultivators lost by growing this crop, as the value of the produce was less than the expenses of cultivation. *Bajra* is grown for personal consumption only in the village, and the yield is small. The price of grain is Rs. 3/- a maund and of *pulis* (bundles) Rs. 2/- per 100.

VI.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of San (hemp) in the case of Two Cultivators.

XV. 1. (*a*).

	B.	E.
	Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown	0 4	0 18
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai* ..	..	0 18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation..	1 5 6	8 7 9
3. Occupiers' rates	0 8 0	1 2 0
4. Seed	0 4 9	0 14 9
5. Hired labour	0 8 0	1 0 0
6. Total expenses of cultivation ..	2 10 3	11 8 6
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	21 2 0	20 8 0
8. Total produce	15 seers.	33 seers. (22 seers)*
9. Produce per acre	3 mds.	1·47 mds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10. Value of produce	5 0 0	7 5 4
11. Net profit or loss	2 5 9 profit.	—*4 3 2 loss.*
12. Net Profit per acre	18 14 0	..

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—San was grown for personal use by these two cultivators only.

Rabi Crops.

VII.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Wheat in the case of Five Cultivators.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
	Big.	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*
1. (*a*)- Area sown..	8	11	9	18	4	8	4	5	10	7
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai*	..		..		..		1	12	8	19
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2. General expenses of cultivation	70 3 0		66 8 3		24 9 0		23 11 3		97 10 9	
3. Occupiers' rates	26 11 6		30 15 0		13 12 0		11 7 0		23 0 3	
4. Seed ..	33 0 0		42 6 9		17 0 0		14 5 0		28 4 0	
5. Hired labour ..	58 2 0		127 2 0		30 14 0		25 14 0		60 6 0	
6. Total expenses of cultivation	188 0 6		267 0 0		86 3 0		75 5 3		209 5 0	
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	35 2 10		43 2 5		31 5 5		28 5 9		32 5 8	
8. Total produce—										
Grain ..	80 mds.		120 mds.		60 mds.		50 mds. (44 mds.)*		123 mds. (88 mds.)*	
Fodder ..	120 mds.		180 mds.		90 mds.		75 mds. (66 mds.)*		132 mds. (97 mds.)*	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
9. Value of produce	460 0 0		690 0 0		345 0 0		253 0 0		488 8 0	
10. Produce per acre—										
Grain ..	15 mds.		19·4 mds.		21·8 mds.		18·8 mds.		22 mds	
Fodder ..	22½ mds.		29·1 mds.		32·7 mds.		28·2 mds.		23·6 mds.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
11. Net profit ..	271 15 6		423 0 0		259 5 0		177 10 9		279 3 0	
12. ,, per acre	50 14 3		68 5 9		94 4 9		66 14 0		43 2 6	

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—The expenses of cultivation per acre vary between Rs. 28/5/9 (D.) and Rs. 43/2/5 (B.). It will be seen that B. spent Rs. 127/2/0 on hired labour, while E., having more land under wheat, spent not more than Rs. 60/6/0 on hired labour. Profit per acre is the highest in the case of C.

VIII.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Gochni in the case of Four Cultivators.

XV. 1. (*a*).

		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Big. Bis.	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*	*Big. Bis.*
1.	(*a*). Area sown ..	3 14	6 15	..	1 17	3 0
	(*b*). Of which taken on *batai*	..	3 0 (*kharaba*)	..	1 17	3 0
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2.	General expenses of cultivation	30 5 9	45 5 6	..	10 5 0	28 5 0
3.	Occupiers' rates	..	..	..	3 2 6	..
4.	Seed ..	10 0 0	18 3 6	..	3 5 3	5 6 3
5.	Hired labour ..	3 0 0	17 3 0	..	3 8 0	6 0 0
6.	Total expenses of cultivation ..	43 5 9	80 12 0	..	20 4 9	39 11 3
7.	Expenses of cultivation per acre	18 12 0	19 2 3	..	17 8 10	21 2 9
8.	Total produce—					
	Grain ..	20 mds.	16 mds.	..	21 mds. (14 mds.)*	18 mds. (12 mds.)*
	Fodder ..	20 mds.	16 mds.	..	21 mds. (14 mds.)*	18 mds. (12 mds.)*
9.	Produce per acre—					
	Grain ..	8·65 mds.	6·8 mds.	..	18·2 mds.	9·6 mds.
	Fodder ..	8·65 mds.	6·8 mds.	..	18·2 mds.	9·6 mds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10.	Value of produce	90 0 0	72 0 0	..	63 0 0	54 0 0
11.	Net profit or loss	46 10 3 profit.	—*8 12 0 loss*	..	42 11 3 profit.	14 4 9 profit.
12.	Net profit per acre	26 14 9	..	..	36 14 11	7 10 0

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—*Gochni* grown by A., B. and E. was all *barani*, and in the case of D., all *nahri*. Out of 6 *bighas* 15 *biswas*, B. had a *kharaba* of 3 *bighas* and as a result his expenses of cultivation exceeded the value of the produce. D. have the lowest expenses of cultivation per acre and also the highest net profit per acre. C. did not grow any *gochni*.

IX.—Statement showing Expenses of Cultivation of Gram in the case of Five Cultivators.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		E	
	Big.	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*
1. (*a*). Area sown..	25	4	23	15	18	18	20	18	14	2
(*b*). Of which taken on *batai* ..	..		..		13	0	17	15	8	5
(*c*). *Kharaba* ..	..		..		..		..		2	7
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
2. General expenses of cultivation	206	13 8	159	9 0	105	8 3	116	9 3	137	1 2
3. Occupiers' rates	6	9 0	4	2 3	6	0 3	3	15 9	6	4 4
4. Seed ..	31	8 0	29	11 0	18	3 6	18	13 3	14	0 0
5. Hired labour	41	12 0	63	10 0	31	8 0	13	14 0	16	11 6
6. Total expenses of cultivation..	286	10 8	257	0 3	161	4 0	153	4 3	174	1 0
7. Expenses of cultivation per acre	18	3 3	17	5 0	13	10 5	11	11 8	19	12 0
8. Total produce—										
Grain ..	90 mds.		80 mds.		81 mds. (47 mds.)*		70 mds. (33⅓ mds.)*		90 mds. (68 mds.)*	
Fodder ..	90 mds.		80 mds.		81 mds. (47 mds.)*		70 mds. (33⅓ mds.)*		90 mds. (68 mds.)*	
9 Produce per acre—										
Grain ..	5·71 mds.		5·4 mds.		6·86 mds.		5·36 mds.		10·2 mds.	
Fodder ..	5·71 mds.		5·4 mds.		6·86 mds.		5·36 mds.		10·2 mds.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
10. Value of produce	315	0 0	280	0 0	164	8 0	186	10 9	238	0 0
11. Net profit ..	28	5 4	22	15 9	3	4 0	33	6 6	63	15 0
12 „ „ per acre	1	12 9	1	8 9	0	4 4	2	8 11	7	4 1

* Produce from the area under *batai*.

Note.—E. alone had a *kharaba* of 2 *bighas* 7 *biswas* out of 14 *bighas* 2 *biswas*. The expenses of cultivation per acre vary between Rs. 11/11/8 (D.) and Rs. 19/12/0 (E). The highest net profit per acre was earned by the latter (E.).

Table comparing the Total Expenses of Cultivation (both harvests), Value of Produce and Net Profit per Acre in the case of Five Cultivators.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
	Big.	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*	*Big.*	*Bis.*
Total cultivation	69	18	72	1	46	15	52	1	54	12
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Total expenses of cultivation	1,014 8 2		1,041 2 3		527 14 9		487 12 3		997 6 9	
Value of produce	1,602 8 3		1,506 5 6		953 2 8		972 1 9		1,709 13 3	
Net profit	588 0 1		465 3 3		425 3 11		484 5 6		712 12 6	
Net profit per acre	*13 7 4*		*10 5 3*		*14 8 10*		*14 14 2*		*20 14 2*	

B.—General.

(*i*). The figures for cattle, sheep, goats, etc., for the past 10 censuses are given in the table on the next page. These figures like the figures for population are not entirely reliable. Before the opening of the canal the total cultivated area of Gijhi in 1892-93 was only 1,318 acres and the numbers of ploughs in use 71. The latter had increased to 75 at the following cattle census in 1894-95, the year of the opening of the canal, when 98 acres were added to the cultivated area of the village. The number of ploughs employed at the three succeeding censuses was only 64 (1899), 51 (1904) and 68 (1909). In view of the fact that the cultivated area of the village increased by 98 acres and the total number of owners was also rising, (334 in 1890-91 ; 389 in 1902-03 and 379 in 1909), and the nature of irrigated cultivation, which requires greater amount of ploughing than *barani* cultivation, it is not clear why the number of ploughs decreased instead of increasing. XV. 1. (*b*).

There has undoubtedly been an increase in the number of milch and plough cattle. The following table shows the total number of bulls, bullocks, cows, buffaloes and young stock for the different censuses.

The increase in the number of plough and milch cattle is mainly due to the increased prosperity of the owners of Gijhi consequent upon the opening of the canal.

The considerable fluctuations in the number of sheep and goats are due to the fact that these are not owned by the village menials who keep them, but are taken on the 'contract system' from cattle owners of Rohtak and other *tahsils*. (See paragraph 4, Chapter XVI.).

Horses are kept by the *zemindars* not for their own use but for earning a profit by resale. Donkeys are owned exclusively by the *kumhars*. The variation in their number at different censuses is accounted for by natural causes.

Statement showing the figures for Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., for the past 10 Censuses.

XV. 1. (*b*).

	1923	1920	1914	1909	1904	1899	1894-95	1892-93	1890-91	1885-86
Bullocks ..	169	160	174	152	122	167	200	160	..	..
Bulls ..	2	3								
Cows ..	102	89	149	93	64	71	129	127	398*	235
Young stock ..	177	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
He-buffaloes ..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	129†	80†
She-buffaloes ..	113	91	110	91	82	64	66	86		
Young stock ..	131	98	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Young stock (cows and buffaloes) ..	..	..	262	225	173	151	241	234	..	..
Total ..	*697*	*592*	*696*	*562*	*442*	*453*	*637*	*609*	*527*	*315*
Sheep ..	94	43	160	..	[illegible]	95	22	24	29	10
Goats ..	137	142	118	81	364	163	62	19	..	80
Horses ..	4	6	14	4	3	4	8	5	7	..
Young stock ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mules	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donkeys	40	26	46	41	33	17	25	31	..	18
Camels	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	27	..
Ploughs	84	87	78	68	51	64	75	71	58	47
Carts	46	43	40	35	27	35	16	15	18	14

*Bullocks, bulls and young stock of all ages.

†Male buffaloes, female buffaloes and young stock of all ages.

The high figure for camels in 1890-91 may have been due to a camel caravan stopping in the village on the night of the census. XV. 1. (b)

Little or no manure was used in Gijhi before the introduction of the canal. The number of ploughs and milch cattle was greater at the censuses of 1909, 1914 and 1923 than at the census of 1894-95.

Appendices A. and B. to the Chapter show the figures for cattle, sheep, goats, etc., for each of the last cattle censuses in Bhensru Kalan and Bhensru Khurd, respectively.

(*ii*). See paragraph 6, Chapter II.

(*iii*). See paragraph 24, Chapter XIV. The total uncultivated area of the village in 1904-05 was 217 acres ; it increased to 222 acres in 1924-25.

(*iv* & *vi*). There is no Government forest or *rakh* near the village.

(*v*). See paragraph 6, Chapter II.

3. Inquiries were made concerning the length of the water channel which one person could clear in a day ; but the amounts stated by different persons varied a good deal. The question cannot be answered definitely for the time taken in clearing a given length of the channel depends upon—(*a*). the amount of weeds to be cleared, (*b*). width of the channel, (*c*). nature of the soil, (*d*). general condition of the channel, and (*e*). capacity of the worker. The estimates of a day's work varied from 100 to 500 yards per worker according to the nature of the work. XV. 3.

The *shamilat* channel, or the main channel which is shared by several owners, is cleared by all the co-sharers of the channel together, twice in a year. The method of clearing is as follows : equal lengths in the channel are marked off with a bamboo and each owner clears one of these lengths. Similar distances are again marked off and cleared until the whole channel is clear.

The field channels are cleared by the cultivator of the field himself (whether owner or tenant). This task is rarely entrusted to paid labourers; the irrigation of the fields also the cultivator looks after himself. The channel walls must be carefully inspected and strengthened from time to time in order to prevent water from breaking away or overflowing, as in such a case the cultivator has to pay a fine for *ab zaya* (waste of water).

APPENDIX A. TO CHAPTER XV.

Statement showing the figures for Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., for the past 11 *Censuses in Bhensru Kalan.*

XV. App. A.

	1923	1920	1914	1909	1904	1899	1897-98	1893-94	1892-93	1889-90	1885
Bullocks ..	94	90	71	116	100	136	116	99	148	..	..
Bulls ..	2	2									
Cows ..	79	67	124	94	70	77	82	127	140	*471	*363
Young stock ..	132	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
He-buffaloes ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	..	..
She-buffaloes ..	46	36	41	50	44	39	36	31	61	..	..
Young stock ..	59	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young stock (cows and buffaloes) ..	..	..	200	136	126	117	108	38	144	† 93	† 71
Sheep ..	88	99	43	67	1	41	57	..	14	..	..
Goats ..	110	144	109	34	169	102	101	28	16	65	90
Ponies ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	4	1	2
Horses ..	..	2									
Young stock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mules ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donkeys ..	7	11	19	7	10	3	4	6	5	33	45
Camels ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ploughs ..	69	69	63	65	16	51	57	50	59	58	48
Carts ..	19	18	20	16	21	14	22	8	8	11	9

*Bullocks, bulls and young stock of all ages.
†Male buffaloes, female buffaloes and young stock of all ages.

APPENDIX B. TO CHAPTER XV.

Statement showing the figures for Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., for the past 10 *Censuses in Bhensru Khurd.*

	1923	1920	1914	1909	1904	1899	1896-97	1892-93	1888-89	1885-86
Bullocks ..	180	178	180	146	158	175	176	189	..	..
Bulls ..	2	2								
Cows ..	134	92	154	108	92	131	114	183	220*	355*
Young stock ..	188	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
He-buffaloes ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
She-buffaloes ..	130	106	101	82	80	71	72	60	72†	73†
Young stock ..	155	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young stock (cows and buffaloes) ..	..	..	261	224	179	205	158	264	..	..
Sheep ..	8	..	2	15	..	6	9	..	..	..
Goats ..	21	15	81	55	201	83	43	68	32	57
Mules ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Horses ..	5	3								
Donkeys ..	..	..	6	..	3	4	4	..	4	6
Camels ..	1	..	6	1	3	..	7	13	15	55
Ploughs ..	113	114	94	84	72	79	71	69	54	49
Carts ..	51	39	36	23	33	29	29	9	8	10

*Bullocks, bulls and young stock of all ages.

†Male buffaloes, female buffaloes and young stock of all ages.

APPENDIX C. TO CHAPTER XV.

Details regarding the Expenses of Cultivation in the case of three Cultivators for all the Crops grown by them.

I.—A.

KHARIF CROPS.

Sugarcane.

XV. App. C.

Total area sown: 3 *bighas* 6 *biswas* (1·96 acres).

	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at the rate of Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha*	27	1	6
Occupiers' rates	19	10	6
Seed at 15 *pulis* per *bigha* @ 2 *pulis* to a rupee ..	25	0	0
Four ploughings in the month of *Phagan*. Two persons were employed for 10 days each, one of whom was a paid labourer at the rate of 4 annas per day, plus food, worth 4 annas a day	5	0	0
One person attended the first watering in early *Chet*: 12 hours. Two more ploughings were given 4 days subsequent to the canal watering; one hired labourer was paid as above	2	8	0
Sowing was done with the seventh ploughing. Two ploughs, one clod-crusher; two persons were employed in unearthing the seed from the pit and cutting it into seed lengths; two persons carried the seed baskets to 8 children engaged for sowing. The total expenses on account of *gur bhatta* (feast given to persons detailed above) cost	8	0	0
Four persons, of whom one was a paid labourer, took three days for the first weeding and arranging such seed as was not properly placed at the time of sowing: wages given to the labourer at the rate of 8 annas per day ..	1	8	0
Six subsequent waterings in the months of *Chet*, *Baisakh*, *Jeth*, *Asarh*, *Bhadon* and *Katak* were all attended by a member of the family. Time taken at each watering was about 12 hours. Six subsequent weedings were given, employing 6 persons, 3 of the family and 3 paid labourers, 2 in *Baisakh*, 2 in *Jeth* and 2 in *Asarh*. Each weeding took two days. Wages paid to labourers at 8 annas per day	18	0	0
Carried over ..	106	12	0

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brought forward ..	106	12	0	XV. App. C.
Manure : 40 *gaddas* at 8 annas per *gadda*	20	0	0	
Cost of carrying and spreading manure in the fields ..	5	0	0	
Binding canes in the month of *Bhadon* : One paid labourer and one member of the family took two days. The labourer was paid at 8 annas per day ..	1	0	0	
Cutting went on for 2½ months. Three persons, of whom one was a paid labourer, were employed for 6 hours daily : two for cutting cane for the day's pressing and carting to the pressing mill, and one to drive the pressing mill ; wages paid to the labourer for 2½ months ..	32	0	0	
Hire of the pressing mill	8	0	0	
Wages paid (in kind) to the *jhoka* (furnace feeder) .	5	0	0	
Wages paid (in kind) to the *jhimar*, who boiled the juice and made cakes of *gur*	10	0	0	
Wages paid (in cash) to the person who fed the mill with canes for pressing	8	0	0	
Gur given to the village *khati*, *lohar* and *kumhar* for services in connection with the *kolhu* (pressing mill), and *gur* given to the family *dhanaks* ..	5	8	0	
Total ..	*201*	*4*	*0*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	201	4	0
Total produce obtained : 70 maunds.			
Value of produce @ 7 seers to a rupee	400	0	0
Net profit	*198*	*12*	*0*
Profit per acre	*96*	*5*	*9*

Cotton.

XV. App. C.

Total area sown: 2 *bighas* 9 *biswas* (1·53 acres): cotton 2 *bighas* 6 *biswas* (1·44 acres); *Til* 3 *biswas* (0·09 acres).

	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha* ..	20	1	9
Occupiers' rates	6	2	0
Seed at 6 seers per *bigha*: 14 seers @ 7 seers to a rupee ..	2	0	0
Seed for *til*	0	2	0

One ploughing was given early in *Jeth* to the field. Two persons were employed for 1½ days working 10 hours a day. No labourer was employed. One person attended the watering of the field for about 10 hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing by the owner early in *Jeth*. Two persons were employed for 1½ days each .. .. ..

Two subsequent waterings in *Sawan* and *Bhadon* were attended by the owner himself for 10 hours each time.

Three subsequent weedings in *Asarh*, *Sawan* and *Bhadon* were given by the owners themselves : three persons working three days at each weeding .. ..

Picking was done seven times by one girl, two adult females and one adult male, all of the owners' family : working one day at each picking .. ..

Three persons cut and cleared the fields in two days after picking had finished, and took six hours in carting the dried plants out of the fields. .. ..

Total ..	*28*	*5*	*9*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	28	5	9

Total produce obtained : 4 maunds cotton and 15 seers *til*.

Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton @ 3 seers to a rupee ..	53	5	3
Til „ 5 „ „ ..	3	0	0

Total value of produce	56	5	3
Net profit	*27*	*15*	*6*
Profit per acre	*18*	*4*	0

Gowar.

	Rs.	a.	p.	XV. App. C.
Total area sown : 3 *bighas* 19 *biswas* (2·47 acres).				
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha* ..	32	6	8	
Occupiers' rates	7	6	6	
Seed at 6 seers per *bigha* : 24 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	2	0	0	
Two ploughings were given to the field. Two persons were occupied for three days each for the first ploughing in the month of *Jeth*. Watering of the field was attended by one person for 16 hours towards the end of *Jeth*. Sowing was done with the second ploughing in the beginning of *Asarh*. One person took three days in sowing the entire area				
Cutting was done by five persons, of whom two were labourers. Total time taken : four days. Wages paid to the labourers at 8 annas per day	4	0	0	
Two persons took two days in carting the produce to the village. Threshing was done in two days by three persons working daily for 10 hours each day. One labourer was employed for three days : wages were paid at the rate given above	1	0	0	
Winnowing was done by three persons and took two days.				
Total ..	*46*	*13*	*3*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	46	13	3
Total produce obtained : 24 maunds grain and 24 maunds fodder.			
Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	72	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	12	0	0
Total value of produce	84	0	0
Net profit	*37*	*2*	*9*
Profit per acre	*15*	*0*	*11*

Chari and Jowar.

XV. App. C.

Total area 12 *bighas* 3 *biswas* (7·59 acres); *chari* 1 *bigha* 15 *biswas* (1·09 acres) entirely irrigated; *jowar* 10 *bighas* 8 *biswas* (6·5 acres) entirely *barani*.

	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha*	99	11	3
Occupiers' rates on 1 *bigha* 15 *biswas* ..	3	6	6
Seed at 12 seers per *bigha* for *chari* (21 seers); 6 seers per *bigha* for *jowar* (62 seers): total seed 83 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	6	14	9
Two persons, one for cutting weeds and one ploughman, were employed for 7 days for the first ploughing. Early in *Jeth* one person attended the watering of *chari* fields for 7 hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing. One man was employed for 7 days for sowing the entire area in the last week of *Jeth*.			
Cutting commenced in early *Katak*. Five persons, of whom two were paid labourers, were employed for 8 days in cutting. Wages paid to the two labourers at 8 annas per day	8	0	0
Pulis of *jowar* given to the labourers	4	0	0
Carting of produce to the village was done by two persons in 5 days. Threshing and winnowing was done by four persons in 5 days. Wages paid to two hired labourers employed for 5 days at 6 annas per day ..	3	12	0
Total ..	*125*	*12*	*6*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	125	12	6

Total produce obtained: $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds grain; 3,290 *pulis* of *jowar*, 790 on *nahri* land *and* 2,500, on *barani*.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of produce—			
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	22	8	0
Pulis @ Rs. 3/- per hundred ..	98	11	0
Total value of produce	121	3	0
Total *loss*	*—4*	*9*	*6*

Bajra.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Total area sown: 10 *bighas* 12 *biswas* (6·63 acres), of which 5 *bighas* 4 *biswas* (3·25 acres) failed to mature.				XV. App. C.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha*	86	2	6	
Seed at 1½ seers per *bigha*: 16 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	1	5	3	
Two ploughings were given to the fields. Two persons were employed for six days for the first ploughing in the month of *Jeth*. Sowing was done with the second ploughing, only one man being employed for six days, in the beginning of *Asarh*				
A little weeding was given to the crop in the month of *Sawan*				
Cutting was done in the month of *Asoj*. Two persons of the family and two paid labourers took four days in cutting 5 *bighas* 8 *biswas*. Wages of labourers at 8 annas per day	4	0	0	
Fodder given to labourers	2	0	0	
Two persons were employed for one day in carting the produce to the village in the beginning of *Katak*.				
Chuntna (separating the ears of *bajra* from the plants) was done in three days: four persons were employed, of whom one was a paid labourer: wages of labourer at 4 annas per day	0	12	0	
Threshing and winnowing the corn took two days: three persons being employed daily				
Carting the produce home took 2 hours				
Total ..	*94*	*3*	*9*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	94	3	9
Total produce obtained: 18 maunds grain,			
800 *pulis* of *bajra*			
Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ 12 seers to a rupee ..	60	0	0
Pulis @ Rs. 2/- per hundred ..	16	0	0
Total value of produce	76	0	0
Total *loss*	*—18*	*3*	*9*

Rabi Crops.

Wheat.

		Rs.	a.	p.
XV. App. C.	Total area sown: 8 *bighas* 11 *biswas* (5·34 acres) entirely irrigated			
	General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha*	70	3	0
	Occupiers' rates	26	11	6
	Seed at 27 seers per *bigha*: 231 seers @ 7 seers per rupee	33	0	0
	Six ploughings were given to the fields in the months of *Bhadon* and *Asoj*. Two persons were employed at the first ploughing for five days. Only one person was employed at subsequent ploughings for five days each time.			
	Two persons attended the first watering from the canal for 30 hours in the month of *Katak*			
	Two more ploughings were given in the month of *Katak*, one person being employed for five days at each ploughing. Sowing was done with the ninth ploughing in the last week of *Katak*, one person being employed for five days only. Two subsequent waterings were given to the fields, one in *Mangsir* and the other in the last week of *Magh*, two persons being employed at each watering for 30 hours. One paid watchman was employed for 4 months by four or five cultivators jointly, of whom A. was one. Wages paid to the watchman ..	16	0	0
	Cutting commenced in the last week of *Chet*. Eight persons, of whom 4 were paid labourers, were employed for six days in cutting the entire area. Wages paid to labourers at the rate of 8 annas per man per day	12	0	0
	Bundles of corn given to above mentioned labourers ..	12	0	0
	Two persons were employed for five days for carting the produce in early *Baisakh* to the threshing floor ..			
	Four persons, of whom one was the family *chamar*, were employed for 15 days for threshing and winnowing the corn. Food given to the *chamar* at 4 annas per day ..	3	12	0
	Grain given to the family *chamar*: $\frac{1}{40}$th of the total produce, 2 maunds; grain given to the village *khati* or carpenter, 15 seers; and grain given to the village blacksmith, 15 seers. Five seers of grain was given to the family *dhanak*. Total amount of grain given to the menials: 2 maunds and 35 seers at Rs. 5/- per maund	14	6	0
	Total ..	*188*	*0*	*6*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	..			188	0	6
Total produce obtained: 80 maunds grain, 120 maunds fodder	..					
Value of produce—		Rs.	a.	p.		
Grain @ Rs. 5/- per maund	..	400	0	0		
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee	..	60	0	0		
Value of total produce	..	..		..	460	0	0
Net profit	..	..		..	*271*	*15*	*6*
Profit per acre	..	..		..	*50*	*14*	*3*

Gochni.

Total area sown: 3 *bighas* 14 *biswas* (2·31 acres), all un-irrigated.				Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha*	..			30	5	9
Seed at 27 seers per *bigha*: 100 seers @ Rs. 4/- per maund				10	0	0
Six ploughings, two each in *Bhadon*, *Asoj* and *Katak*, were given for this crop. Two persons were employed at the first ploughing for two days only, one person was employed for the remaining five ploughings for two days at each ploughing. Sowing was done with the sixth ploughing in *Katak*. Three persons, of whom one was the family *chamar*, were employed for four days in cutting the crop in *Chet*. Wages given to the *chamar* (food and bundles of crop valued at 12 annas a day)	..			3	0	0
Two persons carted the dried crop to the threshing floor in one day. Three persons were employed for five days in threshing and winnowing the produce						
Total	..			*43*	*5*	*9*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	..			43	5	9
Total produce **obtained**: 20 maunds *gochni* and 20 maunds fodder.						
Value of produce—		Rs.	a.	p.		
Grain @ Rs. 4/- per maund	..	80	0	0		
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee	..	10	0	0		
Total value of produce	..	..			90	0	0
Net profit	..	..			*46*	*10*	*3*
Profit per acre	..	..			*26*	*14*	*9*

Gram.

		Rs.	a.	p.
XV. App. C.	Total area sown: 25 *bighas* 4 *biswas* (15·75 acres); 4 *bighas* 4 *biswas* (2·63 acres) irrigated and 21 *bighas* (13·12 acres) unirrigated.			
	General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 8/3/4 per *bigha* ..	206	13	8
	Occupiers' rates on 4 *bighas* 4 *biswas* irrigated ..	6	9	0
	Seed at 15 seers per *bigha*: 378 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	31	8	0
	Two persons were employed daily for 12 days for ploughing and sowing, (which was done in one operation), the unirrigated crop in the month of *Asoj*. Two persons were employed for 3 days for the first ploughing of irrigated land. One person attended the watering of the fields for 10 hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing, only one person being employed for 3 days in the month of *Katak*			
	Two subsequent canal waterings were attended by one person for 10 hours each time			
	Eight persons, of whom 4 were paid labourers, were employed for 9 days in cutting the entire area under this crop. Wages paid to the labourers at 8 annas per day	18	0	0
	Bundles of crop given to above mentioned labourers at 4 annas each	9	0	0
	Three persons were employed for 6 days in carting the produce to the threshing floor			
	Four persons, of whom one was a paid labourer, were employed for 10 days in threshing and winnowing the corn. Wages paid to the labourer at 8 annas per day..	5	0	0
	Three persons were employed for one day in carting the grain to the owner's house, and one day for carting fodder			
	Grain given to the family *chamars* 2 maunds 10 seers ($\frac{1}{40}$th of total produce), *khati* 15 seers, *lohar* 15 seers, *dhanak* 10 seers. Total grain given to *kamins*, 3 maunds 10 seers at Rs. 3/- per maund ..	9	12	0
	Total ..	*286*	*10*	*8*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	286	10	8

Total produce obtained: 90 maunds grain and 90 maunds fodder.

Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund	270	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee	45	0	0
Total value of produce	315	0	0
Net profit	*28*	*5*	*4*
Profit per acre	*1*	*12*	*9*

II.—B.

KHARIF CROPS.

Sugarcane.

Total area sown: 1 *bigha* 15 *biswas* (1·09 acres).	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation	11	12	0
Occupiers' rates	10	15	0
Seed at 15 *pulis* per *bigha* @ 2 *pulis* to a rupee ..	13	8	0
Five ploughings were given in the month of *Phagan*, and the ploughman, a hired labourer, was employed for six days in all. Wages of ploughman for 6 days including food	4	8	0
The owner attended the first watering of the fields himself: 6 hours. Two more ploughings were given to the fields by the owner himself, working 10 hours each day for 3 days			
Sowing took place with the eighth ploughing. *Gur bhatta* for two ploughmen, two persons for cutting seed lengths and 4 children for putting the seed in the furrows cost	6	0	0
Carried over ..	46	11	0

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward ..	46	11	0
XV. App. C.	Five subsequent waterings were given to the fields, which were attended by the owner himself working six hours each time. Six weedings were given to the crop, six persons, of whom five were paid labourers, were employed for one day at each weeding. Expenses of these weedings at 8 annas per labourer per day ..	15	0	0
	Manure : 20 *gaddas* of manure were applied to the crop. Of these only 10 *gaddas* were purchased for Rs. 5/- only	5	0	0
	Cost of carrying and spreading manure	2	0	0
	Binding canes : four paid labourers and the owner himself took one day for binding canes to keep them from drooping	2	0	0
	Cutting went on for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. Three persons, of whom two were paid labourers, were employed for four hours daily. Wages paid to the two labourers for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months..	50	0	0
	Hire of the pressing mill	4	0	0
	Wages paid to the *jhoka* (20 seers *gur*)	3	8	0
	Wages paid to the *jhimar* (40 seers *gur*)	7	0	0
	Wages paid to the person who fed the mill with cane ..	5	0	0
	Gur given to *khati*, *lohar*, *kumhar* and the family *dhanaks*	3	8	0
	Total ..	***143***	***11***	***0***

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	143	11	0
Total produce obtained : 35 maunds.			
Value of produce @ 7 seers to a rupee ..	200	0	0
Net profit	*56*	*5*	*0*
Profit per acre	*51*	*7*	*9*

Cotton.

	Rs.	a.	p.	XV. App. C.
Total area sown: 3 *bighas* 9 *biswas* (2·16 acres); 2 *bighas* 17 *biswas* **failed and** only 12 *biswas* matured; 1 *biswas* was under *til.*				
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha*	23	8	3	
Occupiers' rates	8	12	0	
Seed at 6 seers **per** *bigha:* 21 seers @ 6 seers to a rupee	3	8	0	
Seed for *til*	0	1	0	
First ploughing took 2½ days and attending to the irrigation of the plot took 12 hours. Sowing was done by the owner himself with the second ploughing. One hired labourer for **scattering** the seed was employed for one day **for** 8 annas including food	0	8	0	
Two subsequent waterings were attended by the owner himself for 12 hours each time				
First weeding was done on the entire area under cotton. The owner and three labourers took three days for weeding the whole area. Wages were paid at the rate of 8 annas per labourer per day ..	4	8	0	
Second and third weedings were done only on 12 *biswas.* One labourer was employed for two days for the second and third weeding. Wages paid to the labourer at the rate given above	1	0	0	
Picking was done entirely by paid labour at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$th of the total produce : 6 seers at the rate of 3 seers to a rupee	2	0	0	
Total ..	*43*	*13*	*3*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses **of cultivation** ..	43	13	3
Total produce **obtained**: 1 maund 20 seers.			
Value of produce @ 3 seers to a rupee ..	20	0	0
Total *loss*	*—23*	*13*	*3*

Produce of *til*—nil.

Gowar.

XV. App. A.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown 4 *bighas* 12 *biswas* (2·87 acres.)			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha*	30	9	6
Occupiers' rates	8	10	0
Seed at 6 seers per *bigha* @ 12 seers to a rupee ..	2	4	9
First ploughing done by the owner took 3 days: 11 hours each day. Canal watering was attended by the owner himself for 16 hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing: 3 days. Two subsequent waterings were attended by the owner for 16 hours at each watering			
Cutting was done by 4 persons, of whom three were paid labourers, in 4 days: wages paid to the labourers at the rate of 8 annas per day	6	0	0
Carting the produce to the village was done by the owner himself and one paid labourer in two days. Wages paid to the labourer	1	0	0
The produce was threshed in two days by two persons, of whom one was a paid labourer; wages of labourer at the above rate	1	0	0
Winnowing took two days: one labourer was engaged at the above rate	1	0	0
Carrying the produce to the owner's house ..	0	8	0
Total ..	*51*	*0*	*3*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	51	0	3
Total produce obtained: 28 maunds grain and 28 maunds fodder.			
Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	84	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	14	0	0
Total value of produce	98	0	0
Net profit	*46*	*15*	*9*
Profit per acre	*16*	*5*	*5*

Chari and Jowar.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown : 11 *bighas* 3 *biswas* (7·81 acres) ; *Chari* 10 *biswas*, *Jowar* 10 *bighas* 13 *biswas*. *Chari* was entirely irrigated and *jowar* entirely *barani*. One *bigha* of *jowar* was *kharaba*.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha* ..	74	14	6
Seed for *chari* 6 seers and for *jowar* 64 seers : total grain for seed 70 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	5	13	3
Occupiers' rates on 10 *biswas* under *chari*	0	15	0
The first ploughing for *chari* took 6 hours and watering the plot another 2 hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing in 6 hours. Two subsequent canal waterings were attended by the owner himself for 2 hours at each watering			
The land for *jowar* was prepared by a paid ploughman. The first ploughing took 8 days, and one labourer was employed for cutting weeds for four days : wages of ploughman for 8 days at 8 annas per day	4	0	0
Wages of the weeder at 8 annas per day	2	0	0
Sowing was also done by a paid ploughman and took 8 days : wages of ploughman at the above rate ..	4	0	0
Chari was cut by the owner himself from day to day from *Asoj* to the beginning of *Katak*			
Jowar was cut by paid labourers in 7 days, 3 persons being employed daily. Wages of labourers at 8 annas per day	10	8	0
Fodder given to labourers in addition to cash wages (including food) given above	5	0	0
Carting the produce home took two persons, one of whom was a paid labourer, 4 days : wages of labourer ..	2	0	0
Total ..	*109*	*2*	*9*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	109	2	9
Total produce obtained : 200 *pulis* of *chari*, 5 maunds and 2,500 *pulis* of *jowar*.			
Value of produce—			
Pulis of *chari* @ Rs. 3/- per hundred	6	0	0
„ „ *jowar* @ Rs. 3/- „ „ ..	75	0	0
Grain of „ @ Rs. 3/- per maund	15	0	0
Total value of produce ..	96	0	0
Net *loss*	*—13*	*2*	*9*

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Bajra.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown 10 *bighas* 9 *biswas* (6·53 acres), of which 6 *bighas* 9 *biswas* failed to mature.			
General expenses of cultivation	70	3	3
Seed at 1½ seers per *bigha*: 16 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	1	5	3
Two ploughings were given to the fields. Total time taken 12 days. Sowing was done with the second ploughing. One labourer was employed for cutting weeds for 6 days. Wages paid to the labourer at 8 annas per day	3	0	0
Cutting was done by three paid labourers in 4 days: wages paid 4 annas cash, plus food worth 2 annas and fodder worth 2 annas each per day. Total wages	6	0	0
Carting the produce to the village took one day ..			
Chuntna (separating the ears of *bajra* from the plants) was done entirely by paid labourers, 3 persons were employed for 4 days: wages paid to labourers at 6 annas per day per labourer	4	8	0
Threshing and winnowing took two days. One paid labourer was employed each day: wages given to the labourer	1	0	0
Total ..	*86*	*0*	*6*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	86	0	6
Total produce obtained: 10 maunds and grain 600 *pulis*.			
Value of produce—			
Grain @ 12 seers to a rupee ..	33	5	6
Pulis @ Rs. 2/- per hundred *pulis*	12	0	0
Total value of produce	45	5	6
Total *loss*	*—40*	*11*	*0*

San.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown 4 *biswas* (0·125 acres).			
General expenses of cultivation @ Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha*	1	5	6
Occupiers' rates	0	8	0
Seed at 12 seers per *bigha*: 2·4 seers @ 8 seers to a rupee	0	4	9
Ploughing and sowing took only 6 hours, one person alone being employed for both operations ..			
Cutting was done by a hired labourer in one day. Wages of labourer	0	8	0
Carting the bundles of *san* plants to the village tank for immersion took 3 hours			
Total ..	*2*	*10*	*3*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	2	10	3
Total produce obtained : 100 bundles which yielded 15 seers of hemp.			
Value of 15 seers @ 3 seers to a rupee ..	5	0	0
Net profit	2	5	9
Profit per acre	*18*	*14*	*0*

Rabi Crops.

Wheat.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Area sown 9 *bighas* 18 *biswas* (6·19 acres).			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha*	66	8	3
Occupiers' rates	30	15	0
Seed at 30 seers per *bigha* : 297 seers @ 7 seers to a rupee	42	6	9
The owner had his wheat cultivated on the *lai* system of wage payment according to which he paid $^{1}/_{20}$th of the total produce to the ploughman and $^{1}/_{20}$th to the labourers, who cut, threshed and winnowed the produce for him. He did not do any work in connection with this crop, except to inspect it from time to time.			
Carried over ..	139	14	0

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward ..	139	14	0

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Total produce obtained by him was 120 maunds of grain and 180 maunds of *bhusa*, of which $^1/_{20}$th of the grain and fodder were given to the ploughman and $^1/_{20}$th to the reapers. Total grain and fodder given to ploughman and reapers : 12 maunds grain and 18 maunds of fodder.

Value of 12 maunds of grain @ Rs. 5/- per maund ..	60	0	0
Value of 18 maunds of *bhusa* @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	9	0	0

In all Rs. 38/12/0 were incurred by the owner on account of food given to the ploughman for 49 days, to 8 persons who were employed in cutting the crop for 5 days, to 2 persons employed for 6 days in carting the produce to the threshing floor, to 3 persons employed for 15 days in threshing and winnowing the corn produced, and to 3 persons for 3 days in carting the produce and fodder to his house: Cost at 4 annas per day per labourer 38 12 0

Grain given to the family *chamar*, $^1/_8$th of the total produce, 3 maunds, to the *khati* 15 seers, to the *lohar* 15 seers and to the family *dhanak* 5 seers. Total grain given to the *kamins* 3 maunds 35 seers @ 8 seers to a rupee 19 6 0

Total	*267*	*0*	*0*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	267	0	0

Total produce obtained 120 maunds grain and 180 maunds *bhusa*.

Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Grain @ Rs. 5/- per maund ..	600	0	0			
Bhusa @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	90	0	0			
Total value of produce				690	0	0
Net profit				*423*	*0*	*0*
Profit per acre				*68*	*5*	*9*

Gochni.

	Rs.	a.	p.	XV-App. C.
Total area sown : 6 *bighas* 15 *biswas* (3·22 acres) – all unirrigated, of which 3 *bighas* failed to mature.				
General expenses of cultivation @ Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha*.	45	5	6	
Seed at 27 seers per *bigha* : 182½ seers at Rs. 4/- per maund	18	3	6	
This crop was cultivated by paid labourers on the *lai* system of wage payment, the ploughmen and the reapers each being paid 1/20th of the gross produce. The following expenses on account of food given to labourers were incurred by the owner, each labourer being paid 4 annas a day				
Food given to the ploughman for 20 days ..	5	0	0	
Food given to the reapers : 3 persons for 4 days ..	3	0	0	
Food given to 2 persons, who threshed and winnowed the produce, for 4 days	2	0	0	
Total produce obtained 16 maunds grain and 16 maunds fodder. 32 seers grain and 32 seers fodder were given to the ploughman and 32 seers grain and 32 seers fodder were given to the reapers				
Value of total grain (64 seers) and fodder (64 seers) given to the ploughman and reapers (grain at the rate of Rs. 4/- per maund and fodder at the rate of 2 maunds to a rupee)	7	3	0	
Total	*80*	*12*	*0*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	80	12	0
Total produce obtained : 16 maunds grain and 16 maunds fodder.			
Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 4/- per maund ..	64	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	8	0	0
Total value of produce	72	0	0
Total *loss*	*–8*	*12*	*0*

Gram.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown 23 *bighas* 15 *biswas* (14·86 acres), of which 2 *bighas* 13 *biswas* was irrigated and 21 *bighas* 2 *biswas* unirrigated.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 6/11/6 per *bigha* ..	159	9	0
Occupiers' rates on 2 *bighas* 13 *biswas* irrigated land	4	2	3
Seed at 15 seers per *bigha:* 356¼ seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	29	11	0
This crop was cultivated for the owner by paid labourers on the *lai* system of wage payment referred to above. $^1/_{20}$th of the total produce was given to the ploughman and $^1/_{20}$th to the reapers, etc.			
The following expenses were incurred by the owner on account of food given to each labourer at 4 annas a day :—			
Ploughing and sowing : two persons daily for 18 days	9	0	0
Cutting : six persons for 10 days	15	0	0
Carting the produce to the threshing floor : three persons for six days	4	8	0
Threshing and winnowing : three persons for ten days	7	8	0
Carting the produce home : two persons for two days	1	0	0
Total produce obtained : 80 maunds grain and 80 maunds fodder; $^1/_{20}$th each paid to the ploughman, reapers, etc.: 4 maunds grain and 4 maunds fodder. Paid to the *khati*, and the *lohar* 15 seers grain each and 5 seers to the *dhanak* : 35 seers. Total grain given to the labourers and *kamins* : 8 maunds 35 seers @ Rs. 3/- per maund	26	10	0
Total ..	*257*	*0*	*3*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	257	0	3
Total produce obtained : 80 maunds grain and 80 maunds fodder.			
Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	240	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	40	0	0
Total value of produce	280	0	0
Net profit	*22*	*15*	*9*
Profit per acre	*1*	*8*	*9*

III.—E.

Kharif Crops.

Sugarcane.

Area sown : 8 *bighas* 7 *biswas* (5·22 acres) ; it was all rented on *batai* rent, the share being $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total produce.	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha* ..	78	12	9
Occupiers' rates ($\frac{2}{3}$rds of total) ..	34	12	9
Seed at 15 *pulis* per *bigha* : 126 *pulis* in all, out of which the cultivator paid for 82 *pulis* @ 2 *pulis* to a rupee	41	0	0
Six ploughings were given to the fields by the owners themselves. Total time taken 15 days : 2 ploughs. A canal watering was attended by the owners themselves for 30 hours			
Sowing was done with the seventh ploughing. Five ploughs, 2 flat clod-crushers; 4 persons for cutting seed lengths and 4 persons for carrying the seed to 14 children employed for sowing :			
Gur bhatta to the above persons	10	0	0
Seven persons, of whom 3 were hired labourers, were employed for 4 days at the first weeding : wages of labourers	6	0	0
Carried over ..	170	9	6

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward ..	170	9	6
XV. App. C.	Six more canal waterings were attended by the owners themselves for 30 hours each time			
	Six subsequent weedings were given to the fields: 4 members of the family, 4 persons on the *dangwara* system and 4 labourers were employed each time for 2 days. Wages paid to labourers	24	0	0
	Manure: 100 *gaddas*, of which about ½ were purchased and ½ supplied by the owners	25	0	0
	Cost of carrying and spreading manure	10	0	0
	Three persons took 4 days to bind the canes to prevent them from falling			
	Cutting lasted 2½ months. Five persons, of whom 3 were paid labourers, worked for 6 hours daily. The owners carted the sugarcane to the pressing mills themselves and worked at the *kolhu* for 12 hours daily. Wages paid to labourers	60	0	0
	Hire for the *kolhu*	20	0	0
	Wages paid to the person who fed the mill with canes	10	0	0
	Wages paid to the *jhoka*	9	10	3
	Wages paid to the *jhimar*	19	9	6
	Gur given to the *khati*, *lohar*, *kumhar* and the family *dhanaks*	7	0	0
	Total ..	*355*	*13*	*3*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	355	13	3
Total produce: 200 maunds, of which the cultivators' share was 133 maunds.			
Value of 133 maunds @ 7 seers to a rupee ..	760	0	0
Net profit	*404*	*3*	*0*
Profit per acre	*77*	*7*	*3*

Cotton.

Total area sown : 1 *bigha* 3 *biswas* (0·72 acres) on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*, cultivators' share being $\frac{2}{3}$rds. of the produce.	Rs.	a.	p.	XV. App. C.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	10	13	6	
Occupiers' rates ($\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total)	1	14	8	
Seed at 6 seers per *bigha* @ 6 seers to a rupee ; $\frac{1}{3}$ of it was provided by the owners of the field ..	0	12	4	
Two ploughings were given to the fields by the cultivators : time taken 2 days. Watering of the fields was attended by one man for 5 hours. Sowing was done by the cultivators with the third ploughing. Time taken 9 hours				
Two subsequent waterings were given to the fields and were attended by the cultivators themselves ..				
Two weedings were given to the fields : 4 persons, of whom one was a labourer, were employed for one day at each weeding. Wages paid to the labourer at 8 annas per day	1	0	0	
Picking was done by the family of the cultivator. One woman and two children picked the fields 8 times during $1\frac{1}{2}$ months				
Clearing of the fields after picking was done by the cultivators themselves in one day				
Total ..	*14*	*8*	*6*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	14	8	6
Total produce : 3 maunds, of which the cultivators' share was 2 maunds.			
Value of produce @ 3 seers to a rupee ..	26	10	8
Net profit ..	*12*	*2*	*2*
Profit per acre ..	*18*	*5*	*4*

Gowar.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown : 3 *bighas* 9 *biswas* (2·16 acres) taken on *batai*, the cultivators' share being $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total produce.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha* ..	32	8	0
Occupiers' rates ($\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total)	4	5	0
Seed at 6 seers per *bigha* @ 12 seers to a rupee : 21 seers, of which the cultivators provided only 14 seers..	1	2	9
Two ploughings were given to the fields by the owners themselves, two persons being employed for two days at the first ploughing. Sowing was done with the second ploughing by one person in two days. Watering of the fields was attended by the owners for 12 hours ..			
Two subsequent waterings, one in *Sawan* and one in *Asoj*, were attended by the owners themselves for 12 hours each time. Cutting was done by three persons, of whom one was a paid labourer, in three days. Wages paid to the labourer at 8 annas per day ..	1	8	0
Carting the produce home took two persons one day ..			
Threshing was done by two persons in two days. One was a paid labourer : wages of labourer at the rate given above	1	0	0
Winnowing took two days and was done by three persons, of whom one was a paid labourer : wages of labourer at 4 annas per day	0	8	0
Total ..	*40*	*15*	*9*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	40	15	9
Total produce obtained : 21 maunds grain and 21 maunds fodder. The cultivators' share was 14 maunds of each.			
Value of cultivators' share—	Rs.	a.	p.
grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	42	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	7	0	0
Total value of the share	49	0	0
Net profit	*8*	*0*	*3*
Profit per acre	*3*	*1*	*6*

Chari and *Jowar*.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Total area sown 8 *bighas* 2 *biswas* (5·06 acres): 2 *bighas* 4 *biswas* on *malikana* rent, 14 *biswas* on ⅓rd *batai* rent. *Jowar* 5 *bighas* 4 *biswas* (2·63 acres) on ⅓rd *batai* rent.				XV. App. C.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	76	7	0	
Occupiers' rates on land cultivated at—				
Malikana rent	4	2	0	
Batai rent (⅔rds of total)	0	14	0	
Malikana on 2 *bighas* 4 *biswas*	1	8	11	
Seed on land rented at *malikana* rent @ 12 seers per *bigha* : 27 seers ; seed on 14 *biswas* land under *chari* on ⅓rd *batai* at 12 seers per *bigha* : 9 seers, of which the cultivator provided 6 seers ; and seed on 5 *bighas* 4 *biswas* land under *jowar* at 6 seers per *bigha* : 31 seers, of which the cultivator provided 21 seers. Total seed provided by the cultivator 54 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	4	8	0	
Two ploughings were given to the fields. Total time taken ten days. Two persons were employed for the first ploughing for five days, and sowing was done with the second ploughing, only one man being employed for five days. Two canal waterings were given to irrigated *chari* ; one person attended the watering for 12 hours each time. Four persons, of whom two were paid labourers, took five days in cutting *barani jowar* and some *chari* still left after the daily cutting of *chari*. Wages paid to labourers at 8 annas per man, including fodder given	5	0	0	
Carting the produce home took two days, three persons being employed daily, of whom one was a paid labourer. Wages of labourer	1	0	0	
Total ..	*93*	*7*	*11*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	93	7	11
Fodder on land cultivated at *malikana* rent 1,000 *pulis* ; 300 *pulis* on *batai* land, of which the cultivators' share was 200 *pulis* ; 450 *pulis* on *jowar* field, of which the cultivators' share was 300 *pulis*. No grain was produced.			
Total cultivators' share, 1,500 *pulis*.			
Value of *pulis* @ Rs. 3/- per hundred *pulis* ..	45	0	0
Net *loss*	*—48*	*7*	*11*

Bajra.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown: 5 *bighas* 1 *biswa* (3·12 acres); 1 *bigha* 12 *biswas* were sown on the proprietary holding, of which 1 *bigha* 8 *biswas* was irrigated and 4 *biswas* unirrigated. The unirrigated crop failed to mature. 3 *bighas* 9 *biswas* were sown on land taken at *malikana* rent; of this 2 *bighas* 9 *biswas* failed to mature.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	47	10	6
Occupier's rates on irrigated area	2	10	0
Malikana paid to owner of the fields	2	7	0
Seed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per *bigha*: $7\frac{1}{2}$ seere @ 12 seers to a rupee	0	10	0
Two ploughings were given to the fields. Two persons were employed for three days for the first ploughing. One person attended the watering of the irrigated fields for six hours. Sowing was done with the second ploughing, one person being employed for three days. One more canal watering was attended by one man for six hours. One slight weeding was done for the crop, three persons being employed for one day only ..			
Two labourers and two persons of the family took two days in cutting the crop: wages of labourers at 8 annas per day	2	0	0
Pulis of *bajra* given to above mentioned labourers ..	1	0	0
Carting the produce to the village took one day, two persons being employed for the purpose.			
Chuntna (separating the ears of *bajra* from the plants) was done by four persons, of whom one was a paid labourer, in two days			
Wages of labourer at 4 annas a day, including food ..	0	8	0
Two persons, of whom one was the family *chamar* took two days for threshing and one day for winnowing the corn produced. Food given to the *chamar* mentioned above at the rate of 3 annas a day	0	12	0
Total ..	*57*	*9*	*6*

			Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation	..		57	9	6
Total produce obtained : 10 maunds grain and 400 *pulis*.					
Value of produce—	Rs.	a. p.			
Grain @ 12 seers to a rupee ..	33	5 4			
Pulis @ Rs. 2/- per hundred ..	8	0 0			
Total value of produce	..	..	*41*	*5*	*4*
Total *loss*	..	..	*—16*	*4*	*4*

San (*Hemp*).

Area sown : 18 *biswas* (0·57 acres) on $\frac{1}{3}$rd *batai*.	Rs.	a.	p.
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha* ..	8	7	9
Occupiers' rates ($\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total)	1	2	0
Seed at 12 seers per *bigha:* 11 seers, of which the cultivators paid for $7\frac{1}{3}$ seers @ 8 seers to a rupee ..	0	14	9
Two ploughings were given to the field in one day, one man being employed for 11 hours in the month of *Sarh*. One watering from the canal, in the same month was attended by the cultivators themselves for four hours.			
Cutting was done in the month of *Katak* : four persons being employed for six hours, of whom two were paid labourers. Carting the plants to the village tank for immersion took another six hours. Wages of labourers at the rate of 8 annas per man	1	0	0
Total ..	*11*	*8*	*6*

		Rs.	a.	p
Total expenses of cultivation	..	11	8	6
Total produce 275 *por* or bundles, which yielded 33 seers of hemp, of which the cultivators' share was 22 seers.				
Value of 22 seers of hemp @ 3 seers to a rupee	.. .. ..	7	5	4
Loss	.. .. ..	*—4*	*3*	*2*

Rabi Crops.

Wheat.

XV. App. C.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown : 10 *bighas* 7 *biswas* (8·47 acres); 1 *bigha* 8 *biswas* on the proprietary holding and 8 *bighas* 19 *biswas* on rented holding at $\frac{1}{3}$rd *batai*.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	97	10	9
Occupiers' rates : Rs. 4/6/0 on the proprietary holding and Rs. 18/10/3 on rented land, *i.e.*, $\frac{2}{3}$rds of total occupiers' rates	23	0	3
Seed at 27 seers per *bigha* : 37 $^{4}/_{5}$ seers on the proprietary holding, and 240 seers on rented land of which the cultivators paid only $\frac{2}{3}$rds or 160 seers ; total seed provided by the cultivators : 197 $^{4}/_{5}$ seers @ 7 seers to a rupee	28	4	0
Seven ploughings were given to the land, one person being employed for 49 days in all. Sowing was done with the seventh ploughing. The first watering from the canal was given after the fifth ploughing, one person being employed for 50 hours. Two subsequent waterings in the months of *Mangsir* and *Magh* were attended by one person for 50 hours each time ..			
Wages paid to the watchman employed jointly with other cultivators	4	0	0
Three persons of the family and 5 labourers, of whom one was the family *chamar*, were employed for 6 days in cutting the crop. The *chamar* was not paid any cash wages. Wages of labourers at 8 annas per day ..	12	0	0
Food given to the *chamar* at 4 annas per day ..	1	8	0
Bundles of produce given to above mentioned labourers.	15	0	0
Two persons were employed for 5 days in carting the produce to the threshing floor			
Three persons of the family and one paid labourer took 15 days in threshing and winnowing the corn. The family *chamar* worked for 5 days during these operations.			
Wages given to the labourer at 8 annas per day ..	7	8	0
Food given to the *chamar* at 4 annas per day ..	1	4	0
Grain given to the *kamins* : to the family *chamar* $^{1}/_{40}$th of the total produce, 2 maunds 8 seers ; to the *khati* and the *lohar* 30 seers each, and to the family *dhanak* 5 seers. Total grain 3 maunds 33 seers @ Rs. 5/- per maund	19	2	0
(The *khati* and the *lohar* were paid double the amount of grain than was paid by the other 4 owners considered above. This was because E. (two cultivators) maintain two ploughs, whereas the others maintain only one).			
Total ..	*209*	*5*	*0*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	209	5	0

Total produce obtained : 18 maunds of grain and 27 maunds of fodder on the proprietary holding and 105 maunds of grain and 105 maunds of fodder on the rented holding, of which the cultivators' share was 70 maunds each of grain and of fodder. Total : 88 maunds of grain and 97 maunds of fodder.

Value of produce—	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain @ Rs. 5/- per maund ..	440	0	0
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	48	8	0

Total value of produce..	488	8	0
Net profit	*279*	*3*	*0*
Profit per acre	*43*	*2*	*6*

Gochni.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Area sown : 3 *bighas* (1·8 acres) unirrigated on $\frac{1}{3}$rd *batai* rent.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	28	5	0
Seed at 27 seers per *bigha* : 81 seers, of which the cultivators provided only 54 seers @ Rs. 4/- per maund.	5	6	3
Four ploughings were given to the fields, one person being employed for 8 days. One person for cutting weeds was employed for 2 days. Sowing was done with the fourth ploughing			
Five persons, of whom 3 were paid labourers, took 2 days in cutting the crop : wages given to the labourers at 8 annas per day	3	0	0
Bundles of the crop given to above mentioned labourers	3	0	0
Two persons took one day in carting the produce to the threshing floor. Three persons were employed for 4 days threshing and winnowing the produce ..			
Total ..	*39*	*11*	*3*

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		Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..		39	11	3
Total produce: 18 maunds grain and 18 maunds fodder, of which the cultivators' share was 12 maunds of each.				
Value of produce—	Rs. a. p.			
Grain @ Rs. 4/- per maund ..	48 0 0			
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	6 0 0			
Total value of produce	54 0 0			
Net profit	*14 4 9*			
Profit per acre	*7 10 0*			

Gram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total area sown: 14 *bighas* 2 *biswas* (8·81 acres), of which 5 *bighas* 5 *biswas* was irrigated and 8 *bighas* 17 *biswas* unirrigated: 4 *biswas* (unirrigated) on the proprietary holding; 5 *bighas* 13 *biswas* on land cultivated at *malikana* rent, of which 2 *bighas* 4 *biswas* was irrigated and 3 *bighas* 9 *biswas* unirrigated: 2 *bighas* 9 *biswas* unirrigated failed to mature. 8 *bighas* 5 *biswas* on land cultivated on $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*, of which 3 *bighas* 1 *biswa* was irrigated and 5 *bighas* 4 *biswas* unirrigated.			
General expenses of cultivation at Rs. 9/7/0 per *bigha*	133	1	2
Occupiers' rates	6	4	4
Malikana	4	0	0
Seed at 15 seers per *bigha*: 88 seers on the proprietary holding and land cultivated at *malikana* rent and 120 seers on *batai* land, of which the cultivators provided only 80 seers. Total seed provided by the cultivators 168 seers @ 12 seers to a rupee	14	0	0
Sowing was done with the first ploughing. Two persons were employed for 9 days each for ploughing and sowing the entire area. Three waterings from the canal were attended by one person for 20 hours each time ..			
Carried over ..	155	5	6

		Rs.	a.	p.	
	Brought forward ..	155	5	6	XV. App. C.
Four persons, of whom one was a labourer, were employed for 9 days in cutting the crop. Wages paid to the labourer at 8 annas per day		4	8	0	
Bundles of the crop given to the labourer ..		2	4	0	
Two persons were employed for 4 days in carting the produce to the threshing floor. Three persons were employed for 5 days in threshing and winnowing the corn. Grain given to the family *chamar* 1 maund 28 seers, *khati* and *lohar* 30 seers each and family *dhanak* 5 seers. Total grain given to the *kamins* 3 maunds 13 seers at Rs. 3/- per maund		9	15	6	
Total ..		*174*	*1*	*0*	

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenses of cultivation ..	174	1	0

Total produce: 24 maunds grain and 24 maunds fodder on the proprietary holding and land cultivated at *malikana* rent, and 66 maunds of grain and 66 maunds of fodder on land cultivated at $\frac{1}{3}$ *batai*, the cultivators' share being 44 maunds each of grain and fodder.

Total produce obtained by the cultivators 68 each maunds of grain and fodder.

Value of produce—	Rs	a.	p.			
Grain @ Rs. 3/- per maund ..	204	0	0			
Fodder @ 2 maunds to a rupee ..	34	0	0			
Total value of produce ..			..	238	0	0
Net profit ..			..	*63*	*15*	*0*
Profit per acre ..			...	*7*	*4*	*1*

CHAPTER XVI.

CONSUMPTION.

XVI. 1. The year may be divided into three periods from the point of view of variations in diet: (*a*). summer, from the beginning of March to the end of June; (*b*). the rainy season, from the beginning of July to the end of October; and (*c*). winter, from the beginning of November to the end of February. All those who are dependent upon agriculture, whether as cultivators or field labourers, take three meals a day all the year round, the midday meal being the most substantial. The non-agricultural classes, *mahajans* (12 families) and *sunar* (one family), take two meals a day. The average monthly consumption of cereals, milk, *ghi* and cream, *shakkar*, *gur* and sugar, pulses and vegetables for the different classes of the village population is given in the tables on pages 269-70.

(*a*). During the summer months the midday meal consists of *missi chapattis*, *i. e.*, bread made from mixed wheat and gram flour—the proportion of wheaten flour being $\frac{2}{3}$ for the highest class and $\frac{1}{3}$ for small landowners and tenants and better off agricultural labourers. Among the more well-to-do families, pulses, *karhi* (gram flour boiled in water and *ghi*), green vegetables, *sanger*, *tent*, etc., are taken on alternate days to supplement *chapattis*, and in addition *seet* or *chhah*, which every member of the family takes in sufficient quantities. Small landowners and well-to-do tenants can afford to take the pulses and other preparations mentioned above only about once in five days; on other days their meals, as a rule, consist of *missi chapattis* and *seet*. Among field labourers bread is made exclusively of gram. The *chamars*, though they get $^{1}/_{40}$th and in certain cases $^{1}/_{20}$th of the wheat harvest as their due for the services to the *zemindars*, are forced to part with it for the payment of interest on their accumulated debts. The *dhanaks*, the least prosperous section of the village community, live on the cheapest grain in the market, *bajra*, gram or *jowar*, irrespective of the season of the year. The evening meal usually consists of *rabri* with one or two *chapattis* in the best families; the poorer cultivators take *rabri* alone without *chapattis*. *Rabri* is prepared from wheaten flour mixed with salt to taste and plenty of *seet*. This is allowed to ferment from noon until evening when it is cooked for about an hour or more until it is reduced to a sticky thickness, and more *seet* is added at the time of eating. Among the well-to-do, milk is used in place of *seet*. The amount of *ghi* consumed, 2 to 3 seers per month among the well-to-do, remains fairly constant throughout the year even though it may have to be purchased, but for the rest who take *ghi* at all, the amount consumed depends upon the family milch cattle. When these give no milk they do without *ghi*, as they are not in a position to pur-

chase any owing to their slender means. The morning meal consists of the *rabri* left over from the previous evening. This preparation is the main stay of the *zemindar* during the summer tillage of the soil and field work, as it is said to prevent thirst even after the most strenuous manual labour. Sometimes one or two *chapattis* are taken along with *rabri* in the morning. XVI. 1.

(*b*). During the four months of the rainy season the midday meal consists of *missi* bread as in summer, but the consumption of *rabri* in the morning and the evening diminishes as the rains set in, and is replaced by *gas* or *daliya*, made from coarsely ground wheat, among the well-to-do classes and by *bajra* among the lower classes. The amount of *seet* consumed is now much less than in summer and its consumption is limited to the hours before noon. The morning meal consists of freshly made bread, and not of that left over from the previous evening as before. Wild *karela* (a green vegetable) grows abundantly in the village *banjar*, and *ghia* and *tori* are grown by the *zemindars* in the compounds attached to their houses; *bhindi* is frequently sown with the cotton crop. The produce of the village jungle and the vegetables mentioned above represent the vegetable consumption. Occasionally *malis* from neighbouring villages bring green vegetables to Gijhi and sell them in exchange for gram or other food grains.

(*c*). During the four winter months the midday meal consists of *bajra* bread and the evening meal of *khichri* made of *bajra* and *mung* in the proportion of 3 to 1 or 4 to 1. *Mung* is not consumed by the lowest classes on account of its high price, and pure *seet* is replaced by *goji* among the more prosperous cultivators; to every two seers of *seet* from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of milk is added. The morning meal consists of the *khichri* left over from the previous evening with some *seet*. Among the well-to-do, *ghi* is added freely to the *khichri;* the small cultivator uses a little *ghi* with the midday bread, but the *khichri* contains none. The vegetables consumed in this season are stems of young *sarson* plants, wild *bathwa* (greens) and the uppermost tender leaves of the gram plant. From the middle of November to the end of January, when sugarcane pressing is going on, the *zemindars* make *khir*, a preparation of rice, from the fresh juice of sugarcane. All *kamin* classes and those not cultivating sugarcane of their own are given juice freely on request, and every one takes *khir* during '*kolhu*' months, *i.e.*, when the sugarcane is pressed. Every *zemindar* sets apart some *gur* and *shira* for personal consumption, and owing to their heat-generating properties these are taken with much relish along with *bajra* bread.

Pure wheaten bread is seldom taken even by the best *zemindars*, except on festive occasions; but no *zemindar*, however poor, will take bread made from gram alone, as this is believed to dry up the blood, and to affect the knees badly, with a loss of bodily strength. Regular consumption of milk and *ghi* is limited to the well-to-do *zemindars*, non-agriculturists and some small well-to-do landowners who cultivate a good deal of the land of other *zemindars*, say from 15 to 20 acres. The proportion of wheat and gram

XVI. 1. in the bread used among different classes of the village population, is as follows :—

Caste.	Total Number of—		Numbers Consuming the stated proportion of wheat and gram.		Principal Occupation.
	Families.	Persons.	Families.	Persons.	
CLASS I.—⅔ wheat, ⅓ gram. *					
Jat ..	52	357	24	179	Agriculture.
Beragi ..	9	57	1	11	,,
Mahajan ..	12	65	8	42	Money-lending, trade.
			33	*232*	
CLASS II.—½ wheat, ½ gram. *					
Jat ..	52	357	28	178	Agriculture.
Beragi ..	9	57	2	15	,,
Mahajan ..	12	65	4	23	Money-lending, trade.
Lohar ..	4	15	4	15	Agriculture, smith's work.
Sunar ..	1	9	1	9	Goldsmith.
Dhanak ..	18	81	2	9	Agriculture, field labour.
Chamar ..	18	85	2	12	,, ,,
Chhippi ..	6	43	1	17	Agriculture, cloth printing and dyeing.
Ahir ..	2	5	2	5	Agriculture, field labour, sale of *ghi*.
			46	*283*	
CLASS III.—⅓ wheat, ⅔ gram. *					
Khati ..	4	25	4	25	Agriculture, carpenters' work.
Faqir ..	6	37	4	26	Agriculture, field labour.
Teli ..	2	14	2	14	Agriculture.
Chhippi ..	6	43	5	26	Cloth printing, dyeing and tailoring.
Kumhar ..	3	16	3	16	Potters' work, brick making, agricultural labour, keeping packasses for hire.
Dhanak ..	18	81	5	24	Field labour, cloth weaving.
Chamar ..	18	85	4	20	Agriculture, field labour, shoemaking.
Beragi ..	9	57	6	31	Agrioulture, plying *gadda* for hire.
Brahman ..	1	3	1	3	Keeping a camel for hire.
			34	*185*	

* Consumption of milk and *ghi* constant throughout the year.

The total number of persons who take wheat is thus 700 (113 families); the remaining 144 persons (30 families) take wheat on festive occasions only :— XVI. 1.

Class IV.	*No. of Families.*	*No. of Persons.*	*Occupation.*
Chamar	12	53	Field labour, shoemaking.
Dhanak	11	48	Field labour, cloth weaving.
Faqir	2	11	Field labour.
Saqqa	2	6	,,
Dhobi	1	3	,,
Chuhra	2	13	,,
Servants with the *zemindars*	0	10	,,
	30	*144*	

The consumption of wheat, *ghi* and milk by those in Class I., remains constant throughout the 8 months in which wheaten bread is taken. During the four months of winter in which the staple food is *bajra*, this class take *daliya* of wheat and pure wheaten bread only occasionally.

As regards Class II., the consumption of wheat is not so common as in the case of the former class, and it is determined by the quantity of wheat which the family possesses. Wheat is sometimes purchased by them when their own produce is exhausted, but in most cases they use any other food grain which they have in stock. The consumption of *ghi* and milk likewise depends on their own production and very little is purchased.

Most of the people included in Class III. consume wheat only for a couple of months or so each year when field work and other manual labour necessitate a most nourishing diet. Wheat is never purchased by them, and *ghi* and milk are consumed only when they are doing field work or threshing corn. The consumption of wheat, *ghi* and milk by the people in Class IV. is negligible, being strictly limited to festive occasions.

The daily consumption of *ghi* per adult in well-to-do families usually amounts from 1 to 1½ *chhattaks*, whereas small cultivators, who apply only a little *ghi* to their bread, consume about 8 *chhattaks* per month. Among the well-to-do, half a seer of milk is usually taken by adults at bed time, and children below 5 years of age are fed on small quantities of

XVI 1. it during the day and in the evening. Among the less prosperous classes, milk is generally given to children below the age of five, to those doing tillage and field work, or to those who are ill. Milk is offered freely to guests by all classes who keep milch cattle. The number of guests is very large and the expenditure incurred on account of guests and occasional donations to *Gurukulas* (charitable institutions) and *sadhus* (mendicants), is a factor which cannot be overlooked in estimating the total consumption of a *zemindar's* family. Among other luxuries of the rich are *khir*, cooked in milk, with sugar added to taste; boiled rice with plenty of *ghi* and sugar; *puris* or wheaten *chapattis* prepared in *ghi*, and occasional preparations of sweetmeats, generally *laddus* and *jalebies*, which are sometimes distributed among relatives on the birth of a son, or a betrothal, or on the recovery from serious illness of a member of the family; *i.e.*, at some time of rejoicing.

The *dhanaks* are the least prosperous section of the village community, and their consumption is limited to the cheapest grains, *jowar*, *bajra* and gram. The adults are attached usually to a *zemindar's* family for whom they perform all menial work, such as sweeping the house and cattle yard and carrying the cowdung to the *gitwar* or *zemindar's* separate compound which is situated at some distance from the main house. For these services they daily get *rabri* or any other articles of food which the *zemindar* can spare for them in the evening. They are decently fed only on days when they are employed on field work or on the threshing floor, *i.e.*, when the *zemindars* give them their day's food. When hired labour is not required, they eat one or two meals a day, and often do not have enough to satisfy their hunger. *Ghi* and milk are luxuries which they enjoy only on festive days, and generally with borrowed money. Their evening meal, when it is prepared at home, consists of *daliya* made from gram or *bajra*, and the midday meal consists of *gas* of the same grains. *Khichri* of *bajra* is taken during winter months.

XVI. 2. 2. The average monthly consumption of well-to-do and poor non-agriculturists (where available), and of agriculturists, is given on pages 269-70.

XVI. 3. 3. Actual figures of consumption of the chief articles of food, wheat, millets, pulses, vegetables, sugar, *shakkar* and *gur* (raw sugar), and *ghi* in the case of the families of two well-to-do agriculturists, five small owners and one well-to-do *non-zemindar* (*mahajan*) are given in the following pages.

1. WELL-TO-DO FAMILIES:

Family No. 1, *Jats*: the cultivator, his wife, 1 adult son, 2 boys and 2 girls below 10 years of age. In all 3 adults and 4 children. XVI. 3.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra	Gur.	Pulses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	*130*	*200*	*12*	*55*	*2*
Sold during the year ..	50	..	..	50	..
In stock at end of the year ..	30	100	2	..	..
Total Consumption ..	*50*	*100*	*10*	*5*	*2*

The total consumption of gram includes 40 maunds which was given to cattle; 2 maunds of *bajra* in stock was reserved for seed.

The following were also purchased during the year:—

Ghi 18 seers, sugar and *shakkar* 1 maund, rice 1 maund.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270. Wheat 20 maunds, gram 7 maunds, *bajra* 10·3 maunds, pulses 2 maunds, *ghi* 3·45 maunds, sugar, *shakkar* and *gur* 2·6 maunds, milk 27·9 maunds.

Family No. 2, *Jats*: 6 adult males, 7 adult females including 1 old woman and 5 children below 10. In all 13 adults and 5 children. Total in family—18 persons.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Gowar.	Bajra.	Gur.	Pulses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	*275*	*284*	*2*	*30*	*200*	*2·5*
Sold during the year ..	125	..	..	..	150	..
In stock at end of the year ..	25	184	..	2	44	..
Total Consumption ..	*125*	*100*	*2*	*28*	*6*	*2·5*

The total consumption of gram includes about 50 maunds given to cattle; 2 maunds of *bajra* in stock was reserved for seed.

The following were also purchased during the year:—

Urd (pulse) 1 maund, oil of *sarson* 1·5 maunds, rice 5 maunds, sugar 3 maunds, and *shakkar* 7 maunds, *ghi* 1·9 maunds.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270: Wheat 66·6 maunds, gram 22·9 maunds, *bajra* 28 maunds, *mung* and pulses 3·5 maunds, *ghi* 10 maunds, milk 75·6 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 6·3 maunds.

XVI. 3. 2. SMALL LANDOWNERS :

Family No. 1, *Jats* : 3 adult males, 3 adult females, 1 child.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Gur.	Pulses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	30	36	5	44	2
Purchased during the year ..	6	..	15	..	..
Total ..	*36*	*36*	*20*	*44*	*2*
Sold during the year ..	..	..	..	34	..
In stock at end of the year ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Consumption ..	*36*	*36*	*20*	*10*	..

Ghi is taken about 8 months in the year at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per day or $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for the eight months.

The following were also purchased during the year :—

Rice 2·5 maunds, oil of *sarson* 1 maund, miscellaneous Rs. 7/- per month or Rs. 84/- per year.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270 : Wheat 19·5 maunds, gram 19·5 maunds, *bajra* 16 maunds, pulses 3·9 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 34·5 seers, milk 10·5 maunds.

Family No. 2, *Jats* ; the cultivator and his 2 sons, aged 14 and 16 years.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Gur.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	26	31	..	20
Purchased during the year ..	..	..	12	..
Total ..	*26*	*31*	*12*	*20*
Sold during the year ..	..	4	..	18
In stock at end of the year ..	..	..	..	..
Total Consumption ..	*26*	*27*	*12*	*2*

The total consumption of gram includes about 15 maunds given to cattle. Miscellaneous purchases on special occasions amounted to Rs. 10/- a year.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270 : Wheat 9 maunds, gram 9 maunds, *bajra* 9 maunds. *Ghi* is taken about 6 months in the year at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer in 10 days or 9 seers in all.

Family No. 3, three adult males, one adult woman, 2 children below 10, and 2 between 10 and 15 years of age. XVI 3.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Gur.	Pulses.	Jowar.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	80	95	7	94	1	1
Purchased during the year ..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total ..	*80*	*95*	*12*	*94*	*1*	*1*
Sold during the year ..	40	..	..	90	..	..
In stock at end of the year ..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Total Consumption ..	*40*	*65*	*12*	*4*	*1*	*1*

The total consumption for gram includes about 40 maunds given to the cattle.

The following were also purchased during the year :—

Mung 2 maunds, rice 1 maund, sugar and *shakkar* 1·8 maund.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270: Wheat 25·2 maunds, gram 8·8 maunds, *bajra* 12 maunds, *mung* and pulses 2·8 maunds, *ghi* 2·3 maunds, milk 18 maunds, *gur* 4 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 1·8 maunds.

Family No. 4, *Jats*: 3 adult males, 1 adult female, 3 girls between 10 and 15,. and 3 girls between 5 and 10 years of age.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Gur.	Bajra.	Pulses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	76	144	100	25	2
Purchased during the year ..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	*76*	*144*	*100*	*25*	*4*
Sold during the year ..	20	40	96	..	..
In stock at end of the year ..	26	64	..	5	..
Total Consumption ..	*30*	*40*	*4*	*20*	*4*

The following were also purchased during the year :—

Sugar and *shakkar* 2 maunds, rice 1·5 maunds, oil of *sarson* 30 seers.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270: Wheat 21·9 maunds, gram 21·9 maunds, *bajra* 17·75 maunds, *mung* 4 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 1·1 maunds, *ghi* 1·5 maunds.

XVI. 3. Family No. 5, *Jats*: 2 adult males, 2 adult females, including 1 old woman, 4 children below 10 years of age.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Gur.	Bajra.	Pulses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total Production ..	60	100	50	8	1
Purchased during the year ..	..	..	..	2	1
Total ..	*60*	*100*	*50*	*10*	*2*
Sold during the year ..	10	..	44	..	..
In stock at end of the year ..	..	30	..	..	..
Total Consumption ..	*50*	*70*	*6*	*10*	2

The total consumption for gram includes about 30 maunds given to cattle.

The following were also purchased during the year :—

Ghi 15 seers, sugar and *shakkar* 1·5 maunds, rice 1·25 maunds.

Consumption estimate on the basis of figures given on page 270 :

Wheat 14·9 maunds, gram 17·9 maunds, *bajra* 10 maunds, pulses 2 maunds, *ghi* 1·74 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 36 seers, milk 18·25 maunds.

3. WELL-TO-DO NON-AGRICULTURISTS :

Family No. 1, *Mahajans*, 3 adult males, 4 adult females including 1 old woman, 2 children between 10 and 15 years of age.

Total consumption : Wheat 26 maunds, gram 10 maunds, *bajra* 3 maunds, pulses 7·5 maunds, *ghi* 2·3 maunds, milk 18·2 maunds, sugar and *shakkar* 3 maunds.

There is a great difference between the total and the actual consumption, estimated on the basis of figures given on page 269 of every family for which figures of consumption have been given. This is explained by the inclusion under total consumption of the following items in addition to the actual consumption by members of the family under examination :

(*i*). Food given to hired field labourers throughout the year when they are employed.

(*ii*). Daily allowance to the family *dhanak* (sweeper).

(*iii*). The customary shares of menials for services rendered.

(*iv*). Entertainment of casual guests.

(*v*). Entertainment of relatives on ceremonial occasions such as marriages or the adoption of a child. The number of guests invited is from 30 to 50 in the case of poorer classes and from 100 to 200 in the case of well-to-do families. XVI. 3.

(*vi*). Alms given to *sadhus* and beggars, and donations in grain to charitable institutions such as *Gurukulas*.

4. The consumption of meat in Gijhi is quite negligible as none of the land-owning classes, *Jats*, *beragis*, *mahajans* or *lohars*, take meat. *Faqirs*, *telis*, *saqqas*, *dhobis* and *chuhras* are Mohammedans (in all 13 families with 73 members), but the influence of orthodox Hindu neighbours and the fear of the powerful *Jat* community, together with their limited pecuniary resources, restrict the consumption of meat costing on an average from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- a year in the case of such families as can afford to purchase it at all. Nearly all of it is purchased at Sampla and only two or three goats or sheep are sacrificed in the village on special occasions to propitiate the family gods; this is, however, done secretly, as open slaughter is out of the question. Some 10 or 12 *dhanaks* were beaten by the *zemindars* in the presence of the investigator for killing a rabbit and were obliged to flee, leaving their prey where it lay. There are about 94 sheep and 137 goats in the village, most of which are owned by butchers of Rohtak and reared by the village *kamins*, *chamars* and *dhanaks* on the condition that their young be divided equally between the two parties. The milk goes to the *kamin* who keeps them, but if the animal dies the skin is made over to the owner. XVI. 4.

5. The *zemindars*' estimate of milk production is 880 seers : 640 buffaloes', 150 cows', and 90 goats' and sheep's milk. No milk is imported or exported but the supply is adequate for the needs of the population, the average quantity per head being slightly above a seer. The export of *ghi* averages about 8 to 10 maunds a year and is done chiefly through the agency of the village *mahajans*. XVI. 5.

6. The food grains produced in the village are far in excess of the requirements of the village population. Wheat and gram are exported in fairly large quantities every year, but *gur* is the only other article of food exported. *Jowar* and *bhusa* are exported in large quantities, and the pulses, *jowar*, rice, sugar, *shakkar*, oil of *sarson* and *tîl*, are the chief articles of consumption imported. XVI. 6.

XVI. 7. 7. The consumption of well-to-do *zemindars* and *mahajans* does not undergo any considerable change when the period of scarcity does not exceed a year as these classes generally keep about twelve months' supply of food grains with them ; their consumption of milk and *ghi*, however, falls off considerably, as the milch cattle yield less milk in a year of scarcity than in normal years. Other sections of the village community consume the cheapest grains in the market, *bajra*, gram and *jowar*. The number of meals per day also changes in accordance with the pecuniary resources of individual families. The *dhanaks*, *chamars* and other menial classes of the village population sometimes go without food for two consecutive days. Thanks to the generosity of some of the more prosperous families, no deaths have occurred in this village from want of food or starvation even in the worst famine. In times of scarcity, non-agriculturists and *kamins* seek employment outside the village, such as is usually provided in such years, on canals, roads or the railway station, and some take service with the rich *mahajan* population of Sampla. The *Jat zemindar*, however, considers service to be beneath his dignity, and when hard pressed, he mortgages his land to provide for his needs.

XVI. 8. 8. The diet of the people underwent a complete change with the introduction of the canal in 1895-96. The increase in the production of wheat and the greater nutritive power of this grain have led the *zemindar* to consume this more costly cereal. On the other hand a falling off in the consumption of *ghi* and milk is noticeable in the village community, owing to the high market value of *ghi*. As has been pointed above, exceptionally good crops of *jowar* and *bajra* used to be obtained before the introduction of the canal, and in those days these two cereals and gram were the chief cereals consumed.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI.

TABLE I.

Showing the Monthly Food Consumption in Seers of Non-Agriculturists in Gijhi.

Non-Agriculturists.	Cereals	EITHER		OR		Milk.	*Ghi* and cream.	*Shakkar*, gur or sugar.	Pulses and vegetables.
		Wheat.	Gram	*Bajra*.	*Mung*.				
WELL-TO-DO—									
Below 5 years of age	5	3	2	3	2	15	½	1¼	1
Between—									
5 and 10 years of age	7	4	3	4	3	15	1	1½	2
10 „ 15 „ „	10	6	4	6	4	15	1½	1½	2
15 „ 55 „ „	15	10	5	10	5	15	2-3	2	2
Over 55 years of age	10	8	2	6	4	15	2	1½	2
POOR—									
Below 5 years of age	5	1	4	4	1	5	..	5/16	..
Between—									
5 and 10 years of age	7	1	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
10 „ 15 „ „	12	2	10	10	2	..	..	..	..
15 „ 55 „ „	20	4	16	16	4	5	1	5/16	..
Over 55 years of age	12	3	9	9	3	..	1	..	..

TABLE II.

Showing Average Monthly Food Consumption in Seers of Agriculturists.

Well-to-do owners and well-to-do tenants.	Cereals	EITHER		OR		Milk.	*Ghi* and cream.	*Shakkar, gur* or sugar.	Pulses and vegetables.
		Wheat	Gram.	*Bajra.*	*Mung.*				
Below 5 years of age ..	7½	5	2½	6	1½	15	½	¾	..
Between—									
5 and 10 years of age ..	15	11	4	12	3	12	1	1¼	1
10 „ 15 „ „ ..	16	11	5	13	3	12	2	1¼	2
15 „ 55 „ „ ..	25	19	6	21	4	15	2-3	1¼	2
Over 55 years of age ..	13	10	3	10	3	12	1	1	1
Small land owners and small tenants.									
Below 5 years of age ..	7½	3½	4	6	1½	10	⅛	⅝	..
Between—									
5 and 10 years of age ..	15	7½	7½	12	3	5	½	⅜	1
10 „ 15 „ „ ..	18	9	9	14	4	5	¾	⅜	1½
15 „ 55 „ „ ..	30	15	15	24	6	5	1-1½	⅜	2
Over 55 years of age ..	13	6	7	10	3	5	¾	⅜	1
Agricultural labourers and village menials (where available).									
Below 5 years of age ..	8	½	7½	7½	½	2*	..	..	..
Between—									
5 and 10 years of age ..	15	1	14	14	1	..	..	..	..
10 „ 15 „ „ ..	15	1	14	14	1	..	..	..	..
15 „ 55 „ „ ..	30	3	27	28	2	2	½	¼	..
Over 55 years of age ..	13	1	12	12	1	..	..	..	..

* If milch cattle are kept.

NOTE 1.—The amount of food grains and other articles of food consumed by women among all classes of the village community is equal to that consumed by the men; the *zemindar's* wife consumes as much food as her husband. Among field-labourers, men and women work side by side for an equal number of hours, while household duties are performed exclusively by women.

NOTE 2.—The consumption of food grains by persons between 15 and 55 years is 5 seers per month less in the case of well-to-do agriculturists compared with the consumption of food grains by (*a*). small land-owners and small tenants, and (*b*). agricultural labourers and village menials. This difference is due to the greater consumption of *ghi* and milk, which have high nutritive value, by well-to-do owners.

NOTE 3.—The abrupt fall in the consumption of food grains among all classes by persons over 55 years of age is due to the fact that they do no field work, and take only two meals a day in place of three taken by those doing field works.

APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONNAIRE USED BY THE INVESTIGATOR.

I.—GENERAL.

1. Physical description of village and soils.
2. Statistics of population for all censuses that have been taken. Distribution, if available, by sex, age and caste. Causes of changes in population. Mortality from plague, influenza, cholera and other serious epidemics: point out if mortality was particularly severe between certa in ages, or in either sex.
3. Marriage. Age of marriage for boys and girls in the various communities.
4. What is the size of an average family ?
5. Prepare a statement showing—

(1). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and classify as follows :—

(*a*). (*i*). wholly dependent,
(*ii*). partly dependent ;
(*b*). (*i*). rent receivers only (*i. e.*, non-cultivating owners),
(*ii*). actual cultivating owners,
(*iii*). rent payers (tenants) only,
(*iv*). labourers,
(*v*). others, for whom details should be given.

(2). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, whose chief means of livelihood is cottage industry.

(3). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, who do not follow any productive calling and live on charity, begging, religion, etc., etc.

(4). The number of (*a*) artisans, (*b*) families of artisans, in the village. Give details.

(5). The number of (*a*) field labourers, (*b*) families of field labourers.

(6). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, whose principal means of livelihood is agriculture, but who depend upon other occupations, such as industry, field labour, grass and wood selling, *gadda* hire, service, etc., to supplement their income from agriculture.

(7). The number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, whose principal means of livelihood is any occupation other than agriculture, but who follow agriculture as a subsidiary calling.

(8). The number of persons who live outside the village for a large part of the year and who earn their livelihood in professions such as service.

(9). The number of—

(*i*). military servants,
(*ii*). teachers,
(*iii*). pleaders,
(*iv*). civil servants,
(*v*). persons who work in cities as menial servants.
(*vi*). pensioners.

NOTE.—Distinguish between those persons who, or whose families, are resident in the village more than nine months in the year, and those who, although natives of the village, ordinarily spend less than three months in it.

(10). Number of (*a*) persons, (*b*) families, living on money-lending and trade. Give, if possible, details as to income-tax paid in recent years.

6. How does a cultivator employ himself in hours not spent in work connected with the cultivation of the land ?
7. How does a cultivator employ himself in slack seasons—
(*a*). When agricultural conditions are normal ; (*b*)- when they are abnormal ?
Does he follow any subsidiary industry ?

8. Describe fully the way in which village artisans and menials are paid by cultivators. Describe their rights and privileges in the village.
Give annual wages usually paid to each class and also *inams* and other dues paid on the occasions of social and religious ceremonies.

9. Describe fully the economic position of a field labourer in the village organization. Describe his rights and privileges in the village.
How is he paid ?
Is there a tendency for younger men to emigrate to the towns ? If so, in what capacity ?

II.—CROPPING AND CULTIVATION.

1. Give from the *Milan Raqba* statement of the Vilage Note Book an abstract showing for the village as a whole :—

	Total area.	Banjar kadim.	Banjar jadid.	Cultivated area with classes of soils.
1900 .... 1920 (or nearest year).				

2. Prepare from the Jinswar statements of the *Lal Kitab* a statement in the form shown on page 273, with any modification that may be necessary for the particular village, showing the average cropping for the past five years.

3. Have any important changes occurred in the cropping during the past twenty years; if so, what ?

4. Take about 50 fields representative of different classes of soils, and from the *khasra girdawari* examine the cropping for the last eight harvests in order to see what are the most common rotations of crops.

5. Have the high prices of (1) cotton, (2) sugarcane, resulted in their cultivation being extended ?

6. What crops are manured ? What manure is used ? Whence is it obtained ? How much is used per acre for each crop ? When is it applied ?

7. Give in the form of a calendar an account of the year's operations on two holdings of different sizes selected from the following, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 acres, showing month by month the number of workers, etc.

39 8. What crops are irrigated by (*a*) wells ; (*b*) canals ; (*c*) other means of irrigation ? Give the usual number and dates of waterings for each. What number of waterings for each of the chief crops do the zamindars consider necessary to give the best results ?

9. Are the fields carefully levelled for irrigation by (*a*) wells and (*b*) canals ? Is there any waste of water ?

10. What is the number of ploughings usually given for each of the chief crops and when are they given ? Does this vary on different classes of soils ?

11. Is weeding regularly done ? If so, for what crops ? Who do the weeding ?

12. Have any improved implements been introduced in the village ? If so, whence have they been obtained ?

46 13. Have any selected varieties of seeds as recommended by the Agricultural Department been adopted in the village ? If so, what ? Give details of numbers and varieties. Have the results been good ? Give, if possible, the increase in yields or other advantages obtained from the use of selected seed ?

14. What improved methods of cultivation, if any, have been adopted ? What have been the results ?

15. Where is the nearest demonstration farm ? Have any demonstrations been made in or near the village ? Have any of the zamindars visited an Experimental or Demonstration Farm ? If there is a District Agricultural Association ; do the zamindars know anything about it ? Has it conferred any practical benefit on the village ?

16. Where is the nearest rain-gauge ? Give monthly figures of rainfall for each of the past ten years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Crops.	Chahi.	Chahi nahri.	Nahri.	Chahi sailab.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Total.	Per cent. on annual cropped area.	Special crops.
Kharif.	1	Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rice.
	2	Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	Til	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sugarcane.
	7	Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cotton.
	9	Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indigo.
	10	Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Total cropped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15	Kharaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	16	Total sown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	17	Percentage of kharaba on sown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rabi.	18	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wheat.
	19	Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20	Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gram.
	21	Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peas.
	22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	Fruits . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24	Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25	Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	26	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	27	Total cropped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	28	Kharaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	29	Total sown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30	Percentage of kharaba on sown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Both Harvests.	31	Total cropped area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	32	Total kharaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	33	Total sown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	34	Per cent. of kharaba on sown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	35	Per cent. of cropped on cultivated area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

III.—IRRIGATION.

1. What are the sources of canal irrigation ? Is the village situated near the "tail" ?
2. Is irrigation by flow or lift ?
3. Is canal irrigation received in both harvests ? In the *rabi*, is canal water obtained for sowings only, or are subsequent waterings also possible ?
4. When does canal irrigation usually begin, and when does it stop ? Is it continuous or by rotation on different branches or minors of the canal ?
5. How is the internal distribution of water made between cultivators ? Is it a fair distribution ? Do cultivators who do not require water when their turn comes round sell it to others ? If so, at what rates ?
6. Give the number of wells (*a*) in use, (*b*) capable of use, now, and twenty years ago.
7. When are the wells usually worked ? Give the number of yoke for each well and the hours of work done by each yoke in one day. What area can a well irrigate in twenty-four hours assuming the number of yoke to be sufficient to keep the well in work the whole of that time. Give depth of water, and number of hours the well can be worked.
8. Is canal irrigation assisted by wells ? If so, when and to what extent, and for what crops ?
9. If there are *barani*, well and canal holdings in the village compare the labour and cattle necessary for the proper cultivation of ten acres of *barani*, well and canal lands, respectively. Give the figures for labour and cattle for any of these three types of holdings that may exist in the village and illustrate them by the actuals of ten holdings of various sizes.

IV.—HOLDINGS.

1. From the total number of owners in the village as given in *Statement* 6 of the Village Note Book deduct the number of those whose names have been counted more than once. Divide the total cultivated area of the village by this number and so get the cultivated area per owner. Compare the result with that obtained for a similar calculation on the figures of 1900.
2. If any of the owners own cultivated land outside the village, add the area so owned to the total cultivated area of the village, and divide by the number of owners as found in 1 above and so obtain the *total* cultivated area per owner. Note the number of owners who do not cultivate at all.
3. Give a statement showing—
   Number of proprietary holdings owned :—
   (*a*). by a single owner.
   (*b*). ,, 2 persons jointly.
   (*c*). ,, 3 ,, ,,
   (*d*). ,, 4 ,, ,,
   (*e*). ,, 5 ,, ,,
   (*f*). ,, more than 5 persons jointly.
4. Prepare a statement as follows :—
   Number of owners who own—
   (*a*). less than 1 acre cultivated land.
   (*b*). between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ,,
   (*c*). ,, $2\frac{1}{2}$,, 5 ,, ,,
   (*d*). ,, 5 ,, $7\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
   (*e*). ,, $7\frac{1}{2}$,, 10 ,, ,,
   (*f*). ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ,,
   (*g*). ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, ,,
   (*h*). ,, 20 ,, 50 ,, ,,
   (*i*). more than 50 acres ,,

NOTE.—1. In the case of (*a*) above, give a complete list of owners with their caste, main occupation, etc.

2. In this statement if three owners own 8 acres jointly and nothing more in the village, all three will come into (*b*).

3. For this statement take first of all only the cultivated area of the village concerned but in a Remarks Column show the effect of taking into account the cultivated land owned outside the village, *e.g.*, if cultivated area outside the village is also taken into account 3 of the owners in class (*e*) may come into class (*f*), and 2 in class (*f*) into class (*g*).

5. For classes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, ascertain which of the owners cultivate the whole or part of their own land and in addition also cultivate other land as tenants. Then prepare a revised statement as follows :—

Number of owners who cultivate :—
(*a*). less than 1 acre (..acres owned ;..acres rented).—
(*b*). between 1 and 2½ acres (.. ,, ,, ;.. ,, ,,).
(*c*). ,, 2½ and 5 ,, (.. ,, ,, ;.. ,, ,,).
(*d*). ,, 5 and 7½ ,, (.. ,, ,, ;.. ,, ,,).
(*e*). ,, 7½ and 10 ,, (.. ,, ,, ;.. ,, ,,).

6. For (*a*), (*b*),(*c*),(*d*) and (*e*) in paragraph 4 above, state for each sub-division, (1). the number of owners who actually cultivate in the village ; (2). the number who cultivate elsewhere as tenants or owners ; (3). the number who, on account of old age, infirmity, youth or other disability, neither cultivate nor have other means of livelihood ; (4). the number of owners who do not cultivate, but have other means of livelihood, (*a*) inside the village, (*b*) outside it, and state what these are ; (5). the number of owners who cultivate and have also other means of livelihood, regular or casual. State what these are.

7. How many owners are resident in the village ?
How many of them cultivate ? What do the others do ?

8. How many owners are non-resident ? Of the non-resident able-bodied men how many are (*a*) in the Army, (*b*) in Government service, (*c*) in other service, (*d*) casual labourers ? Give a statement of pay and earnings.

9. Give a list similar to 3 above showing—

Number of cultivating holdings cultivated :—
(*a*). by a single cultivator,
(*b*). ,, 2 cultivators jointly,
(*c*). ,, 3 ,, ,,
(*d*). ,, 4 ,, ,,
(*e*). ,, 5 ,, ,,
(*f*). ,, more than 5 cultivators jointly.

NOTE.—Hired labourers will not be counted as cultivators for this purpose.

10. Prepare a statement similar to 4 above showing—
Number of cultivators who cultivate :—
(*a*). 2½ acres cultivated or less,
(*b*). between 2½ and 5 acres cultivated,
(*c*). ,, 5 and 7½ ,, ,,
(*d*). ,, 7½ and 10 ,, ,,
(*e*). ,, 10 and 15 ,, ,,
(*f*). ,, 15 and 20 ,, ,,
(*g*). ,, 20 and 50 ,, ,,
(*h*). more than 50 acres cultivated.

NOTE.—1. Cultivating owners and tenants, whether owners or not, will come into this account.
2. If three tenants cultivate 9 acres jointly, each will be credited with 3 acres ; if in addition one of them cultivates 4 acres alone, he will come into class (*c*).
3. Show the effect on the classification of taking into account land cultivated outside the village.
4. Where there are sub-tenants, these, and not the tenants under whom they hold, should be counted. Hired labourers should not be included, but partners in cultivation should.

11. What is the number of—
(*i*). occupancy tenants,
(*ii*). non-occupancy tenants under owners or occupancy tenants,
(*iii*). sub-tenants under tenants-at-will.
(*a*). who own no land at all,
(*b*). who own no land in the village.
How many are permanently resident in the village ? Give the length of tenancy to date as follows :—
(*a*). Less than 3 years.
(*b*). Between 3 and 5 years.
(*c*). ,, 5 ,, 10 ,,
(*d*). More than 10 years.

NOTE.—Where a son or nephew has carried on the tenancy of his father or uncle, etc., the tenancy should be regarded as continuous.

12. Of the tenants, how many are village menials ? How many tenants have supplementary means of livelihood and what are the supplementary means ?

13. Read Chapter III. of Dr. Mann's "*Land and Labour in a Deccan Village.*"* Prepare a statement of proprietary holdings similar to that on page 47, and a statement similar to that on page 51 for cultivating holdings.

NOTE.—Plot in this connection means not necessarily a *khasra* number. It is used to denote an unbroken piece of land and will include several *khasra* numbers, if these are continuous and held by the same owner or cultivator, as the case may be.

14. Illustrate graphically the fragmentation of proprietary and cultivating holdings as in the charts facing pages 46 and 52 of Dr. Mann's book.

Take ten proprietary holdings and illustrate five on each of two sheets, choosing two extreme cases of fragmentation and the rest ordinary ones. Do the same for ten cultivating holdings.

15. Take four proprietary holdings in which there is much fragmentation. By means of the genealogical tables and the settlement records of the various settlements trace the history of each back as far as possible showing how fragmentation has been the result of (*a*) succession, (*b*) sales, gifts and exchanges, (*c*) partitions.

Give examples, if any can be found, or the reverse process of consolidation due to owners dying without sons, exchanges, purchases, etc.

16. Take four cases in which partition has occurred. Show graphically the extent of fragmentation before and after partition. If possible, select two areas in which more than one partition has occurred.

17. What are the practical disadvantages of fragmentation in this village ? Illustrate your answer by reference to specific instances. If possible, give details of litigation arising from boundary disputes. In particular, inquire whether any land is lying uncultivated owing to excessive fragmentation. Give a list of some of the smallest plots and say what use is made of them.

18. Can you give any instances in the village in which a cultivator could actually reduce the number of workers employed on his holding, if consolidation were effected ?

In practice, would the cultivator reduce his labourers or would the same labourers be used, but for less time ?

19. What are the objections urged by the zamindars against consolidation of holdings ? Have any of them voluntarily agreed to consolidation ? Have practical benefits resulted ?

V.—EFFECT OF TENANCY.

If possible, compare in as much detail as possible several holdings cultivated by their owners with several holdings cultivated entirely by tenants who are not themselves mortgagors nor relations of the owners of the holdings they cultivate. For the purpose of this comparison, tenants who do not cultivate themselves should not be included.

1. Is there any difference in the methods of cultivation, number and dates of ploughings, manuring, etc. ?
2. Is there any difference in the cropping ?
3. Is there any difference in perennials, such as trees, etc., on the holdings ?
4. Is there any difference in efforts at improving land ?
5. Is there any difference in the catte, etc., kept ?
6. Is there any difference in the building ?
7. Is there any difference in education of the children ?
   Amplify, if possible, by reference to actual facts and figures.
8. Is there any difference in the careers of the children (*i.e.*, working as agriculturists, engaging in other business, migrating to towns, taking service, etc.) ?
9. Is there any difference in the standard of living, or of debt, and in the facility with which credit can be obtained ?
10. Do tenants join Co-operative Societies as freely as owners ?

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*University of Bombay, Economic Series No. 1, Oxford University Press, Bombay.

VI.—LAND REVENUE AND TACCAVI.

1. What was the fixed land revenue imposed at previous settlements and at the last settlement ?
2. Give the incidence per cultivated acre of the present fixed demand.
3. What portion, if any, of the fixed demand is deferred on account of—(*a*) protective well leases, (*b*) other causes ?
4. Attach a list of occupiers' rates charged on canal irrigation.
5. What has been paid by the village in each of the past five years for—(*a*) land revenue, (*b*) cesses, (*c*) occupiers' rates, (*d*) total.
   Give the average of the period, and the average incidence per matured acre.
6. What coercive processes, if any, have been issued during the past five years for—(*a*) land revenue fixed, (*b*) land revenue fluctuating ? Has land revenue been paid punctually ? Has the lambardar had to pay part of it out of his own pocket and then recover from owners ?
7. How is the money for land revenue obtained ? Is surplus produce sold ? Is it paid out of earnings from casual labour ? Is the money for it borrowed ? Has any money been borrowed for this purpose from Co-operative Societies ? If so, when, by whom, and how much ?
   Take 30 specific cases representing large, medium and small owners and record the results.
8. In cases where money was borrowed for the payment of land revenue inquire carefully into the causes. Did the borrower sell any of his produce of the harvest in question before or after the payment of land revenue ? If so, what did he do with the money so obtained ? Did he buy cattle or other necessaries with it ? Did he use it to pay off debts ?
9. Are the dates fixed for the payment of land revenue convenient for owners ? If not, what other dates would be more convenient ?
10. What (*a*) remissions, (*b*) suspensions, of land revenue, have been granted during the past ten years ? Why were they granted in each case ?
11. Make enquiries similar to those detailed in 8 and 10 above for the payment of occupiers' rates.
12. What *taccavi* has been taken for (*a*) sinking of wells, (*b*) other improvements, (*c*) purchase of cattle, fodder or seed, during the past ten years ?
13. Were the instalments repaid with ease ? If not, how were they paid ? Were any coercive processes necessary ? Was there any attachment and sale of property ?
14. Is *taccavi* popular ? Are loans taken from money-lenders when *taccavi* might be taken ? Give specific cases, if any, and record the reason. If *taccavi* is not popular, what are the reasons, as given by the zamindars ?

VII.—INDEBTEDNESS.

1. What are the chief purposes for which loans are taken ? Give approximate percentage of principal in each case, showing what is due to (*a*) personal expenditure such as food, clothing, marriage, funeral, litigation, (*b*) professional expenditure such as seed, cattle, land improvement, land revenue, *taccavi*, rent, purchase of land.
2. If a member of a Co-operative Society for five years or more, state :—
   (*i*). amount of old debt repaid by borrowing from the society,
   (*ii*). amount of old debt repaid by his own saving,
   (*iii*). land redeemed by borrowing from the society,
   (*iv*). land redeemed by his own saving,
   (*v*). land bought,
   (*vi*). land taken in mortgage.
   Give amount paid in each case.
3. Who are the money-lenders ? Zamindars or non-zamindars ? Give their number in each case. Are zamindars replacing non-zamindars as money-lenders, and with what results ? Give the ordinary business terms of each class. Do they vary their terms according to the security offered ? On what security is money lent ? What are the terms of repayment ? Is recovery of loans strictly enforced ?
4. Give the approximate yearly income of persons whose chief profession is money-lending ?
5. Try to ascertain the sources from which repayments are made, as for example :—sale of produce, grain or fodder, sale of cattle, sale of land, mortgage of land, sale or mortgage of houses, cash earnings or other sources.
6. From above discuss actual indebtedness you observed : how far due to poverty, ignorance, social observances, improvidence, temptation of increased credit and increased prosperity, diminished ability to repay through reduction of income, bad seasons, unsound credit. Is (*a*) land revenue, or (*b*) enhancement of land revenue, or (*c*) too early a date for payment of the same, mentioned as a cause ? Do the money-lenders encourage debt ?
7. Can you give any facts as to the effect of indebtedness on the people ?

VIII.—MORTGAGES.*

General.

1. Give an abstract from *Statement No.* 6 of the Village Note Book, showing quadrennially for the last 20 years—
   (*a*). Number of mortgages.
   (*b*). (*i*). Total area mortgaged.
   (*ii*). Cultivated area mortgaged.
   (*c*). Land revenue assessed on mortgaged area.
   (*d*). Proportion that total and cultivated area mortgaged bears to the total and cultivated area of village.

2. Give for each mortgage the following information :—
   (*a*). (*i*). Total area owned by the mortgagor.
   (*ii*). Cultivated area owned by the mortgagor.
   (*b*). (*i*). Total area mortgaged.
   (*ii*). Cultivated area mortgaged.
   (*c*). Date of mortgage.
   (*d*). Amount of mortgage debt and multiple of land revenue it represents.
   (*e*). Form of mortgage :—(*a*) whether for fixed term, in which case, length of period and year of expiry should be given ; or (*b*) until repayment of mortgage debt, etc., with possession or without possession.
   (*f*). Whether, when the mortgage is with possession, the mortgagor cultivates as a tenant, and if so, on what rent ? If not, who cultivates the land ?

3. Prepare a statement in the following form :—
   Number of proprietary holdings in which there are mortgages.
   (*a*). Total.
   (*b*). Of which cultivated area owned is less than 1 acre.
   (*c*). ,, ,, ,, between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
   (*d*). ,, ,, ,, ,, $2\frac{1}{2}$,, 5 ,,
   (*e*). ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, $7\frac{1}{2}$,,
   (*f*). ,, ,, ,, ,, $7\frac{1}{2}$,, 10 ,,
   (*g*). ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, 15 ,,
   (*h*). ,, ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, 20 ,,
   (*i*). ,, ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, 50 ,,
   (*j*). ,, ,, ,, more than 50 ,,

4. Prepare a statement as follows :—

Mortgages made in last quadrennium previous to 1902 in which quadrennial jamabandi was prepared, and in each succeeding quadrennial jamabandi.	Total area under mortgage.	Cultivated area under mortgage.	Mortgage debt.	Average mortgage value per acre.	Average mortgage value per acre cultivated.	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	200	150	20,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	133 / 100	160 / 120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—1. The necessary information will have to be obtained from *Statement No.* 5 of the Village Note Books.

2. Where the mortgage money actually received was less than that recorded in *Statement No.* 5 of the Village Note Book or in the mortgage deed, the actual, if ascertainable, should be entered in red ink below that recorded in column 4 above. Entries in columns (5), (6) and (7) should also be made on the basis of actuals, as illustrated above.

*The Special Questionnaire for Mortgages should be answered if the investigator thinks useful results will be obtained.

5. Redemption—
   (*a*). Give information for redemption similar to that given for mortgages in para. 3 above.
   (*b*). Prepare a statement for redemptions similar to that given in statement para. 4, but omit the last 3 columns.
   (*c*). For each of the redemptions made between 1913 and the present day ascertain whether (1) redemption was automatic ; (2) other land was sold or mortgaged in order to effect the redemption ; (3) redemption was made by the owner, mortgagor or a subsequent vendee ; (4) how the money was obtained to carry out the redemption ?
   (*d*). Have mortgages, not subject to automatic redemption, been redeemed and other mortgages, subject to automatic redemption, contracted in their place ? Give in each such case briefly the terms of the old mortgage and of the new—(area, mortgage debt, interest payable, period of new mortgage, etc.).

6. For the total mortgages now in existence state what area is mortgaged to—
   (*a*). zamindars of the village,
   (*b*). other zamindars,
   (*c*). money-lenders, not belonging to agricultural tribes,
   (*d*). others.
   Give any information you may acquire about money-lending mortgagees.

7. Have landowners who wish to mortgage their land any difficulty in finding mortgagees ?

8. Have mortgagors who wish to change a mortgage of a more burdensome kind into a mortgage under Section 6 (*a*) of the Land Alienation Act any difficulty in doing so ? Is there any combination among money-lenders to prevent this ?

9. In cases where mortgages have been contracted during the past ten years, ascertain :—
   (*a*). The reason why the mortgage was made.
   (*b*). Did the mortgagor get the money in cash ? If so, what did he do with it ?
   (*c*). If the mortgage consideration was extinction of debts, how were these debts contracted ?
   (*d*). Where there are several shareholders, ascertain whether the mortgage is by all or by only some of the shareholders.

IX.—SALES.

1. Prepare a statement as follows :—

Sales made in last quadrennium previous to 1902 in which quadrennial jamabandi was prepared, and in each succeeding quadrennial jamabandi.	Total area sold.	Cultivated area sold.	Sale prices.	Average sale value per acre, *i. e.*, 4/2.	Average sale value per acre cultivated, *i.e.*, 4/3.	Sale price as multiple of land revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	200	150	20,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	133 / 100	160 / 120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—1 The necessary information will have to be obtained from *Statement No.* 5 of the Village Note Books.

2. Where the sale price actually received was less than that recorded in *Statement* No. 5 of the Village Note Books or in the sale deed, the actual, if ascertainable, should be entered in red ink below that recorded in column 4 above. Entries in columns (5), (6) and (7) should also be made on the basis of actuals, as illustrated above.

2. Show for each quadrennial period the sales—
   (*i*). By agriculturists—
      (*a*). to zamindars of the village,
      (*b*). other zamindars,
      (*c*). money-lenders, other than those of agricultural tribes,
      (*d*). others.
   (*ii*). By non-zamindars—
      (*a*). to zamindars of the village,
      (*b*). other zamindars,
      (*c*). money-lenders, other than those of agricultural tribes,
      (*d*). others.

   Give any information you may acquire about money-lending vendees.
3. Have any persons who formerly did not own land in the village or elsewhere purchased land in the village during the past twenty years? How many of these were at the time of purchase cultivating land as tenants-at-will in the village or elsewhere? What were their castes?
4. Have any small holders (owners of less than 5 acres cultivated at time of sale or purchase)—
   (1). lost land by sale during the past twenty years?
   (2). gained land by purchase during the past twenty years?

   What was the effect—
   (1). on reducing their holdings?
   (2). on increasing their holdings?
5. Investigate in the case of ten sales made during the past five years the causes of sale.
6. Have any sales been made during the past ten years in order to redeem mortgages on other land? If so, give details.
7. Have any mortgages been made during the past ten years in order to purchase other land? If so, give details.

X.—SALE OF VILLAGE PRODUCE.

1. Describe the methods of sale—
   (*i*). Give the prices at which six principal crops of the village were sold in each of the last five years.
   (*ii*). Give also the prices of these six products for each year as entered in the Circle Note Book.
   (*iii*). State generally who are the purchasers and how the prices are fixed between them and the growers. Note specially whether the price is fixed before, at the time, or after the produce is handed over, and whether the seller exercises any real influence in deciding the prices.
   (*iv*). Where a grower sells to his family shopkeeper, how is the account adjusted? Does the latter pay at once in cash or does he credit the grower's account? If the latter, how long after the delivery of the produce and at what rates?
   (*v*). Where a grower is in debt and sells to his creditor, does he get as good a price as a grower who is not in debt? If not, what is the difference?
   (*vi*). How much of the surplus was carried by the producer for sale in a central market?

   Is there any custom of selling in a central market through brokers who act as agents for the producers?
   (*vii*). Describe the methods of purchase followed by purchasers in the central market—
      (*a*). Who pays the *arhat*?
      (*b*). Who tests the accuracy of the scales and measures used?
      (*c*). Who pays the weighing charges?
      (*d*). Give details of all other charges.
      (*e*). Does the cultivator get the rates prevailing in the central market for his products?
2. How many central markets are there in the neighbourhood? What is the distance of each from the village?
3. How far is the nearest railway station? Is it reached by a metalled road?
4. How many roads leading to the principal markets are available to the cultivator? Are they *kachcha* roads or metalled?

   What is their condition in the rainy season?
5. What are the means of conveyance available—
   (*a*). *gaddas*; (*b*). donkeys; (*c*). camels; (*d*). others.
6. Was any produce held up during the past five years in order to secure a better price? How far does the local Credit Society, if there is any, help towards this end?
7. State the dates when the land revenue is ordinarily collected in the village. Does the land revenue demand tend to make the cultivator sell his produce at once? State the land revenue demand in terms of weight of produce at the actual village price.

8. If a Co-operative Sale Society exists, describe the benefits actually derived from it.
9. What are the articles manufactured in the village ? How are they sold ?

XI.—PURCHASES AND INDUSTRY.

1. How do villagers purchase commodities required—
   (*a*). for industrial and agricultural use ?
   (*b*). for their own household consumption ?
2. What is the number of petty shopkeepers in the village and what commodities do they sell ?
3. What are the chief markets from which commodities are purchased and what is their distance from the village ?
4. Are goods purchased on credit or on cash ? If the former, how are payments made ? For how long do credit accounts run ? What disadvantages result from credit purchases ?
5. Are the goods adulterated or pure ? If the former, find out if possible the loss to the consumer due to this ?
6. Take measure and scales used by shopkeepers and test their accuracy. Note the discrepancy in each case.
7. If goods are purchased from a Co-operative Supply Society or Union, compare the prices with those of the local shops.
8. Do any village industries exist in the village ? Give details.
9. How is the cotton ginned ? Is the spinning done in the village ? If so, by whom ? Is any thread imported ? What is the number of looms ? Who does the weaving ? Is the cloth used for village consumption or is any exported ?
10. What is the number of oil-presses ? Who owns them ? Are they all in use ? Who works them ?
11. Is flour ground in the village ? If so, how ? Who owns and who works the mills ?
12. Is sugarcane pressed in the village ? How many presses are there ? Who owns and who works them ?

XII.—PRICE OF LAND.

1. From the statement relating to sales obtain the percentage increase or decrease in the sale price of land—
   (*a*). between 1895-99,
   (*b*). between 1905-09 } and the last quadrennial period.
2. Compare the above percentages with the percentage variations in cash rents between the same periods.
3. See para. 376 of *Douie's* "*Settlement Manual.*" Work out the general rise in prices by the second method explained therein, (*a*) since 1895-99, (*b*) since 1905-09, taking for the purpose the six most important crops in the village and using yields in accordance with the instruction given in Question 6 of the Chapter on *Yields*.
4. Compare the percentages in Question 1 with the percentages in Question 3.
5. If any land now under cash rents has been purchased during the past five years, give the following figures separately for each transaction :—
   (*a*). area of land sold ;
   (*b*). total purchase price ;
   (*c*). average price per acre ;
   (*d*). cash rent per acre ;
   (*e*). per cent. return of (*d*) on (*c*) ;
   (*f*). cash rent per acre after deducting actual expenses paid by the landlord ;
   (*g*). per cent. return of (*f*) on (*c*).
6. Take three holdings sold during the past five years *not* under cash rents. If reliable figures are available, work out the net per cent. return to the landlord on the purchase price

XIII.—YIELDS.

1. Attach to your report a list of the yields assumed by the Settlement Officer at last Settlement for each class of soil and each crop in the circle in which the village is situated ; and the estimates issued by the Director of Land Records.
2. Attach a copy of the Settlement Officer's inspection note of the village.
3. Enquire into the character of each harvest for the last five years for each of the chief crops. Classify it as very good, good, above average, average, below average, poor, bad, according to its character.
4. Give the zamindars' estimate of the yield in maunds per acre of each of the main crops for each of the above harvests on each class of soil.

   Make your enquiries from various zamindars at various times and note the replies of each. Attach these to your report for purposes of comparison and give your opinion as to the reliability of the zamindar's estimate.

5. Take the Settlement Officer's assumed yields for the circle and adjust them for the village as follows :—

If Settlement Officer classed the village as *average* take the yields as they are ; if he classed it as *very good*, *good* or *above average*, make suitable addition to the yields ; if he classed it as *bad*, *poor* or *below average*, make suitable deductions.

6. In using "yields" for general calculations use your "ascertained" yields if you regard them as reliable. Otherwise use the adjusted settlement yields described in paragraph 5 above.

XIV.—RENTS.

A.—General.

1. Prepare the following statement :—

Total cultivated area of village.	Area cultivated by owner.	Area cultivated by occupancy tenants.	Area cultivated by Tenants-at-will.			
			Paying at revenue rates.	Paying at batai rates.	Paying cash rents.	Paying other rents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acre per cent. of total.	Acre per cent. of total.	Acre per cent. of total.	Acre per cent. of total.	Acre per cent. of total.	Acre per cent. of total.

2. Is there any difficulty in obtaining tenants ?
3. Are changes frequent among tenants ? Investigate conditions regarding the period of tenancy on thirty holdings.
4. Do (*a*) tenants, (*b*) landlords, prefer cash or share rents ? Give reasons. Does their preference depend on kinds of crops or irrigation ?
5. Read Chapter XX. of *Douie's* "*Settlement Manual*," and according to the principle there laid down, work out the cash rents paid on different classes of soil.
6. Have cash rents risen with the rise in the value of agricultural produce ? (Use material in *Statement* 8 of the Village Note Book to answer this question).
7. Are *zabti* rents paid on particular crops ? If so, on what crops and at what rates ?
8. Is there any case of an owner taking fixed grain rents, irrespective of the state of the crop ? Cite all such rents.
9. Do landlords give any advances to tenants in cash or grain ? If so, on what terms and how do they recover ? Does the owner lend seed to his tenants, and if so, on what terms ?
10. Does the tenant receive from the owner any assistance or has the tenant any rights regarding assistance towards (*a*) material for houses, (*b*) grazing, (*c*) fuel, (*d*) site for house, (*e*) water for any purposes, (*f*) natural products of the soil ?
11. Is the exercise of the rights limited to the tenant's own requirements or has he any right of sale ?
12. What rights, if any, has a tenant regarding the use of trees on the land and the planting of new trees ?
13. Does the tenant make any gift of animal produce, such as milk, a goat at Bakr-Id, eggs, poultry, etc., to the owner ?
14. Does the owner make any such gift to the tenant, *e.g.*, a feast at the principal holy day or after harvest ?
15. Does either owner or tenant make any gift, such as a feast at harvest time, to the labourers ?
16. Can you find any instance of aid rendered by the owner to the tenant to combat pests, such as locusts, rats, etc. ?
17. Does the tenant render any similar aid to the owner ?
18. Does the tenant render any personal service to the owner :—
    (*a*). on social occasions such as marriage, (*b*). on shikar, (*c*). on the entertainment of guests, (*d*). or otherwise ?
19. Where grazing is included in the tenancy, does the owner provide any part of the stock ? If so, describe the custom or contract ? Does the tenant pay rent in stock ? Does the owner share the produce, *e.g.*, milk, wool, young stock ?

20. Does the owner actually influence or direct the rotation or the selection of crops to be grown ? Have you found any instance of an owner insisting on a certain crop being grown or on a certain rotation ?
21. Can the owner graze his cattle on his tenant's fields after the crops are cut ?
22. Does the tenant get all the manure, or does the owner claim any share ?
23. Does the owner make the tenant grind his grain at the owner's mill (for districts such as Kangra, where owners keep mills ;
24. Are there any conditions forbidding the cultivation of part of the lands under tenancy, such as the reservation of lands for grazing ?
25. Can you find any other conditions of tenancy not referred to above, which are observed generally without being anywhere recorded, *e.g.*, presumably the tenant admits the right of the owner to visit the fields and view the crops ?
26. Can you find any instance of an owner evicting a tenant for bad cultivation, faulty rotation, etc. ?

B.—Batai Rents.

1. What are the usual rates on different classes of soil in each harvest ?
2. How does the batai rate vary with the crop, such as wheat, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit (mangoes) ;
3. How does the batai rate vary with the custom according as the landlord or tenant, pays the revenue, water rate, local rate, other dues or some of these ?
4. Are there any additional cesses paid to the landlord ? If so, what ? (*e.g.*, *haq zimindari* 2 seers per maund).
5. Is the crop divided on the tenant's land or at the owner's house ? Does the owner or tenant carry the owner's share to his granary ?
6. Describe in detail an actual partition of the crop witnessed by yourself. Note deductions for charity ; and to whom they go.
7. What deductions are made from the common heap for menials ? Who threshes the owner's share ? What payment is made ? Who does the reaping, and how are the reapers paid ? When the tenants themselves do the reaping do they receive the reapers' dues, if any ?
8. What services, if any, do these menials render (*a*) to the owner, (*b*) tenant, in consideration of the portions received from the common heap ?
9. Who provides the seed ?
10. Is it, or any portion of it, deducted from the common heap before sharing ?
11. If so, is the quantity deducted the actual quantity used, or is a little extra deducted over and above this ? Who takes the seed so deducted ?
12. What deductions not so far mentioned are made from the common heap ?
13. Are the fodder crops shared ? If so, give the rates for various fodder crops.
14. Do landlords allow any concessions regarding fodder, *e.g.*, do they exclude from division a few kanals under fodder crops ? What concessions do they allow ? Does the owner allow the tenant a plot for vegetables or other produce for his own household use, taking no share for himself ? Is there any crop of which the owner takes no share (such as a catch crop, *e.g.*, *senji* after cotton) ?
15. Where concessions for fodder are given ; does the tenant make any gift of animal produce to the owner in return ?
16. Is the straw divided ? If so, of what crops and in what shares ?
17. Is there any condition prohibiting fodder or straw from being sold off the land ?
18. Does the landlord impose any conditions regarding the area or kind of fodder crops ? If so, what ?
19. What changes have occurred in batai rates during the past twenty years ?
20. Do mortgagees charge higher rates of batai than owners ?
21. Do all batai tenures run from year to year or is there any instance of a lease or contract for more than one year ?
22. Is there any instance of a share tenant sub-letting to another ? If so, does this indicate a right to sub-let ? If there is no instance, is this because the owner reserves this right when letting his land ?
23. Make a special enquiry of ten holdings under batai rents. Ascertain from the *Khasra Girdawari* what crops (area, irrigation, etc.) were grown on each during the past five years. Ascertain, if possible, what was (1) the tenant's share in maunds of each crop, (2) the landlord's share in any or all of these five years. (If this information cannot be obtained, do *not* attempt to estimate it yourself).
24. If accurate information can be obtained to Question 23, then work out the value at the prices current at the harvest in question of the (1) tenant's share, (2) landlord's share. If information for both harvests in a year is available, then work out the value of the total rent received *per cultivated acre* :—

    Total value of rent, Rs. 350.
    Total cultivated area of holding, 35 acres.
    Average rent per acre cultivated, Rs. 10,

XV.—EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION.

1. All classes of cultivation—

(*a*). Particular Holdings.

Take five particular holdings for investigation. State for each of them :—

(*i*). Area cultivated, with kinds of soil (nahri, chahi, etc.), and uncultivated.
Area sown in last five years with crops sown.
Area returned as matured, kharaba, etc.

(*ii*). Cultivators, with details of working members of family, including every one who assists in any process of agriculture upon the holding.

(*iii*). Partners in cultivation, with details as above.

(*iv*). Labourers paid in cash or kind throughout the year, with detail of payments, service rendered, hours and days of work.

(*v*). Cattle employed, with duties performed by them. Give details of days and hours worked throughout the year. Is any use made of them when not required for any agricultural process upon the holdings ? Give details.

(*vi*). State if any cattle are hired, with details of hours, days and payments.

(*vii*). What manures are used ? How much is bought and how much home-produced ? What was the value of the former ? Give details as to utilisation. Does the landlord pay for any part of the manure ?

(*viii*). What fodder is used for the cattle employed (para. (*v*) above) ; How much is home-produced and how much bought ? Give values, and details of disposal.

(*ix*). What grain is fed to cattle ? How much is bought and how much home-produced ? Give values, and details of disposal.

(*x*). What implements are used ? Which are bought and which home-made ? Give values ; how long does each one last ? Distinguish between those bought for cash and those supplied under custom for payment in kind.

(*xi*). Give details of any implements hired, up to the final harvesting of the grain. Give details of period of hire, amount of payment made in cash or kind.

(*xii*). Give details of any other miscellaneous tools used.

(*xiii*). Give details of any other expenses of cultivation ; salt for cattle, medicine for cattle, repairs, *rakhas*, carriage of manure to the fields, if not already included.

(*xiv*). Has the cultivator got a cart ? If so, detail the uses to which it is put ; expenses of initial cost and maintenance, earnings in cash or kind, with details of hours and days ; distinguished between work on the cultivation of the holdings, and work independent of this. Estimate value of work done in connection with cultivation of the holding.

(*xv*). *Seed.*—Give rate per acre for different crops on different classes of soil. Who provides it ? What is its value at sowing time ? Where is it obtained from ?

(*xvi*). *Sowing.*—Are there any expenses of sowing not included in above ?

(*xvii*). *Cultivation after sowing.*—Are there any expenses not included above ? Give details. Give details as to weeding ; who does it ?

(*xviii*). *Harvesting.*—Are there any expenses not included in above ? What are they ?

(*xix*). *Deductions from common heap.*—Distinguish those which relate to expenses of cultivation. Give values.

(*xx*). *Threshing, winnowing.*—Are there any expenses not included above ? What expenses are incurred in carriage of crop to shop or granary or to landlord's house ?

(*xxi*). Give any examples of extraordinary expenses of cultivation within recent years due to calamities of season, such as flood. Has seed had to be re-sown more than once ? Is there any expenditure on hedging or on protection of the holding apart from particular crops, or on making boundaries ?

(*b*). General.

(*i*). Give figures for cattle, sheep, goats, etc., for each of the last five cattle censuses. How have increases or decreases in the cattle, etc., affected the supply of manure ? If cattle, etc., have decreased, have cultivators made good the supply of manure in any other way ?

(*ii*). Do the owners of cattle sell the bones of dead animals ? If so, to whom ? If they are not sold, what use is made of them ?

(*iii*). Are there any grazing grounds in the village, apart from fallow lands ? What is their area compared with the area of similar lands twenty years ago ?

(*iv*). Is there a Government forest or *rakh* near by in which the village cattle graze ? If so, what facilities for grazing are allowed and on what fees ?

(*v*). What are the sources of fuel in the village ?
Is cow-dung used for fuel ? If so, make an estimate of the percentage of the total cow-dung so used.

(*vi*). If there is a Government forest or *rakh* near the village, do the villagers obtain fuel therefrom ? If so, on what conditions and on what payments ?

2. Well Cultivation—

(*a*). PARTICULAR HOLDINGS.

(*i*). When was the well sunk and how much did it cost ?
Did the owner have it sunk through a contractor or did he himself superintend the work ? Did he buy the bricks or have them made himself ?

(*ii*). How did the owner find the capital ? Did he take a *taccavi* loan ? Did he borrow from a money-lender ? If so, how much did he borrow, what was the rate of interest and when did he pay off the loan ?

(*iii*). What are the expenses of maintenance borne (1) by the owner, (2) by the tenant, apart from the work done by the *tarkhan*, *kumhar* or *lohar* in return for harvest dues ? To what did they actually amount during each of the past five years ?

(*b*). GENERAL.

(*iv*). What is the present cost of sinking a well ? How does it compare with the cost of twenty, ten and five years ago ?

(*v*). Split up the cost into its component parts— price of bricks, payments to divers, to hired labourers, wood work, etc.

(*vi*). What is the cost of a *chakla chob* ? Of what wood is it made ? How long does it last ?

(*vii*). How many bullocks are used (*a*) for the well, (*b*) for ploughing, on an average-sized well holding ? Give specific examples.

3. For Canal-Irrigated Holdings.

Are the water-channels regularly cleared ? Does the owner or tenant clear them ? What is cost of clearance per acre irrigated ? (check by particular examples).

XVI.—CONSUMPTION.

1. Take the following classes of the village population for separate examination :—

(*a*). Well-to-do land-owners.
(*b*). Small land-owners and well-to-do tenants.
(*c*). Small tenants and agricultural labourers.
(*d*). Village menials.
(*e*). Well-to-do non-agriculturists.
(*f*). Other non-agriculturists not included in any of the above classes.

For each class give a description from personal observation so far as possible :—

(*a*). of the number of meals each day at different seasons of the year ;
(*b*). the kind of food taken at each meal, *e.g.*, *lassi*, pulses, vegetables, *chapattis*, etc.

2. Take up the following distribution according to ages and sexes :—

Males and Females separately :—

(*a*). Below 5 years of age.
(*b*). Between 5 and 10 years of age.
(*c*). ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ,,
(*d*). ,, 15 ,, 25 ,, ,,
(*e*). ,, 25 ,, 55 ,, ,,
(*f*). Over 55 years.

Give the average monthly consumption of different kinds of food for each age period of each *class* of the population mentioned in Question 1. For cereals, pulses, *ghi*, millets and for other articles which can be so expressed, express the result in seers.

3. If possible, obtain actual figures of consumption of the chief articles of food, wheat, millets, pulses, etc., for ten families during a year and check your results in Question 2 against these known quantities.

In the case of wheat, for instance, it should be possible to ascertain—

(*a*). Amount in stock with a family before the new wheat is brought in.
(*b*). The amount, if any, of this sold during the following year.
(*c*). The amount of the Rabi crop reserved for home consumption.
(*d*). Sales and purchases during the year.
(*e*). Amount in stock at the end of the year.

Knowing the number, sex and ages of the family and dependents fed, the results of Question 2 can be checked. If information relating to particular families can be obtained easily, the figures for as many families as possible should be stated.

4. What classes of the population eat meat? What kinds of meat do they eat? Do they consume meat regularly or only occasionally? Give a rough estimate of the meat consumption of the village for a year.
5. What is the milk production of the village (*a*) cows, (*b*) buffaloes, (*c*) goats? Is any milk exported? Is any milk imported? How is the milk consumed, as *ghi* or *lassi* or milk;

Is the milk supply adequate for the needs of the population?

6. Do the food grains produced in the village suffice for the consumption? Is there any export? If so, of what grains? What other articles of food are imported and exported?
7. How do the people vary their diet in times of scarcity? Give information for each class separately. At such times do any of the population leave the village for work outside? Where do they go and for what work?
8. Ascertain, if possible, what changes in diet have occurred during the past fifteen years?

Special Questionnaire for Mortgages.

PART I.—FOR EACH MORTGAGE.

1. Give caste or tribe of—
   (*a*). mortgagor, noting whether he is—
      (*i*). a member of a notified agricultural tribe in the district, or
      (*ii*). not a member of such a tribe;
   (*b*). mortgagee, noting whether he is—
      (*i*). a member of a notified agricultural tribe; or
      (*ii*). not a member of such a tribe, but the holder of a certificate as an agriculturist under the original Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900); or
      (*iii*). not a member of such a tribe and not the holder of such a certificate.
2. Is the mortgage embodied in a—
   (*a*). registered deed, or
   (*b*). unregistered deed, or
   (*c*). *only* in the mutation register and *Jamabandi*?
3. Give the particulars of the mortgage—
   (*a*). date;
   (*b*). area mortgaged—
      (*i*). uncultivated;
      (*ii*). cultivated *Barani*:
      (*iii*). cultivated *Nahri*:
      (*iv*). cultivated *Chahi*:
      (*v*). is a share in the *Shamilat* expressly included;
   (*c*). any additional security, such as houses, trees, etc.;
   (*d*). sum inserted in the mortgage as consideration, with any additional details given therein;
   (*e*). sum due now as calculated from the mortgage deed and any endorsements thereon.
4. Classify the mortgage as to whether it is—
      (*i*). without possession—
   (*a*). in the form of clause (*b*), section 6, Land Alienation Act;
   (*b*). in some other form; give points where it differs from above;
      (*ii*). with possession—
   (*a*). in form of clause (*a*) of section 6, Alienation of Land Act;
   (*b*). in form of clause (*c*) of section 6, Alienation of Land Act;
   (*c*). without any condition for automatic redemption, with *bai-bilwafa* clause;
   (*d*). as above without *bai-bilwafa* clause;
   (*e*). any other form.
5. In (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, note what is the condition as to interest. Is the rent to be taken as interest on the whole amount of the consideration or on only a part?
6. In (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, note the condition on which the mortgage may be redeemed.
7. Trace the history of the mortgage as far back as you can.
   Give particulars of—
      (*i*). previous deeds,
      (*ii*). consideration,
      (*iii*). area,
      (*iv*). amounts of principal and interest,
      (*v*). any payments towards redemption or reduction of the debt,
      (*vi*). purpose given for further borrowing.

8. What changes have taken place in the area mortgaged during the period of the mortgage, such as increase of cultivated area, increase of *chahi* or *nahri* ?

9. During the currency of the mortgage, note any change in the land revenue assessed on the area mortgaged.

10. From the revenue records of the village estimate the value of the land mortgaged at the time of each quadrennial *Jamabandi*.

11. (*a*) In mortgages with possession, note who has cultivated the land during the currency of the mortgage (as entered in successive *Jamabandi*).

(*b*). Note the rent as entered in successive *Jamabandis*.

(*c*). Attempt an estimate of the value of the rent paid in kind, based upon the Director of Land Records' outturns and Tahsil prices.

12. If original mortgagee is alive and trustworthy information is available, ascertain from what source the mortgagee obtained the consideration money, *e. g.*, whether he borrowed it from a money-lender, or saved it from his pay in civil or military employ, or from some other source.

[NOTE.—Where the *bai-bilwafa* clause has been struck out by the Deputy Commissioner classify as (*c*)].

13. Is the mortgagee the real party advancing the money, or is he the agent of another party (*benam*); give such particulars as you may be able to obtain in case you believe the transaction is *benami*. Note specially if there is any attempt at evasion of the Alienation of Land Act.

14. Is there any evidence of a prior mortgage having been redeemed under the conditions of section 6, Alienation of Land Act, and of the same land having been re-mortgaged to the same mortgagee ?

If so, give such information as may be available that throws light on the effects of the Alienation of Land Act and attempts to evade it.

15. From the information you have gathered, note whether the mortgage was for the benefit of the mortgagor, *e.g.*, to enable him to improve his land or increase his income or was merely an abuse of credit, enabling him to meet unproductive expenditure or to secure debts incurred on unproductive expenditure. (Classify as an abuse of credit, every contract that was not directed at the economic improvement of the mortgagor.)

PART II.—GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR THE ASSESSMENT CIRCLE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

1. Classify existing mortgages into—

(*a*). executed prior to 8th June 1901 ;
(*b*). executed subsequent to this date ;

Sub-divide these into (*a. i*) and (*b. i*) between members of what are now agricultural tribes :

(*a. ii*) and (*b. ii*) between members of what are now agricultural tribes and others ; note if any statutory " agriculturists " are among the " others ; "

(*a. iii*) and (*b. iii*) between parties, neither of whom are members of what are now agricultural tribes.

2. Note in the above classification the number of mortgages—(*a*) secured by a registered deed, (*b*) secured by an unregistered deed, (*c*) not embodied in a deed.

3. Note in the above classification the total area mortgaged, uncultivated, cultivated *barani*, *chahi* and *nahri* : note the number which include a share in the *shamilat*.

4. Note in the above classification the total consideration money entered in the deed or mutation register, and the total which you have now found to be due.

5. Note in the above classification the distribution of mortgages by classes (Part I, Q. 4).

6. Summarise the information collected as to the *bai-bilwafa* clause (Part I, Q. 4), with reference to the classification in paragraph 1 above.

7. Summarise the information collected as to the conditions relating to interest (Part I, Q. 5) with reference to the classification in paragraph 1 above.

8. Summarise the information collected as to redemption (Part I, Q. 6).

9. Summarise the information obtained as to the history of mortgages (Part I, Q. 7).

10. Summarise the information obtained as to changes in the area mortgaged (Part I, Q. 8), in the land revenue assessed (Q. 9), and in the value (Q. 10).

11. Summarise the information as to cultivation and rent, giving such reference to the classification as may prove of value.

12. Is the mortgage money derived from non-agriculturist money-lenders, from agriculturist money-lenders or from savings from salaries or other earnings ? (Part I, Q. 12).
13. Discuss the information gathered as to the *benami* transactions and evasions of the Alienation of Land Act. (Part I, Q. 13, 14).
14. Discuss the economic effects on the land-owners of the power to mortgage their land (Part I, Q. 15), encouragement of extravagance, encouragement of land improvement, etc.
15. Discuss the information you have secured bearing on the rise of mortgagees from amongst agricultural tribes, from the points of view of (*i*). number of such mortgagees at different dates ; (*ii*). number of mortgages at different dates ; (*iii*). consideration money advanced. Is there any evidence of a decline in mortgages—(*iv*). in favour of non-agricultural mortgagees ; (*v*). by agricultural mortgagors ?
16. Note any general conclusions which the evidence leads you to make on the subject of mortgages in the area under investigation.

Special Questionnaire on Goats.

1. Give the number of goats in the village, classify by sex, and add details as to variety, if there is any local variety recognised.
2. Give details of the owners, with caste, tribe, main occupation, religion and note which of them are—(*a*). owners of land in the village, (*b*). co-sharers in the *shamilat*, (*c*). tenants without proprietary right, (*d*). menials who do not cultivate as tenants, (*e*). other non-cultivators.
3. Who looks after the goats ? Note the common custom in the village for night and day herding ; give the age, sex and tribe or caste of the goat-herd.
4. Where the goat-herd is not a relative of the owner, give particulars of the remuneration he receives.
5. What are the goats fed on ? Note how far they are fed on grain or other food other than leaves ; on leaves on owner's private land, on leaves from *shamilat*, or from road-side trees, government lands, etc.
6. Are the goats confined or let loose to browse at will ? What check is exercised over browsing ?
7. Do goats live on food which other domestic animals do not touch, or do they compete with other domestic animals for food ? Do they eat grass in competition with sheep or cattle ?
8. How far is the cost of feeding met by payment in cash, manure, service, milk, etc., and how far is it free ?
9. Is any grazing fee levied by the proprietors of the village ? If so, give particulars. Is any grazing fee paid to any one else, such as Revenue Department, the Forest Department, Railway, Canal Department, District Board ?
10. Note any other expense involved in the keeping of goats not included above.
11. What is done with the manure ? Are goats folded on the land for manurial purposes ? If so, what is the custom governing this practice ?
    Is goat manure stacked separate from cow manure ?
12. What is the local opinion as to the value of manure ? Is it regarded as more powerful than cow manure ?
13. Is any control exercised over covering so as to secure kidding at any special season ? Give details.
14. How many kids does a female goat produce in its lifetime ? Does she kid once a year or twice ? Does she produce more than one kid at a time ?
15. When are female goats slaughtered ? At what age or after which lactation ?
16. What is a normal yield of milk per lactation ? Can you get accurate details as to yield per day at the beginning, middle and end of lactation ? What is the period of lactation ?
17. What is done with the milk ? Where is it sold and for what price ? What is a normal value to put on the milk of one lacation ? How often a day is the goat milked ?
18. Who are the chief consumers of goats' milk ? Does it replace or supplement cow milk ? Is it drunk by those who cannot afford cow's milk ?

19. How much milk is left for the kid ? When is the kid removed from its mother ?
20. What differences are there in the uses to which the milk of goats and cows is put, *e.g.*, *ghi*, *lassi*, *etc.* ?
21. At what age are male and female goats slaughtered for meat ? What is a normal amount of meat per animal ? At what prices is it sold ?
22. Who are the chief consumers of goats' meat ?
23. Is there any special occasion on which goats are slaughtered by Hindus and Mohammedans ? If so, how many animals are slaughtered in the village on such occasions ?
24. Is the village or tract under investigation self-supporting so far as goats are concerned, or are goats imported or sold ? Give details as to number, price, etc.
25. Give details as to local uses to which goat's hair, bones, horns, hides are put.
26. Give details as to trade in the above, with prices obtained for the produce.
27. Is there any other income from goat-keeping not included above ? If so, give details.
28. If the profits from goat-keeping were taken into consideration at Settlement, give such remarks as the Settlement Officer may have made in the Village Note Book, Assessment Reports, etc.
29. Give, if available, figures for the number of goats in the village at different periods.
30. Give details of any nomad goat-keepers who visit the village.
31. Summarise any complaints you may hear of damage done by goats from—(*a*). co-sharers in the village, (*b*). District Board Arboricultural Staff, (*c*). Forest Staff, (*d*). others.
32. Is there any evidence that goats have denuded any area of trees ?
33. Is there any evidence that goats have served to reduce the amount of wood fuel in the area ?
34. Is there any evidence that goatherds damage trees by using axes or other implements and by cutting branches instead of lopping leaves ? Describe the implements used.
35. Can you test such evidence by an actual comparison between two areas, one in which there are a number of goats and one in which there are none ?
36. Where goats are not kept, can you discover any reason ?
37. Is any attempt made to improve the breed of goats, by selecting rams, or by any other method ?

APPENDIX B.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

ABADI .. Village site.

ABZAYA .. Fine imposed for wastage of canal water.

AHIR .. A Hindu agricultural tribe of the South-Eastern Punjab.

AHRAT .. Commission ; brokerage.

ALA NAMBARDARI .. The commission given to the chief nambardar (headman) for the collection of government dues.

ANNA .. One-sixteenth of a rupee.

AR .. Lines.

ASARH .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of June to the middle of July).

ASOJ .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of September to the middle of October).

BAHI .. Account book.

BAISAKH .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of April to the middle of May).

BAJRA .. Bulrush or spiked millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).

BANIA .. The chief Hindu trading and shopkeeping caste.

BANJAR .. Fallow land.

BANJAR JADID .. Land which has remained fallow for four successive harvests (new fallow).

BANJAR QADIM .. Land which has remained fallow for at least eight successive harvests (old fallow).

BANJARA .. A pedlar class which in olden days used to act as carriers and sellers of produce.

BANSRI .. Reed, a kind of flute.

BARANI .. Dependent upon rainfall.

BASHIST .. A sub-caste of Brahmans.

BATAI .. A system of farming where the rent is a certain proportion of the produce ; *cf.* metayer system.

BATHWA .. A rabi weed, used as green vegetable (*Chenopodium album*).

BECHCHAR .. Mixture of barley and gram.

BEGAR .. Forced labour ; fagging.

BEMARI .. Illness.

BERAGI .. A mendicant caste among Hindus.

BHADON .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of August to the middle of September).

BHAICHARA .. Tenure in which possession is the measure of right.

BHARADAWAJ .. A sub-caste of Brahmans.
BHELI .. Lump of gur, 4 seers in weight.
BHINDI .. Lady's finger (*Hibiscus esculentus*).
BHON BHAI .. Adopted brother.
BHUR .. Sandy loam.
BHURLI .. Thick stems of gram, *cf. jhora*.
BHUSA .. Straw broken and crushed into short lengths by bullocks treading on it during threshing.
BIGHA .. A measure of area : in Rohtak District equals four kanals or 0·625 acres.
BIGHA KHAM .. A local unit of area : one-third of bigha pacca or 5/24ths of an acre.
BISWA .. One-twentieth of a bigha ; also used colloquially to signify ownership of land.
BOHARI .. Broom.
BRAHMAN .. The highest or priestly caste among Hindus.
BUMRA .. Wheat husk.

CHADDAR .. A sheet of cloth.
CHAMAR .. Leather-worker caste : shoemaker ; tanner.
CHAPATTI .. The Indian loaf ; a flat round wafer of unleavened flour.
CHARI .. Great millet (*Andropogon sorghum*) grown for fodder ; see also *jowar*.
CHARKHA .. Spinning wheel.
CHARKHI .. Ginning machine.
CHARPAI .. Bed ; cot.
CHAUKIDAR .. Watchman.
CHAUPAL .. Resting place for travellers.
CHAUSAR .. A game like pachisi but played with the dice or shells instead of cowries.
CHET .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of March to the middle of April).
CHHAÑ .. Butter milk.
CHHAJ .. Winnowing basket.
CHHATAK .. An Indian weight, 1/16th of a seer : equal to 2·057 ozs.
CHHIPPI .. Dyer and cloth printer caste : also work as tailor.
CHINA .. Common millet (*Panicum miliaceum*).
CHUGAI .. Picking of cotton.
CHUHRA .. Sweeper caste.
CHUNTNA .. Separating ears of bajra from the plant.

DAB .. A hardy kharif weed (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*).
DABRA .. A sub-caste among Brahmans.
DAHIYA .. A sub-caste among Brahmans.

DAKAR .. Hard clay, found in depressions.

DALAL .. An agent or broker.

DALAN .. Courtyard.

DALIYA .. A preparation of coarsely ground wheat or bajra boiled in sweetened water.

DAMI .. Commission paid by the purchaser to the broker.

DANGWARA .. A system of ploughing where two tenants owning a bullock each, plough their holdings on alternate days.

DANGWARIS .. Partners in cultivation.

DARANTI .. A kind of sickle.

DESI .. Indigenous.

DHANAK .. Sweeper caste; also cloth weavers and agricultural labourers.

DHARMA ARTH .. One of the dues of the mandi, meant for charity.

DHOBI .. Washerman.

DHOLIDAR .. Holder of a small plot of land given as a death bed gift to a Brahman.

DHOTI .. Loin cloth.

DO-FASLI .. Two crops in a year.

DOHAR .. Double sheet of cloth.

DUB .. A common kharif weed used as green fodder for cattle (*Cynodon dactylon*).

DUDHI .. A weed (*Ficus palmata*).

FAQIR .. Beggar; a mendicant caste.

GADDA .. Bullock-cart, the chief means of transport for agricultural produce.

GANDAS .. 'Seed' of sugarcane; short lengths of cane including two nodes or joints from which the plant sprouts.

GANDASA .. Chopper for cutting fodder.

GANDASI .. A small chopper.

GAS .. A preparation from coarsely ground wheat or bajra.

GHARA .. Earthenware pitcher.

GHARI .. A measure of time forming $^{1}/_{60}$th part of 24 hours: equal to 24 minutes.

GHER MUMKIN .. Not culturable: uncultivable waste.

GHI .. Clarified butter, in India used instead of lard.

GHIA .. Gourd; vegetable marrow (*Lagenaria vulgaris*).

GHOLNA .. A crude T-shaped instrument which serves as a spoon when cane juice is boiled.

GITWAR .. Storehouse for fodder; also a yard for depositing cow-dung.

GOCHNI .. Mixture of wheat and gram.

GOJI .. A preparation of seet and milk.
GOL .. An earthenware jar.
GOR .. A sub-caste of Brahmans; probably different from the famous 'Gaur' sub-caste.
GOT OR GOTE .. Sub-caste.
GOWAR OR GOWARA Field vetch : a leguminous plant used as fodder (*Cyamopsis psoralioides*).
GOWSHALA .. Institution for the preservation of cows.
GUR .. Raw cane sugar in lumps.
GURBHATTA .. Meals given to labourers on the day sugarcane is planted.
GURUKUL .. A charitable institution.

HAISIYAT .. Social status.
HAL .. Wooden plough.
——LOTAN .. The indigenous plough.
——NAI .. An improved variety of the plough introduced by the Agricultural Department.
HALAS .. The beam of a wooden plough.
HALI .. Ploughman.
HANDI .. An earthenware cooking pot.
HATHELI .. Handle of the plough.
HAQ SHAMILAT .. Share in the village common.
HAQ ZEMINDARI .. Rights of the cultivators.
HUKKA .. Hubble bubble ; smoking pipe.

INAM .. Gift.

JALEBI .. A sweetmeat.
JAMABANDI .. Register of holdings of owners and tenants showing land held by each and amounts payable as rent, land revenue and cesses. This register is the record prepared with great care at the time of each Settlement. The entries in it are presumed to be correct for legal purposes. An abridged revised edition containing full accounts of all changes was formerly prepared every year, and a complete revised edition every fourth year. These subsequent editions could not embody any changes of permanent or quasi-permanent rights from the Settlement Record except those which were sanctioned by a Revenue Officer. These subsequent editions are also called Jamabandis in the vernacular, but are known as Annual Records in English. The term 'annual records' persists, although only the quadrennial detailed edition of the Settlement Record is now prepared.
JATS .. One of the principal land-owning agricultural tribes in the Punjab.

JELI .. A forked instrument used in threshing grain.

JETH .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of May to the middle of June).

JHARU .. Broom.

JHIMAR .. A person engaged to boil the cane juice and make cakes of gur.

JHOKA .. One who feeds the furnace at the time of making gur.

JHORA .. Dried plants of gram.

JOHAR .. Pond.

JOWAR .. Large millet; a common food grain (*Andropogon sorghum* or *Sorghum vulgare*).

JUA .. Yoke of a plough.

KACHCHA OR KHAM In case of weights, applied to distinguish the local (village) from the standard weight; for wells, denotes those which are unlined with brick; for houses, those made of mud; for roads, those which are unmetalled: also for measures of area—*e.g.*, bigha kham.

KALAN .. Large, as against *khurd*—small.

KAMIN .. Low-caste labourer.

KANNYADAN .. Marriage gift given by the father of the bride to the father of the bridegroom.

KAPAS .. Unginned cotton: seed cotton: cotton crop.

KARELA .. A green vegetable (*Momordica charantia*).

KAREWA .. Remarriage of widows.

KARHI .. Gram flour cooked in water and *ghi*.

KAS .. Spade.

KASAHNI .. An agricultural implement.

KASAULA .. A spade with a long wooden handle.

KASAULI .. A small spade.

KASHMIRI .. Labourer from Kashmir.

KATAK .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of October to the middle of November).

KAYATH .. Triangular iron share.

KHADDAR .. Rough hand-woven cloth.

KHALSA .. Portion of the net revenue demands remitted to the Government treasury.

KHAR .. Dried gram leaves.

KHARABA .. Portion of the crop which has failed to come to maturity.

KHARIF .. Autumn harvest; or monsoon or summer crops.

KHATAUNI .. A list of holdings of tenants.

KHATI .. Carpenter.

KHATRI .. One of the principal Hindu trading and money-lending castes in the Central Punjab.

KHICHRI .. A preparation from bajra and mung ; hodgepotch.
KHIR .. A preparation of rice cooked in milk or cane juice.
KHUDALI .. Hand-hoe for blind hoeing of sugarcane.
KHUDKASHT .. Land cultivated by the owner.
KHURD .. Small.
KHURDA KARNA .. Threshing and winnowing of grain.
KHURPA .. Hand-hoe ; mattock ; trowel.
KIKAR .. A tree of the plains (*Acacia arabica*).
KOLHU .. Oil press.
KOSHISH .. A sub-caste of Brahmans.
KOTHA .. Room set apart for storing grain.
KUDALI .. An agricultural implement.
KULHARI .. Axe.
KUMHAR .. Potter caste.
KURHALI .. A log of wood some two feet high, hollowed out about a foot in which bajra, tobacco, etc., are pounded ; wooden mortar.
KURTA .. Shirt.

LADDUS .. A sweetmeat in the form of little balls.
LAI .. A system of payment according to which the labourer gets as his reward 1/20th of the crop reaped, in addition to food.
LAMBARDAR .. Village headman : he collects the revenue and cesses and deposits them in the treasury.
LAN .. Dried wheat plants.
LIK .. A set of earthenware vessels consisting of 4 *handis*, 4 *matkas*, 4 *tolas*, 1 *gol* and 1 *map*.
LOHAR .. Blacksmith.

MADRASA .. School.
MAGH .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of January to the middle of February).
MAHAJ .. Clod crusher.
MAHAJAN .. A Hindu money-lending and trading caste.
MAJHOLI .. A bullock cart used for riding.
MALBA .. Common fund of the village.
MALI .. A caste which has taken to growing garden produce.
MALIKAN .. Owners of land.
MALIKANA .. Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title.
MANDI .. Market place.
MANGSIR .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of November to the middle of December).

MAP .. An earthenware measure, employed in sharing the produce between the landlord and tenant.
MASAR OR MASUR .. A lentil (*Lens esculenta*).
MASH .. A pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*).
MATAR .. Pea (*Pisum arvense*).
MATIYAR .. Stiffish loam.
MATKA .. Earthenware vessel for water, milk, grains, etc.
MIHRAWAL .. A sub-caste of Jats.
MISSI CHAPATTI .. Bread made from mixed wheat and gram flour.
MORI .. Outlet for canal water.
MOTH .. A small pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).
MOTHA .. A kharif weed (*Cypperus tuberosus*).
MUAFI .. Assignment of revenue.
MUNG .. A pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*).
MUSSAMMAT (MST.) Complimentary adjunct prefixed to the names of women; *cf.* Mrs.
MUZARA GHER MAURUSI .. Non-occupancy tenant.
MUZARA SHIKMI .. Sub-tenant.

NAHRI .. Canal irrigated land.
NAI .. Barber.
NAIN .. Barber's wife.
NAL .. Pipe outlet for the canal water.
NALAI .. Weeding.
NALI .. Small water channel.
NAMBARDAR .. See Lambardar.
NAMBARDARI .. Headman's cess.
NAND .. Earthenware tub.
NARI .. Leather or san-hemp rope for attaching the plough to the yoke.
NEOTA .. Customary contribution given at marriages.
NIL .. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*).

ORNA .. Funnel shaped tube of bamboo or iron attached behind the plough through which seed is dropped in the furrow.

PACCA, PAKKA .. For houses and wells, implies the use of baked bricks in construction; for weights and measures, to standard as opposed to local; *cf. kachcha* or *kham*.
PACHHETI KASHT .. Belated cultivation.
PALEWAR .. First watering before sowing.
PANA .. Sub-division of an estate.
PANCHAYAT .. A meeting of influential men in a village or tract.

PAPRABEL .. A kharif weed of climbing variety.
PARAS .. A village rest house for visitors, travellers, etc.
PAROHIT .. Hindu family priest.
PATSAN .. Deccan hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)
PATTI .. A sub-division of an estate.
PATWARI .. The village accountant; a government official who maintains the records and statistics of the village.
PAUHARI .. Wooden piece in the plough on which the iron share is placed. (NOTE.—The word should be read as 'Panhari.'-*Ed.*)
PEHR .. A measure of time: eight *pehrs* make 24 hours of a day.
PERH .. Row.
PHAGAN .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of February to the middle of March).
PHALI .. Ploughshare.
PHAWRA .. Spade.
PICE .. One quarter of an anna or one-sixtyfourth of a rupee.
PIE .. One-twelfth of an anna.
PITALYA .. Covering of gram pods.
POH .. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of December to the middle of January).
POLI .. Guest house.
POR .. Bundle of hemp.
PUKHTA .. Standard unit or measure recognized by government, as opposed to local ones.
PULI .. Dried bundle; sheaf.
PUNGI .. Flute.
PURI .. Unleavened wheaten wafer prepared in ghi.
PYRILLA .. A sugarcane pest (*Pyrilla perpusilla*).

QABRISTAN .. Muslim burial ground.

RABI .. Spring harvest or winter crop.
RABRI .. A preparation from wheaten flour and salt.
RAI .. Mustard (*Brassica nigra*).
RAJBAHA .. Larger distributary of a canal.
RAJPUT .. Inhabitant of Rajputana, or one whose ancestors came from Rajputana.
RAKHA .. Watcher.
RAKH .. Reserved forest.
RAS .. Reins.
——KARNA .. Winnowing the grain with a view to separate it from straw, etc.
RATH .. A conveyance for women.

RAUSLI	.. Loam.
RERU	.. A wooden cart.
RIFAH-I-AM	.. For the good of the public.
RUPEE	.. The Indian standard coin, now established at 1*s.* 6*d.*
SABZIAT	.. Vegetables.
SADHU	.. A Hindu ascetic.
SAKINDEH	.. Resident of the village.
SAN	.. Hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*).
SANGER	.. A green vegetable.
SANI	.. Same as *san*.
SANTA	.. Ox-goad.
SAQQA	.. Muslim water-bearer caste.
SARBARAH	.. One who officiates for another.
SARH	.. See Asarh.
SARSAF OR SARSON	Rape seed (*Brassica campestris, var. glauca*).
SAWAN	.. An Indian calendar month—(the middle of July to the middle of August).
SEER	.. 1/40th of a maund ; 32·9 ozs.
SEET	.. Sour butter milk.
SETTLEMENT	.. Periodical revisions of assessment.
SETTLEMENT OFFICER	The official who conducts settlement operations.
SHAKKAR	.. Unrefined sugar.
SHAMILAT	.. Common land of the village.
SHAMILAT-I-DEH	.. Land owned collectively by the owners of the village.
SHIRA	.. Molasses ; treacle.
SHISHAM	.. A tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*).
SOHAGA	.. Clod crusher.
SUNAR	.. Goldsmith.
TABADALA-I-DAWAMI	Permanent exchange.
TACCAVI	.. Loans made by government for seed, cattle, or agricultural improvements.
TAHSIL	.. A sub-division of a district with a separate administrative staff. In the Punjab there are usually from three to five *tahsils* in a district.
TARAMIRA	.. Rocket, an oil seed (*Eruca sativa*).
TAT	.. Gram grain in its cover.
TELI	.. Oil-presser caste.
TENT	.. A green vegetable.
THALLA	.. A raised piece of land covered with sand.
THEKA	.. Large jute bag in which grain is stored.
THOLA	.. Sub-division of an estate.
TIL	.. Sesamum, an oil seed (*Sesamum indicum*).

TOLA	.. An earthenware vessel.
TORI	.. A green vegetable.
URD	.. A pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*).
VEDIC DHARAM	.. Arya Samajists; a reformed sect of the Vedic (Hindu) religion.
WAJAB-UL-ARZ	.. Statement of proprietary rights.
WAR	.. Turn.
WARBANDI	.. Fixing of turns.
ZABTI RENTS	.. Cash rent for a particular crop which cannot conveniently be divided.
ZAILDAR	.. An influential man in charge of a *zail*, a sub-division of a *tahsil*.
ZAILDARI	.. Pertaining to the Zaildar.
ZEMINDAR	.. Landowner.

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